New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Evening Star with New York Dates of the 17th.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION BEFORE PETERSBURG—GENERAL GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

Rumors of an Important Movement at Richmond—Talk of Lee's Evacuating Petersburg and Making Danville his Base of Supplies.

The War in Southwest Missouri—Price's and Smith's Forces Transferred to that Section to Oppose the Snowden, under Shelby—Another Incursion of Rebels—Gold under Price.

Gold in New at Noon on the 17th 223¾—Cotton 170¾.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

S. W. Pass, Sept. 24th, 5 30 P. M.

The steamship Evening Star crossed the bar at 1 30 P. M., with New York dates to the 17th.

S. W. Pass, 6, P. M. Sept. 24th.

Gold opened on the 17th at 223 and closed at noon at 223¾. Cotton (mc) 170.

There was no important change noted in the military situations at Petersburg, at Atlanta, and in the Shenandoah Valley.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is rather meagre. Gen. Grant is on a visit to Washington.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th, mentions in a sarcastic manner the prevalence of rumors in that city to the effect that Petersburg was to be evacuated and that Danville was to be the new rebel base of supplies.

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's forces have been transferred to Southeast Missouri to meet the rebels under Gen. Shelby who are invading and ravaging that portion of the State. Gen. Smith's troops arrived at Sulphur Springs, (Mo.) yesterday, the 16th.

St. Louis, Sept. 16—Reliable information has been received here that Gen. Price crossed the Arkansas River at Dardenelles, about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 14th, with 5000 rebel cavalry, evidently destined for Missouri.

The steamer W. R. Arthur, Capt. Carter, arrived in port yesterday from Cairo. Capt. Carter reports having left Cairo, on the 18th inst., at 1 P. M., The steamer James H. White, hence for St. Louis, arrived at Cairo on the morning of the 18th inst., met same day M. E. Forsyth below Helena, 19th met Atlantic at 4 A. M. at Island 18, Tee Julia, two hours behind Ways. The Belfast at Island 21. On the 20th met Sultana in Helena, where the Arthur lay several hours putting off commissary stores, met same day Ben. Stickney above White River on the 21st inst., about midnight, met the Molino Abig at Hillsken's Bend with a full freight and a crowd of passengers, on the 22d met the Grey Eagle 30 miles below Vicksburg, same night the Magnolia 3 miles above Natchez. The Arthur lay at Morgenza on Friday morning putting off Government cattle. The Arthur met with no trouble on her way down.

THE OLIVE BRANCH FIRED INTO—Information is derived from the steamer Olive Branch to the effect that, when on her way down, she was fired into at Island No. 66, 35 miles above White River, the shots killing Samuel Holly Roper and wounding Ephraim, of the 45 Ohio, who were coming to this city. The steamer suffered no serious injury from about 200 shots fired at her.

PERSONAL.—A serious accident, it is stated, happened recently to the lady of S. F. Gleason, Esq., of this city, when about to leave Trinity Church, in New York. It is feared that she will not only be confined to her bed for months, but probably be rendered a cripple for life.

SEARCH FORCES IN POSSESSION OF MATAMORAS.—The *Picayune* learns from a gentleman, who has superior sources of information, that there is a very credible report here that the French forces are in possession of the city of Matamoras.

Details of General Smith's Late Misadventure Relied.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

On the Friday and Saturday, day and night, following the crossing, it rained very hard, and the progress forward was slow and tedious, yet the troops moved as well and as expeditious as possible, and on Sunday, the 19th, passed into Oxford just in the season to see the tail end of the Confederate column move out. Of course none was given, with but little effect, the rebels shuddering with too much activity. The town of Oxford was occupied by our troops on that day. Oxford was a place of no great importance as a strategic point of view, having been taken the year only a small inland town, of about 5000 inhabitants, a chief depot upon the Mississippi road.

Finding that no further progress would be prudent, and having received notice by courier from General Washburn, that Forrest had entered Memphis, General Smith gave orders for the destruction of the public buildings in Oxford. The torch was soon after applied to all the structures of this kind of any consequence, and in a few moments the public square was surrounded by a canopy of flame. The splendid courthouse was among the buildings destroyed, with other edifices of a public character. In fact, where once stood a handsome little country town, now only remain the blackened skeletons of the houses and the smouldering ruins that mark the track of war.

In the suburbs of the place was situated the splendid residence of Hon. Jake Thompson. To this General Smith also ordered the torch to be applied, and it also, with its fine furniture, which could not have cost in all less than $100,000, was accordingly consumed. The Federal soldiers could by and gazed upon the scene of destruction with feelings better imagined than described. They will all soon forget their visit to Oxford.

Immediately upon hearing that Forrest had reached Memphis, and learning no particulars, General Smith gave the necessary orders, and the entire command marched toward that place. The order from General Washburn was merely to cause penetrating the country, or come to a halt, but the General thought there might be a chance of catching Forrest, and hence made all haste on the return march. He was not successful, as the reader already knows. Forrest having made his raid, and, in returning, having made a detour which carried off Edward Pabodi.

Scenes from Southern Papers.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 15.

From files of Southern papers we compile the following:

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 12th, has the following:

Mobile, September 9.—The prisoners captured yesterday by our cavalry, Sherman will now rain force Grant, take Richmond, and finish the rebellion. They also state that part of his army will get out of service this month. The enemy are closely massed about Atlanta. There is not the slightest prospect of an early resumption of hostilities.

The *Sentinel* has an article on Gen. Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in the American war, and without an example in modern times. It calls Sherman the chief among savages, the Captain of pirates, the prince among scoundrels and brutes, the foremost villain of the world. Sherman, it says, has given the war a new feature. Hitherto it has been it is benevolent to be merner—horrible as it has been it is benevolent to be more so. The people are ready. If the President wants us let him call for us, no matter about age. If this is the kind of warfare we are to resist we will strip to fight. Better for holding age or peaceful innocence to die in defence of home than be driven out in hordes to languish in exile.

Governor Watts, of Alabama, and Governor Brown, of Georgia, have issued orders requiring all able to take part in the defence of those States, or at once leave their limits, add North Carolina papers urge Governor Vance to apply the same order to that State.

Brigadier General M. C. Butler has been made a Major-General, and assigned to the command of Hampton's old division.

Brigadier General John Rhodes has been assigned to John Morgan's former command.

Captain Hill, of Imboden's command, recently went to Huntsville, Randolph Co., Va., and captured 60 prisoners and 96 horses, and on his return captured 120 more prisoners.

It is denied that General Winder has been removed from command at Andersonville, Georgia.

AFFAIRS AT NATCHEZ.—The Natchez Courier of the 20th says:

We have but little change to note in business affairs at Natchez. Trade is going on yet at a snail pace; pretty much from old stocks and for cash day's sale.

Since our last issue the Natchez Theatre has opened for the season.

Cotton picking has commenced in earnest upon the neighboring plantations. The weather has been cool, dry and clear, for several days—never better for gathering the snow-white staple.

Sugar selling and very low for the season.

A NEW NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PEACE DEMOCRACY.—The following announcement appears in the New York News of the 13th:

We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of Peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President.

Additional Northern Dispatches of the 17th—Military Statistics of the Richmond Whig—Dutch Gap Held by Negroes—Canscounding—Lee Reinforced—Gen. Howell Killed.

[From the *Era* of the 18th.]

New York, September 17.—The *Tribune's* correspondent with Grant says, that by reference to the Richmond *Whig* of which I mailed to you last night, you will see that on their own calculation there remains in the whole South but 132,000 men, between the ages of 16 and 50, and they are still attempting by enactments of their Congress. All residents between these ages are in their districts; but these (132 000) men all have been detailed for duty considered up to this time as vitally important as service in the army, and not all of them, nor a large portion of them, can be spared from their present avocations as overseers of plantations, as workmen in cornfields and manufacturers of articles which must be obtained. Hence there is no basis of addition to their armies.

Our position at Dutch Gap is now garrisoned entirely by negro soldiers, under Gen. Paine—*Operations at Dutch Gap* are being prosecuted by a force of negro soldiers, and a fair proportion of the trenches are held by dusky patriots.

A special dispatch to the *World*, from Washington yesterday, says: Some sixteen deserters from Lee's army arrived here to-day. They fully confirm previous reports that the enemy has been largely reinforced by conscripts.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, September 15, says: Yesterday morning General Birney opened all his batteries on the rebel works around Petersburg, and literally rained shot and shell on them for over two hours.

This was in retaliation for rebels firing on our pickets at all hours.

Another correspondent says: Brigadier-Gen. J. B. Howell, of Terry's Division, 18th Corps, was accidentally killed on the night of the 14th, by his horse rearing and falling over on the gun. The *Herald's* correspondent near Point of Rocks, under date of September 16, describes the cannonade by the rebels on the day before—an attempt to knock down our signal towers. The firing on both sides was terrible, but no damage was done to the towers. A rebel deserter informed our officers of their intentions, thus preparing us for them. He also located the rebel mortar batteries, which, as they opened fire, found our guns turned upon them.

Gold without change—223¾.

More About the Excursion of South Carolina Rebel Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Cairo, Sept. 15.—There is now no longer much doubt but that a formidable invasion of Missouri, under Dobbins, Magruder, Shelby, and Price, is taking place. A portion of the rebel forces are known to be at or near Cape Girardeau. Whether the rebels have separated into two commands, or are moving in a body, I cannot learn. It is difficult to send particulars, so much is now contraband.

Mountain, Ore., Captured by some of Marmaduke's Men.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, September 15.—At midnight on Tuesday, a band of fifty four rebels claiming to belong to Marmaduke's command, captured the village of Iron Mountain. They demolished the telegraph office and took away $5,000 worth of boots and shoes and clothing, and several horses, including the valuable stallion Black Hawk.

Political Neutrality of Associated Press Dispatches.

To all Press Agents

New York, Thursday, Sept. 15.—By a resolution of the Associated Press, and to avoid every appearance of favoritism or partisanship, you will please decline to send us all political news, except State and national conventions, and results of national, State and important city elections. All other political dispatches will be rejected. D. H. CRAIG.

Reconciliation Between the Peace and War Democracy—Fernando Wood for McClellan—Vallandigham to Stump the West for Him.

(Special to the Chicago Times.)

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.—There is a complete reconciliation between the peace and war democracy, of this section of the State, and we all have determined to support the ticket heartily. Even Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, heretofore a supporter of the administration, has signified his adherence to the Democratic nominations. The first evidence of his reconciliation will be given on Saturday night, at the ratification demonstration, which promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever witnessed in these parts. The speakers are S. S. Cox, George E. Pugh, and others.

The Democracy of the Dayton district are suggesting the name of Maj. Gen. A. D. McCook for Congress in opposition to General Shenck.

Mr. Vallandigham will stump the state for McClellan in a few days.

Special to the Chicago Times.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Fernando Wood has published a card, in which he says: "Upon some occasion I will give me great pleasure to add my voice to the thousands who are now preparing to elect George B. McClellan our next president. Although I was opposed to the nomination of that distinguished man, yet, when the convention decided in his favor, he became my candidate, and he shall have my earnest and determined support."

Photographic Newspapers and Magnifying Glasses.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

The question what newspapers will come to, with the price of white paper continually advancing, is one which publishers would like to be able to answer satisfactorily to themselves and the public. It is now more than three times the price that it was before the war. Some newspapers put up their prices correspondingly, others diminish their size to meet the increased expense. The latter recourse as a remedy is, vulgarly speaking, nearly "played out" for the newspaper has not a margin to act upon in the descending scale, anything equal to the ascending scale of prices with the paper makers. A reading public want something larger than a Treasury note for a newspaper, though Treasury notes are considered valuable by reading matter if people only have enough of them of their own, of the right denomination. Intrinsically, paper is becoming the gold, an article of value, sources of chemical and mechanical art fail to supply a remedy to the publishers' distress. The only one we can think of in this emergency is suggested by a combination of the science of optics and the art of photography.

Mr. Langenheim, the ingenious and enterprising photographer, has succeeded in impressing the whole of the Lord's prayer upon a photographic print scarcely larger than the head of a pin, which, under a magnifying glass can be so brought out that any person, who has eyes that he can see with, can read it. Now we suggest that as paper is so valuable, that the "forms," or types as arranged for newspapers, be photographed in the same way and each purchaser provide himself with a good magnifying glass so as to bring the reading out to the right size. This would be such a saving in the consumption of paper, that the manufacturers would soon be willing to compromise with the publishers and let them have paper at a reasonable price. There would be an advantage to the reader as well as to the publisher in this arrangement. By using greater magnifying pow er instead of the usual one, the type can be made and increase it to any reasonable size, removing as one all cause of complaint that the types are too small. Those who are fond of big stories and swellinghead lines could magnify them to any size they please, and get the worth of their money in amusement if not in information. Politicians could give greater emphasis to their big round explosives when viewed through such a medium; the only drawback would be that their libels upon each other would look so large that they would be ashamed to see them next day staring them in the face.

The Cotton Market in England as Affected by Peace Reports from America.

The Manchester *Guardian*, of August 30th, gives the following description of the state of the cotton market, under the influence of the various reports concerning the possibility of peace in America:

"On Monday last the people were led to expect by the usual indications that some recovery from the dullness of several preceding weeks must be commencing. Next day the hopeful feeling was reversed by the Niagara letter of the *Times* correspondent, which, by holding out a prospect of peace, gave renewed force to the general want of confidence in the prices of cotton and cotton products. At once all classes of buyers held back more decidedly than ever, and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were days of greater stagnation than had been known either in the present or the last month, each succeeding day being rather worse than the preceding one. Yesterday, however, the war news was favorable to the Federal cause, and was not regarded as balanced by the movement in New York against the re-election of President Lincoln. The effect is a weakening of the opinion that the contest is near its end, and that prices are approaching a fall. The sales of cotton in Liverpool are increased and the tone among the sellers and buyers of yarn and cloth on our Exchange is more cheerful, but any increase of business or of offers is very small. During the three days of depression spinners and manufacturers at large were taking rather lower prices for almost any small parcels they said than would have been accepted last week. Perhaps they are now recovering a little more of steadiness. It is pretty certain, however, that spinners and manufacturers, as well as their customers, have a settled persuasion that it is their only safe policy so to act as not to accumulate stock. This shows itself very strikingly in the effects produced upon trade by slight variations in American intelligence."

Death of Park Benjamin.

Mr. Park Benjamin died at his house in this city last night, in the fifty fifth year of his age, after a brief illness. He was born in 1809 at Demerara, in British Guiana, where his father was a merchant. He resided two years in Harvard, and was graduated at Trinity College, in Hartford, in 1829, began to practice law in Boston in 1832, and was one of the original editors of the *New England Magazine*. He removed to this city in 1837, and was connected at different times with several journals, the *American Monthly Magazine*, the *New Yorker* and the *New World*. Later he became known as a lecturer, and he was, besides this, a frequent contributor, in prose and verse, to the magazines and other journals of the day. His mind was active, his conversation brilliant, and he wrote with remarkable facility and vivacity.—*N. Y. Post*, 12th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court.—H. T. Vennard, Presiding.—Mrs. Lewis, who erected a tiny wooden building in front of the Poydras market, on ground owned by the Carrollton railroad, was fined $10 for violating the city ordinance forbidding wooden buildings within that fire district.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. F. Westerfield, Presiding.—Mrs. Barret was required to give peace bonds for six months, and the fighting colored women Armantine and Honorine had to pay a fine of $5 each.

House of Refuge.—Allen Burns, a youth, pretty well known in the police courts, was found stealing cotton. To keep him from temptation Recorder Vennard sent him to the house of refuge.

Severely punished.—Johnny Stump, a lad of about 13 years of age, has parents living on the corner of Josephine and Felicity streets. The youth made the acquaintance of bad boys and ran away from home to escape punishment. Yesterday he was playing on the rail cars on St. Charles street and fell under the wheels and had his right arm crushed near the shoulder blade. He had to suffer amputation of that limb and will remain a cripple for life.

FROM GUM YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The officers of the Steamers Olive Branch and W. R. Arthur have our thanks for esteemed favors.

It is stated that the Thibodeaux *Sentinel*, of Lafourche parish, in this State, has been suppressed by order of General Cameron.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mrs. Allen and Mr. Hill appeared last night to a large and brilliant house in the Lady of Lyons, and obtained the behalf applause which they have yet received from a New Orleans audience.

The romantic and sentimental character of the play gave unusual scope for talent in serious and passionate delineation, and Mrs. Allen's Pauline gave striking proof that her addiction to the quiet school of acting was no bar to abundant earnestness, intensity, and pathos. Seldom, indeed, have we seen more of the sympathetic in tone and manner on the stage than was diffused through her rendering of Pauline last night.

If Mrs. A. has an observable defect it consists in lack of physical power adequate to the stage requirements for passionate expression.

Mr. Hill ably supported Mrs. Allen. His Claude was careful, artistic, finished in details, and sometimes warm and pathetic.

These two artists will appear to-night in Little Treasure.

GOLD ON THE 17TH.—Friday morning's *Bee* says that a note from the New York correspondent quotes gold at the time the North America sailed, at 225. Our New York agent, who is in a position to obtain correct intelligence, and who has never yet made a mistake, quotes it, at 3 o'clock, at 223. This is the latest reliable intelligence which could be received by the steamer.—*This morning's Era.*

A sufficient answer to the above is found in these lines from the New York money report of the 14th in the Western papers of the 15th:

The rumor that Grant had taken Petersburg, sent it (gold) down to 215¼.

New York, September 14—Gold at 4.30, advanced to 228.

Military Change.

Major General S. A. Hurlbut, it is announced, entered yesterday upon the command of the Department, held for not quite three years past by Major General N. P. Banks, who left this morning on the Bawe Nada for the North. The *Times* says that General Banks has gone on leave of absence; the *Era* refers to the departure with complimentary remarks in which it says:

To whatever field of duty he may be called, whether to serve his country in civil or military capacity, he will carry with him the best wishes of this community, towards which he has for so long a period devoted his paternal care.

The same paper thus speaks of the new Commander of the Department:

Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut, now commanding the Department of the Gulf, is a South Carolinian by birth, and his youth was spent in his native city of Charleston, where he read law in the office of James L. Petigrew. His first military service was as Adjutant of the South Carolina regiment in the Florida war. In 1845 Gen Hurlbut removed to Illinois, where Peyton Wyatt was—and also did good service for the State in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and in the legislature. In 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General, and commanded the post of Fort Donelson after the capture by the Union army. He was then appointed to the command of a division of Grant's army which was the first division to descend the Tennessee River, and which first occupied Pittsburg Landing.

At the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing) Gen. Hurlbut distinguished himself for undaunted coolness and courage, and for his valuable services in this battle he was appointed by the President a Major General. He also distinguished himself at the battle of the Hatchie River, long time Gen. Hurlbut commanded the 16th corps and the Military District of Memphis, with headquarters at that city. Here he remained until he was relieved by Gen Wash burn and sent to New Orleans. As a true patriot and faithful soldier no man in the country can show a better record.

Later from the North.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PORT HUDSON

Grant at his Ease to Harper's Ferry—Lee's Army and the Potomac Army Both Reinforced—The Draft Not Postponed.

Gold on the 17th, New York, 224¼.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

Port Hudson, 6.30 P. M., September 23.—Dispatches of the night of the 17th at Cairo show no change in the position of military affairs.

Gen. Grant is reported on the 17th on his way to Harper's Ferry.

His purpose is not to be disclosed.

Large bodies of troops are constantly going forward to the Army of the Potomac.

Lee is being also reinforced.

No postponement of the draft to be allowed.

One dispatch, dated New York, September 17th, says: Gold opened at 223, and closed at 224¼. Another, same date, says, gold opened at 224¼, advanced to 225¼, and at noon declined to 224¼.

Subscriptions to the 7 30 loan on the 16th are reported to the treasury at $1,200,000.

Lincoln does not intend to visit West.

The Arthur left at 2.30 P. M.

News via Mobile.

[From the True Delta, this morning.]

We were favored last evening with a copy of the Mobile *Evening News* of Mobile, the 19th inst., from which which we make the annexed extracts.

A CAVALRY DASH AND BIG HAUL.

Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the opposing lines, near Sycamore Church, Prince George county, seventeen miles from the city, capturing 1,500 head of fat beeves, 200 prisoners, a number of horses and ten wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines.

Gregg's division of Yankee cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for his pains. Hampton's men are in full feather, and eager for another chance at Grant's choice beef.

A STRANGE STORY ABOUT SHERMAN.

Macon, Sept. 17.—It is reported, with a considerable show of truth, that Sherman has sent an informal request for Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator H. V. Johnson, to meet him in Atlanta and have a talk about peace.

ARRIVAL OF ATLANTA SAILES.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines. Several hundred families have arrived in the most destitute condition imaginable.

A SPECIAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gens. Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of two thousand prisoners. Seven hundred of the number will be forwarded to-night for that purpose.

Brig. Gen F. A. Shoup has been relieved of duty as Chief of Staff to Gen Hood.

From Latest Western Files.

We have by the steamer Olive Branch, and W. R. Arthur Also of Western papers to the 17th, from which we glean the following:

THE FERMONT NEW NATION DIFFICULTY.

New York, Sept 16.—The Supreme Court injunction put to-day upon the *New Nation*, Fremont's organ, referred only to the imitation printed by Gen. Cleaver. The regular paper goes to press to-night. The difficulty in the matter, as inferred from a copy of the suppressed sheets, seems to have been an attempt on the part of Gen. Cleaver to turn the paper over to a person who has not hitherto appeared prominently as a possible candidate for the Presidency.

New York, Sept. 16.—The publication of the *New Nation* has been stopped by an injunction issued by Judge Sutherland. It leader to-day announced its abandonment of General Fremont.

NEW YORK CUSTOMHOUSE CORRUPTIONS.

New York, Sept 16.—Collector Draper's investigation into the alleged corrupt practices at the Customhouse, according to the *Express*, are developing the most astounding villainies on record.

The officials have been in the habit of helping themselves to whatever they please, of most costly goods, and in most extravagant quantities. If a merchant even hinted at complaint, cases of his most valuable goods were placed in a damp place, where they would soon lose half their worth; not only this, but the wives and boy friends of the officials, after being introduced to the importers, always visited their warehouses, selected whatever they wanted, and ordering it home without paying a cent. If they were ever refused, the official was informed, and the merchant was made to suffer much more severely.

[From the St. Louis Union, 17th.]

ANOTHER REBEL "FOREIGN AGENT"—AN AMATEUR PEACE COMMISSIONER.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist*, publishes a letter from a "Southern" man in Bermuda, Jerome Cochane, complaining of a rebel foreign agent, C. G. Baylor, who had arrived there a few days before. He says:

It was with surprise and mortification that I heard a man calling himself C. G. Baylor give public expression to sentiments that a true Southern man would make use of. He proclaimed publicly that the Southern Confederacy was nothing short of a military despotism, and that two-thirds of the people of the South were in favor of a reconstruction of the Union. This man claimed to be a commissioner from the State of Georgia to France, and so he registered his name here.

But it is currently reported here that he holds a commission from certain parties in Georgia and several other States, to the Lincoln Government, to negotiate a peace on the basis of reconstruction, and there is some plausibility in this, for he does not associate with Southern men, but, on the contrary, he avoids them as much as possible. His most intimate acquaintances are several New York Yankees. He has also been closeted several times with the Yankee Consul here. In fact, his whole demeanor goes to show that he is not a friend to the Southern cause.

H. CHASE TO CANVASS FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington Sept. 16.—Forney's *Chronicle* this morning contains the following:

Ex-Secretary Chase has returned to Washington from his tour through the New England States, and states that that portion of the Union would give President Lincoln a much larger majority than in 1860. The distinguished ex-Secretary will, of course, contribute his best efforts toward the re-election of our present worthy Chief Magistrate. In addition to this from the *Chronicle*, it is proper to add that Mr. Chase has been declining to speak at the great meetings in the East until after he shall have an opportunity of speaking at home. It is understood that he is going West in a week or two, as soon as his consultation with Secretary Fessenden is over.

New York Markets.

New York, September 16, P. M.—Gold opened this morning at 223, declining to 222¾ at 11 A. M., 223¼ at 12 30 M., and closing at 223¼ P. M. The demand here was very moderate, and selling prices ranged from 223 to 230, closing at 223.

Gold at the evening exchange 223¼.

New York, September 16.—Cotton dull and unchanged at $1 80 for middling uplands.

Flour—The market for state and western opened dull and closed 5 at 10 cents lower on the common grades.

Whisky active and firmer, western at $1 81½ to $1 82.

Corn dull and lower at $1 61 to $1 61 at for mixed western.

Coffee nominal. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull and unchanged.

Petroleum nominal at 76c for crude, 76c for refined in bond, and 90c for do free.

Pork firmer at $40 to $41 for mess, $42 at $43 for plain do. $38 75 at 39 75 for prime.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, September 16, P. M.—Flour is fair demand, at previous prices. Superfine at $9 75.

Whisky at $1 75, and active.

Provisions quiet. 100,000 lbs. bulk Shoulders sold at 17¼c., a decline. Bacon shoulders were offering at 17¾c.

Groceries quiet and unchanged.

Gold at 220 to 222, silver at 210, exchange rather firmer, and not so plenty. Money tight.

St Louis, Sept. 16—P. M.—Tobacco—The market was unchanged from yesterday. The sales were 100 hhds, and the inspections 56 hhds. The range of prices was 5 hhds stems at from $1 60 to $1 80, 5 hhds scraps at from $1 25 to $6 50, 7 hhds green and damaged lugs at from $5 25 to $10, 22 hhds factory do at from $10 to $17, 15 hhds planters do at from $12 25 to $14 50, 20 hhds common shipping leaf at from $10 to $20, 12 hhds medium do at from $21 to $25, 8 hhds good and fine do at from $25 to $35, 2 hhds common and medium manufacturing at $30 50, 1 hhd good do at $40 50 and 1 package at from $5 50 to $16 50 per 100 lbs.

Flour—The market was very quiet, and only a moderate enquiry, almost exclusively for extras and single extras. The reported sales were 200 bbls choice family at $9 75, 100 bbls do at $9 50, 100 bbls do at $9 50, 100 do at same, 50 do at $9 25, 100 bbls private, 250 do single extra, in lots, at $10 20, 200 do at $10 25, 100 do extra at $11 50, and 100 do do do, private.

Corn—The receipts were only 3,000 sacks, and the market was better, with sales of 11 sacks in second hand sacks at $1 45, between 2000 and 3000 sks mixed at $1 48, 250 sks yellow at $1 60, 1,000 sks white at $1 60, 250 sks do at $1 50, damaged. 1 Pbs sks white at $1 55, and about 300 sks do at same.

Oats—The receipts were 5,950 sacks, and with an active and firm market, sales were made of 400 sacks, in second hand sacks, at 88c, about 1000 do at 90c, 41 do at 91c, 483 do at 92c, 117 do at 92½c and 80 do 93c per bushel.

Hemp—The only sale reported to day was 1,25 bales on private terms. The receipts were 65 bales.

Lard—Sales to day of 102 tierces No 1 kettle rendered at 20c, and 10 tierces do at 20½c per pound.

Whisky—The market was better to day, with sales of 48 bbls in three lots, at $1 80 per gallon.

Hay—Sales of 80 and 141 bales loose pressed at $35, 150 bales do at $30, 100 bales tight pressed at $31, 150 bales do in two lots, at $32 and 100 and 50 bales do, choice timothy, at $33 per ton.

Onions—Sale of 100 bushels at $2 40, packages included.

Potatoes—Sales of 50 bbls at $4 25, and 32 bbls at $4 75 per bbl.

Cooperage—Sale of 100 lard tierces at $2 35.

Bran—Sale of 110 sacks at $1 60 per 100 lbs.

Green Apples—Sale of 21 bbls at $5 25 per bbl.

THE SARATOGA FIRE.—We learn that the steamer Saratoga was fired upon on Wednesday, 16th, at Iobbell's Landing, nearly opposite Baton Rouge. As far as we could ascertain no damage was done.—*Era, this morning.*

NEW GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Port Monroe, September 15.—Gen. Grant arrived here yesterday, en route for Washington

A Fremont Newspaper Quarrel.

A quarrel has broken out between the parties concerned in the Fremont organ in New York, called the *New Nation*, the chief party being General Fremont himself, who was represented in the editorship of the paper by General Cleaver, "a friend," in a card, states that the *New Nation* was founded by General Fremont and himself alone, the former furnishing most of the money, the latter part of the money and all the work; but that, in order to shield Gen Fremont's name, and, for other purposes, the ownership of the paper was transferred to a somewhat mythical body entitled the National Publisher Association. This quarrel, as usual in such cases, develops some nasty stories. Gen. Cleaver, in Bitterness of spirit, doesn't hesitate to ascribe eminent meanness to the man whose claims to the Presidency he was fiercely maintaining a brief while ago, and in whose praise as hero, sage, and reformer, he exhausted the vocabulary of admiration. For instance, he says:

I am a very unimportant personage in comparison with Mr. Fremont, and he has boasted to me that he could stop the course of justice for five years in New York in his own favor, but I doubt if he can stop that of public opinion.

And again:

We have often reproached Lincoln with the want of dignity, we evinced in his jokes, but Fremont's jokes are worse, for they are played at the expense of honesty.

From Charleston—The Rebel Officers Placed under Fire.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday says:

The steamship Crescent City arrived on Sunday night from Charleston on the 8th. It will be remembered that she took down from Morris Island six hundred rebel officers, to be placed under fire in retaliation for the shots from our Union prisoners exposed to our fire in Charleston. The Crescent landed the prisoners at Light house Inlet on the 12th, when they were immediately marched to their new quarters on Cumming's Point. The quarters are directly opposite Fort Gregg and Wagner, and are commanded by the batteries of both forts, and an enfilade from the fleet. A Rockade has been built of pine logs, sharpened at the top, and inside this stockade, which is some 14 feet high, the officers are quartered in shelter tents. A plank way runs around the work, on which sentinels are stationed. The food furnished the prisoners is as near like that which the rebels give our men in Charleston as is possible to obtain. The rebels are certainly in a bad fix. Whenever their fleet opens fire on Cumming's Point, in reply to our guns, they will be exposed to imminent danger of life and limb. General Foster is determined to bring the rebels to their senses in this matter.—*N. Y. Paper, 15th.*

Blockade Runners at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, Sept. 12.—The blockade-runners Old Dominion arrived here on Saturday night and the City of Petersburg on Sunday morning. They have about eighteen hundred bales of cotton on board, destined for England, said to be in payment of the interest for the rebel loan. They left Wilmington last Monday night.

They report that the pirate Tallahassee was to leave on a piratical plundering cruise on Tuesday night. They also report that two more blockade-runners were to leave the same night. The famous Alexandria, now called the Mary Bonsell have on Saturday, it is said, for repairs.

The following blockade-runners are also in port: Steamers Little Hattie and Heath, running Cornubia, Flamingo, Lady Shirley and Condor. Besides the above, is the steamer Asia, under to the rebel flag.

"The Union must be preserved at all hazards," says General McClellan. "If these Southern States cannot be secured," says Mr Pendleton, candidate on the same ticket, "I would signalize their departure by tokens of love. I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it."

It is said that Sen. Wood has suddenly become enamored of the song of "Bob Bolt," and the terrified Democracy is now singing, vociferously, "O don't you remember the Letter, Sen Bolt."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 24, 1864.

The general Market was extremely quiet to-day. There appeared to be no movement whatever in our leading staple, therefore lots on sale weeding no enquiry. Monetary matters were equally dull. Gold was quoted at 219 225 and Silver at proportionately lower rates.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed some sales of New York Sight at ¼ per cent premium but the Market is quoted at ¼ discount @ ¼ premium. Business asked was nothing short of a military despotism, and that two-thirds of the people of the South were in favor of a reconstruction of the Union. This man claimed to be a commissioner from the State of Georgia to France, and so he registered his name here.

But it is currently reported here that he holds a commission from certain parties in Georgia and several other States, to the Lincoln Government, to negotiate a peace on the basis of reconstruction, and there is some plausibility in this, for he does not associate with Southern men, but, on the contrary, he avoids them as much as possible. His most intimate acquaintances are several New York Yankees. He has also been closeted several times with the Yankee Consul here. In fact, his whole demeanor goes to show that he is not a friend to the Southern cause.

H. CHASE TO CANVASS FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington Sept. 16.—Forney's *Chronicle* this morning contains the following:

Ex-Secretary Chase has returned to Washington from his tour through the New England States, and states that that portion of the Union would give President Lincoln a much larger majority than in 1860. The distinguished ex-Secretary will, of course, contribute his best efforts toward the re-election of our present worthy Chief Magistrate. In addition to this from the *Chronicle*, it is proper to add that Mr. Chase has been declining to speak at the great meetings in the East until after he shall have an opportunity of speaking at home. It is understood that he is going West in a week or two, as soon as his consultation with Secretary Fessenden is over.

New York Markets.

New York, September 16, P. M.—Gold opened this morning at 223, declining to 222¾ at 11 A. M., 223¼ at 12 30 M., and closing at 223¼ P. M. The demand here was very moderate, and selling prices ranged from 223 to 230, closing at 223.

Gold at the evening exchange 223¼.

New York, September 16.—Cotton dull and unchanged at $1 80 for middling uplands.

Flour—The market for state and western opened dull and closed 5 at 10 cents lower on the common grades.

Whisky active and firmer, western at $1 81½ to $1 82.

Corn dull and lower at $1 61 to $1 61 at for mixed western.

Coffee nominal. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull and unchanged.

Petroleum nominal at 76c for crude, 76c for refined in bond, and 90c for do free.

Pork firmer at $40 to $41 for mess, $42 at $43 for plain do. $38 75 at 39 75 for prime.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, September 16, P. M.—Flour is fair demand, at previous prices. Superfine at $9 75.

Whisky at $1 75, and active.

Provisions quiet. 100,000 lbs. bulk Shoulders sold at 17¼c., a decline. Bacon shoulders were offering at 17¾c.

Groceries quiet and unchanged.

Gold at 220 to 222, silver at 210, exchange rather firmer, and not so plenty. Money tight.

St Louis, Sept. 16—P. M.—Tobacco—The market was unchanged from yesterday. The sales were 100 hhds, and the inspections 56 hhds. The range of prices was 5 hhds stems at from $1 60 to $1 80, 5 hhds scraps at from $1 25 to $6 50, 7 hhds green and damaged lugs at from $5 25 to $10, 22 hhds factory do at from $10 to $17, 15 hhds planters do at from $12 25 to $14 50, 20 hhds common shipping leaf at from $10 to $20, 12 hhds medium do at from $21 to $25, 8 hhds good and fine do at from $25 to $35, 2 hhds common and medium manufacturing at $30 50, 1 hhd good do at $40 50 and 1 package at from $5 50 to $16 50 per 100 lbs.

Flour—The market was very quiet, and only a moderate enquiry, almost exclusively for extras and single extras. The reported sales were 200 bbls choice family at $9 75, 100 bbls do at $9 50, 100 bbls do at $9 50, 100 do at same, 50 do at $9 25, 100 bbls private, 250 do single extra, in lots, at $10 20, 200 do at $10 25, 100 do extra at $11 50, and 100 do do do, private.

Corn—The receipts were only 3,000 sacks, and the market was better, with sales of 11 sks in second hand sacks at $1 45, between 2000 and 3000 sks mixed at $1 48, 250 sks yellow at $1 60, 1,000 sks white at $1 60, 250 sks do at $1 50, damaged. 1 Pbs sks white at $1 55, and about 300 sks do at same.

Oats—The receipts were 5,950 sacks, and with an active and firm market, sales were made of 400 sacks, in second hand sacks, at 88c, about 1000 do at 90c, 41 do at 91c, 483 do at 92c, 117 do at 92½c and 80 do 93c per bushel.

Hemp—The only sale reported to day was 1,25 bales on private terms. The receipts were 65 bales.

Lard—Sales to day of 102 tierces No 1 kettle r