THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCoven & Landry, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their mart, furniture, a sound hand horse and family carriage.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Spain street, between Dreatmen and Crete streets, furniture; at 11 o'clock, on Orleans street, between Dorgenois and Broad streets, household furniture.

The Want of Labor on Plantations.

Our correspondent from Plaquemines parish, in his letter published on Saturday, estimates that the loss of the sugar planters, owing to want of sufficient labor to secure their crops before the first frost, will not be less than ten or fifteen thousand hogsheads. He suggests, as a method of avoiding so considerable a loss, the employment, on the plantations, of the idle and vagabond negroes, of both sexes, congregated in New Orleans, who have no honest means of subsistence. This suggestion deserves the serious attention of the planters interested, as well as that of the authorities. It would be matter of regret if the want of hands, at a critical moment, should reduce to so great an extent (ten or fifteen thousand hogsheads out of forty thousand,) the only product that Louisiana has, the present year, to offer in exchange for articles of the first necessity to the population.

As our correspondent says, there are, in New Orleans, a large number of unemployed hands, and it would be at the same time a profit to agriculture and a benefit to the city, to transfer to the plantations all the idle negroes, of both sexes, who infest certain quarters of the city. We have reason to believe that General Banks is disposed to receive favorably any suggestion aiming at the realization of the idea expressed by our correspondent; and we mention the fact in order that those interested may take the necessary steps, with the certainty that they will have extended to them every desirable facility on the part of the superior authority.

The British bark Margaret, Capt. Coward, arrived yesterday from Nassau, which port she left on the 5th inst. We learn by this arrival that the bark Franklin, Capt Berry, from Boston for this port, put into Nassau leaking, and was compelled to discharge her cargo to repair. The Franklin sailed from Nassau for Boston in ballast, her cargo having been reshipped on the bark Margaret.

The Margaret was boarded on the 8th inst., bearing Southwest Pass 350 miles, by the United States gunboats Clyde and San Jacinto.

STEAMER NORTH AMERICA ASHORE.—The U. S. transport steamer North America, in coming from the coal yard yesterday afternoon, sprung a leak, when she was immediately run across the river opposite to the Canal street ferry landing, where she sank in a very short time, and broke in two. The boat is a total loss. There were no lives lost.

FAST TIME.—The last trip of the steamship George Washington was made, from New York to the Bar, in the quick time of 4 days, 23 hours.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The Locust Point is advertised to leave New York for New Orleans direct, on the 15th instant, the Evening Star, via Havana, on the 17th, and the Columbia, via Havana, on the 24th.

We are gratefully sensible of the favors rendered us by Mr. E. S. Allen, Purser of the steamship George Washington, in securing the receipt of valuable newspaper files from New York.

The writer of two letters from Plaquemines parish, recently published in the *Bee*, would confer a favor on us, and receive desirable information for himself, by calling at this office at his earliest convenience.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sanford Troupe will enliven upon another week of their characteristic entertainments at this place to night.

FOR ALL SAINTS DAY.—We well known stationery house of the Messrs. Green, 62 Bourbon street, is prepared to supply everybody with black glazed paper, (*fine black paper*,) and in arranging wreaths for the tombs.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CIGARS.—Thompson & Barnes, 41 Tchoupitoulas street, are in the immediate receipt, per steamer George Washington and the best Havana, of a large shipment of choice goods.

NEW DRY GOODS AT BROOKS & DAVIS'S.—It will be seen that this house, No. 22 Gravier street, has received by the steamer George Washington a large and select shipment of dry goods, which are offered in package. See the catalogue elsewhere.

REMOVAL.—Mr. J. Brugère has removed his store from St. Louis street to Customhouse street, No. 59, between Chartres and Old Levee, where he continues his former business.

Late Southern News.

Interesting Extracts from a Richmond Journal of the 8th.

We are indebted to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 10th for the following extracts from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th:

BRAGG REINFORCED

The city was out in great humor yesterday morning by the rumor that official information had been received of the arrival of General Stephen Decatur Lee at Morfreesboro' with twenty thousand Confederate troops. The welcome story obtained ready credence, and many seemed to think Rosecrans already reduced to the necessity of coming without delay out of his works and fighting at Chattanooga, or fighting his way back to Nashville. To hasten his decision as to which of these courses he should pursue, Bragg began, on the day of the day asserted, opened on Chattanooga with two hundred guns, and was shelling it vigorously.

S. D. LEE'S FORCE AND WHAT HE IS DOING

It is very disagreable to have to dash pleasant fancies, but we must, as far as possible deal with facts. If General S. D. Lee is at Murfreesboro', a fact of which there is no yet, no official or other authentic information, he has not with him, we regret to say, the number of men given him by rumor. But he has a respectable force, and we know it is operating on Rosecrans's line of communication. He may, indeed, be at Murfreesboro' for full time has elapsed since he set out from Jackson, for him to have reached that point, or he may be on the Nashville railroad, south nearer Chattanooga. In any event, there is little doubt but that his operations will be a source of serious annoyance to Rosecrans. He will certainly much embarrass his communications by burning bridges and destroying and intercepting trains, both on the railroad to Nashville and the one to Memphis. We shall hear more of his operation in a day or two.

From our army at Chattanooga there is, up to the time of writing, no news, except the one already mentioned, that Bragg has opened on the place with all his artillery.

THE ATTACK ON THE IRONSIDES AND WHY IT FAILED.

The report from Charleston is that an attempt in the main unsuccessful, has been made to blow up, with some kind of an infernal machine the Yankee ship Ironsides. The failure is attributed to two causes—an insufficient amount of powder in the machine and its being placed too near the water's edge. The main construction of the vessel was not affected, she may have been seriously damaged. When the torpedo exploded several feet in front of the Monitor attached to the large ram, shending and planks were torn off and many of her crew thrown overboard. Similar results may very probably have followed the explosion of the machine alongside the Ironsides.

GEN. MEADE'S MOVEMENTS.

There are some reports from the Rapidan, but none confirmed by any official intelligence.—One is that Meade is retreating; another, that he is crossing to the South bank of the Rapidan by thirty different fords; still another, that Stuart, with his cavalry, (and horse artillery, of course,) have crossed the river in the neighborhood of Liberty Mills.

THE YANKEES IN THE VALLEY

are keeping every quiet. Their lines extend from Harrisonburg to Harper's Ferry, and is little more than a picket guard. They are guarding what they have reason to regard, after Gen. Lee's two expeditions, as the door to the vasion of the North. Small squads occasionally ride up as far as Winchester, but make short visits. They are said to have a picket further up the valley, at Mount Jackson, midway between Winchester and Harrisonburg.

THE "VICTORY" IN THE WEST

In an article upon this subject, the *Examiner* says:

As a foreigner could have observed the bearing of the Southern people during the momentous events of the last five weeks, he would have thought them the most impressible and phlegmatic of nations. The news of a great victory to be received, was met with imperturbable coldness, but with something akin to frigid distrust. The preconceived ideal of the people of the Southern States, so familiar to the world, must have appeared very much at variance with the reality.

The people here, indeed, differed not only from themselves in the expression of their joy, but contributed a strange and difficult element to the dark and tangled skein of misfortunes which resulted in the recent victory in Northern Georgia. There, they the same qualities in the long and trying suspense which will attend the movements of our armies and retards the final development of the campaign. Three years of war have proved a severe school.

Now, that the victory in the West is placed beyond the reach of cavil, and that we no longer fear that the sequel of the story, as on our consciences, may demand, the early promise, the country still awaits with feverish anxiety the consequent of the work so well begun. Time usually matures all things and brings them to light; yet, if the re-organization of the army, abandoned by strategic reason. To argue this much, as the sanction and the reward of a policy which caused so much uneasiness and gloom, seems to be entirely within the bounds of reason.

Republics are not ungrateful, not at least, when they are in pressing danger and necessity. Athens did not banish Themistocles until Salamis and Plates had freed her from the danger of the Persians.

"Nothing succeeds like success," is a French adage. Though not heretofore ranked among the favorite heroes of the popular fancy, the surrender or disastrous retreat of Rosecrans will at once raise Gen Bragg to a high place of public favor.

The denouement of the situation seems to be approaching. The assurance is given that the enemy is hampered to such an extent as to endanger his communication. His supplies have to be wagoned by immense trains at imminent risk from our cavalry. If this be a truthful representation of facts, he must speedily retreat, and, with an enterprising General opposed to him, that retreat should be ruinous.

The favorable reports which reach us that "our cavalry is in the right place," that Rosecrans is confined for supplies, "to a single *gens*, have an unlucky family resemblance to similar assurances which have been subsequently read by the light of disappointment, if not defeat. Unfortunately the resources of the enemy for reinforcing, and his facilities of transportation are familiar to us. Our army may have been strengthened to a sufficient extent and our position may possess advantages adequate to overcome these obstacles. The long delay, however, is not auspicious.

THE PUBLIC DEFENSE.

In the State Senate on the 7th, the bill amendatory and re enactory of the bill to further provide for the public defense by levies of negroes to labor on the public defenses was taken up and passed.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Our readers have already been apprised of the recent extensive sales of gold, paid for in drafts on sales in the Northern States, of which they were written. The premium "paid" for this gold was $12. Since the withdrawal of this heavy contingent, the demand for the precious metals has measurably subsided, and, as the Jews are now keeping one of their protracted annual holidays, the transactions for several days past have been very light. The commission brokers are asking $11 50 for gold. No silver in the market.

Confederate Bonds—Cotton loan bonds, $150 and interest; eight per cent. convertibles, $112 and interest; bonds of fifteen million loan, coupon, $185 and interest; ditto registered, $185 and interest; bonds of one hundred million loan, $105 to 111½; the "five year bonds," or extension of the twenty million loan, with the reservation of the right of redemption in five years, are quotable at $105; seven per cent. bond $101 to 101½.

Flour is now quotable at $40 to $45 for superfine and extra, and market nearly bare. The demand is active, and prices necessarily tend upward. Corn Meal, $10 bushel—scarce.

Bacon is not so firm as it has been, and sales at lower figures are reported. We quote hog round at $2 10 to $2 50. Butter, $3 25 to $3 50. Cheese, $2 to $2 25. Lard, $2. Flaxseed, $6 to $7.

Tobacco—We quote inferior logs at $16 to $18, good $20 to $25, fine bright $30 to $35, inferior leaf $30 to $35, good $40 to $50, fine manufacturing $70 to $100. Inferior wrappers $2 25 to $2 75, good and fine English $15 to $20.

Latest Northern Advices from Chattanooga

The New York *Commercial's* afternoon edition of the 10th has the following regarding the situation at Chattanooga:

Washington, Saturday, October 10. The *Republican* says: Government has received dispatches dated Chattanooga, October 9, and from officers on duty at his headquarters, also official dispatches from Nashville, all containing reports most encouraging for the national cause.

The forces under General Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry on the 5th instant, below Shelbyville, and battle immediately ensued, resulting in a complete route of the enemy, who did not stop for their wounded.

Over one hundred of the rebels were left dead on the field and also a large number of wounded.

General Mitchell sent a force after the flying rebels, "to pick up the sick," that being their only means of escaping the great military cordon established by General Rosecrans.

The railroads torn up by the raiders have been repaired. Telegraphic communication is re-established.

The Press Dispatches.

Washington, October 9, 1863.—The government has advices from Chattanooga to the 8th instant.

On the 5th the rebel batteries opened on Rosecrans's position, the long range shells being three miles, and the shortest two and seven-tenths of a mile. The firing was not very rapid.

A dispatch from General Rosecrans headquarters, dated the 6th, says:—"Not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday. Our men are not annoyed by the long range firing in the least, and go about their work the same as ever. The negro boys continued to play marbles while the bombardment was going on, which is evidence that a very extensive alarm did not exist."

Other dispatches go to show the impregnable position of Rosecrans. There is no official confirmation of the rebel statement that the Nashville and Chattanooga bridge over the Tennessee river had been carried away. Telegraphic communication, broken by rebel raiders between Nashville and Stevenson, Alabama, has been restored.

Washington, October 9, 1863.—It is ascertained that none of General Rosecrans's very latest dispatches, which are to the evening of the 5th instant, mention anything relative to the situation in the locality of Chattanooga, all of them referring entirely to military detail. The other dispatches, however, recently received by the government, speak of success in that quarter, and are from General Meigs.

Exchange of Prisoners.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 9th says:

Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange at Fortress Monroe, arrived here this morning, via Baltimore, and has been engaged with the Secretary of War during the day relative to the exchange of prisoners.

We have as prisoners regardless of fifteen thousand men confined at Belle Isle and other rebel prisons who could be released at once at the option of our government.

Joe Johnston and S. D. Lee.

St. Louis, October 9th, 1863.—A special dispatch dated Vicksburg, September 30th, says: Joe Johnston was at Canton, Mississippi, with fifteen thousand troops, his supposed design being to prevent reinforcements going to Rosecrans. General Stephen D. Lee has four thousand rebel cavalry near Vicksburg. Johnston says their victories are useless, unless they can crush Rosecrans before reinforcements reach him.

Chattanooga and its Surrounding Heights—Bragg's Railroad Communications.

[Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

Washington, October 9—Lookout Mountain, from which Bragg endeavors to bombard Rosecrans, is eighteen hundred feet higher than Chattanooga, three miles distant by wagon road, and less than two miles in a direct line. Missionary Ridge, where rebel batteries are posted, is about one thousand feet high, three miles from Chattanooga by road, and two miles by air line. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly surround Chattanooga, which lies in a basin formed by the mountainous ranges around it.

Bragg has an open railroad communication with Rome, forty miles, and Atlanta, one hundred and thirty six miles distant, and can bring up the heaviest siege guns, cast at both those points. The Etowah Shell Works are sixty miles from Chattanooga, also connected therewith by railroad.

Result of the Late Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

The important expedition sent from Fortress Monroe, and conspicuously mentioned in previous dispatches, is thus officially related:

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 9, 1863

Major-General W. H. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Sunday, under General Wistar, to break up or capture the guerrillas and boats' crews organized by the enemy in Mathews county, has returned, having in the main accomplished the object. Four rebel boats, twenty-five men and twenty-five head of cattle, belonging to the Confederacy, together with horses, mules and arms, are the results. A large number of rebel boats were destroyed.

Our loss was one man killed.

General Wistar reports the Fourth United States infantry (colored) making thirty miles in one day, without any straggler.

J. G. FOSTER, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 3d has this advice for the ladies:

Hitherto, they have been in the front rank of patriots, always ready and willing to work when everybody else seemed exhausted, and always able to draw from their stores some new and much needed supply. They must not and will not falter now that the pinch of the war, which precedes its close, is at hand. To save everything from garden, orchard and field that can be saved, and to spend every scrap of wool and work it up to the best advantage, to keep the shuttle, the spinning wheel, and the knitting needles going day and night, to exercise their ingenuity in making new but clothes out of a long way, so that blankets may be sent to the suffering soldier—this is a part of the great duty which the ladies owe to the brave heroes of the country. Above all, they must learn that hardest of lessons to all Southerners, the art of economizing in all things that may in any way contribute to the wants of the army, or to relief people in the cities. Provisions must no longer be wasted in the lavish mode of living which obtained in peace times. Country people who may live well, fare better, in fact, than the majority of town people, and yet save vast amounts of food which are now literally thrown away, simply because the old habit of consuming the table with twice as much as is wanted has not been abandoned.

HIGH PRICES AND SCANT SUPPLIES AT ROCHESTER.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d says:

We cannot see how unemployed people, and those who live on income and salaries, are to live at all, especially considering the prices of the necessaries of life, rapidly approaching. How are they to live, without anything at present rates? May, indeed, long are their rates to prevail! A few years ago, a person could live two rooms for a day's wages. An action then has become to be regarded by the people with as much dismay as a bailiff. A dollar, on the battle field represents, being more limping upon them.

A Draft Riot in New Hampshire.

Great Falls, N. H., Saturday, October 10.—A mob at Jackson, in this State, on Thursday night, burned the hotel who is the deputy provost marshal was stopping while serving notices on drafted men.

He narrowly escaped with his life. He has just arrived through this place *en route* for Portsmouth, to obtain assistance.

Further About the Invasion of Missouri.

CAPTURE OF GENERAL BLUNT'S STAFF AND BODY GUARD—SUFFICIENT UNION FORCES FOR WARDED TO DRIVE BACK THE INVADERS, ETC.

St. Louis, October 9—A special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, states that intelligence having reached Fort Scott of a threatened attack on Fort Smith, Gen. Blunt left the former post for the latter.

On Sunday last the rebel General Cobell, with about ten thousand of Cooper's forces, crossed the Arkansas river east of Fort Smith, and on the 1st joined Coffee on Crooker Prairie, Mo., determined to make a raid into Arkansas or Missouri. On receipt of this information all the cavalry in the Kansas district and a battery were sent to Fort Scott.

A letter from Fort Scott of the 7th says Lieut. Tappen, of Gen. Blunt's staff, had arrived. He reports that all the staff and body guard had been captured; also the command under Lieut. Pond, at Baxter's Spring. Gen. Blunt had got ten miles away; but it was uncertain whether he has escaped.

The rebel army under Quantrell, Hunter and Gordon were moving towards Fort Scott. There was no danger of that post being taken, it being abundantly strong to resist attack.

St. Louis, October 9—Information has been received at headquarters in this city of Coffee's and Shelby's raid into Central Missouri from Warrenn. They moved northward, with the expected design of striking the Pacific Railroad at Laramie Bridge, burning that structure and destroying the road.

Gen. Grover, commanding the Central district, was at Clinton, Henry county, yesterday, in pursuit of the rebels. A force was also moving up from Springfield and another from Lebanon, which will press the enemy so closely that they can hardly do much mischief.

Gen. Totten left here last night for Jefferson City to take command of a portion of the force intended to meet the rebels.

GENERAL ROSECRANS'S ABSENCE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD OF THE 20TH ULTIMO.—It is reported that the absence of General Rosecrans from the battle-field of Chickamauga is attributable to the fact that he was, either previous to or during the fight, seized with a fit of epilepsy. This will partially account for the defeat of the centre and one wing of the Federal army.

PAYMASTERS COMING SOUTH.—A Cairo dispatch of the 7th says:

Twenty-five paymasters with four and a half million dollars went South to day on the gunboat Springfield, in charge of Major Fenno. A million and a half goes to New Orleans in charge of Major Nichols.

Gen. Schofield, of Missouri, has proposed to the War Department to enlist negroes into the army, and give their masters receipts, and if loyal, to pay them out of the substitute money, thus buying slaves for soldiers.

It is stated that the enrollments for September alone, in the port of New York, were over $7,000,000, and in the whole country about nine and a half millions, thus furnishing in a single month a sum sufficient in gold and silver to pay the interest on $150,000,000 funded stock for a whole year.

President Lincoln has been presented with a handsome and exceedingly substantial cane, made from live oak of the old ship Constitution.

Major General Butler has been engaged to lecture at Boston in the "Fraternity Course" on the evening of November 19th.

[Culled from the Colonist's News.]

Earl Russell's Speech in Scotland.

Earl Russell had made an important speech on foreign affairs at Blair Gowrie, in Scotland. He referred at considerable length to the American question; justified England in recognizing the Confederate belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she preferred the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it.

He showed that the government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interference in such cases. He drew a line between ordinary vessels equipped for war ships, and steam rams which are in themselves found for acts of offence, and might be used without ever touching Confederate shores. He asserted that the Government was ready to do every thing the duties of neutrality required—every thing that is just to a friendly nation, and such as they would wish done to themselves, but would not yield one jot of right in the interests of foreign powers.

He complimented the Federal Government and Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they have discussed the matters of difference, but said there were other, including Senator Sumner, who had acted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe, and with expressions of friendship toward America, asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace.

Speaking of Poland he defended England's position and remonstrated against that of Russia, but did not think England should go to war on the subject. As regards Mexico, he thought that if the Mexicans approved of what was being done for them they should be allowed to do so.

The London *Times*, referring to the withdrawal of Mr Mason from England, suggests the grounds which have probably prompted the government at Richmond to address themselves at last wholly and exclusively to France. The conference on the part of the London *Times* is that the withdrawal of Mr. Mason is preliminary to some action on the part of France. Messrs Mason and Slidell were at Paris, and seized in most latitude, and so also were the cabinets of Paris and London. As regards American affairs, the presence of Mr Mason in England typifying unsuccessful appeal to Great French alliance has no doubt been considered by the Confederates as a shackle to the South. It appeared so to the two powers, and it must not be a matter of surprise that they should hesitate about what course to pursue without the other. Now things have changed—one of those powers has taken a position on the American continent which actually embarrassed and unrecognized Confederacy to confer a favor. The South, a new neighbor to the distant neutral State to which Mr Slidell was sent two years ago, is now a not unfriendly ally with a common antagonism to Federal power. Can it be a wonder then that the Confederate politicians desire to free the French Emperor from any shackle that may restrain his action in the affair. The appeal of the Confederates is to France alone as protector of Mexican monarchy and the bold challenger of Federal supremacy on the American continent.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONER.

The following is the letter in which Mr. Mason announced his recall to Earl Russell:

24 Upper Seymour street, Portman Square, September 21, 1863

The Right Hon. Earl Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD:—In a dispatch from the Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, dated 4th day of August last, and which I received, I am instructed to consider the commission which brought me to England as at an end, and I am directed to withdraw at once from this country.

The reasons for terminating this mission are set forth in an extract from the dispatch, which I have the honor to communicate herewith.

The President believes that the government of her Majesty has determined to decline the overtures made through you for establishing, by treaty, friendly relations between the two Governments, and has notified your lordship of receiving you as the accredited minister of this government near the British court.

"Under these circumstances, your continued residence in London is neither conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of this government, and the President therefore requests that you consider your mission at an end, and that you withdraw with your secretary from London."

Having made known to your lordship, on my arrival here, the character and purposes of my mission entrusted to me by my government, I have deemed it due to courtesy thus to make known to the Government of her Majesty its termination, and that I shall, as directed, at once withdraw from England.

I have the honor to be your lordship's very obedient servant.

J. M. MASON.

THE ALABAMA AND THE GEORGIA OFF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Union Company's steamer Cambrian, arrived at Plymouth, England, September 25. She left Table Bay on the 20th ult.

The whole colony had another cause of great excitement in the visit of the Confederate war steamers Alabama and Georgia. The Alabama remained, in full sight of thousands of the colonists, a fine Federal bark, the Sea Bird, as she was running into Table Bay. The Georgia was in Simon's Bay when the Cambrian left. The Alabama had been refitting in Saldanha Bay. She then visited Table Bay and Simon's Bay, and was still on the coast cruising. The Confederate cruiser Tuscaloosa, formerly the bark Conrad, captured by the Alabama, and armed and manned by Captain Semmes, had also visited Simon's Bay. The Alabama captured altogether 56 vessels, and the Georgia 11. The Alabama had been visited by hundreds of colonists, who crowded her decks during her stay. They were received most cordially by her officers, and the most kindly feeling prevailed between the colonists and the crews. The United States Consul protested against the capture of the Sea Bride, on the ground that the British waters extended to the range of an Armstrong cannon shot from shore, and claimed the delivery of the Tuscaloosa to himself, as the official agent of the owners of the Conrad. He grounded his claim on the fact that, being a prize and not being condemned by a court of any recognized country, her entrance into a British port was a violation of the Queen's proclamation, and that she had, therefore, reverted to her real owners. The colonial government paid no both demands, and against the decisions. The Consul formally protested in the name of his government. He also contended that the original cargo of the Tuscaloosa had been sold in the market of Cape Town, and that the cargo of the Sea Bride would be disposed of in the same manner. Her Majesty's ship Valorous left on the evening of August 19th, for Saldanha Bay, to observe the movements of the Confederate squadron. There is said to be every probability of the squadron assuming a large number of further captures in the vicinity of the Cape. The Federal war steamer Vanderbilt left St. Helena August 20. She was said to be in pursuit of the Alabama.

Mr. Lincoln's Springfield Letter in Europe.

The London *Times* comments as follows on Mr Lincoln's Springfield letter:

How any man in his sober senses could have sat down to compose such a rhapsody as this, or having composed it, could have read it over with gravity and ordered it to be printed, passes our comprehension. *It is something between a prophecy and an oracular response*, with a dash of Yankee slang and terms of expression which remind us alternately of Ossian, of the incoherant utterances of the Maori chiefs and of school boy translations of corrupt choruses in Greek tragedies. Cromwell never spoke and Mr. Carlyle never wrote anything so hopelessly obscure.

In marked contrast of spirit and judgment to the above the London *Star* thus alludes to the same letter:

No nobler State paper was ever penned!—It is the manifesto of a truly great man, in an exigency of almost unequalled moment. It is worthy of a Cromwell or a Washington. It breathes the calm heroism of a Christian patriot, trusting by the blessing of God upon righteous endeavors to a just cause. In much as Garibaldi and Mazzini might have written from Rome if events had placed them at the head of an Italian Commonwealth threatened by a formidable combination of enemies to its freedom and integrity.

The King of Dahomey.

A correspondent of one of the English papers gives some very interesting accounts of his Majesty of Dahomey, with especial reference to the revenues he derives from the slave trade. After discussing the manner of conducting raids into the country to capture the poor natives, the writer states that an export duty of $5 per slave is paid to the King, which results in an annual income of $28,000 to the potentate. That in addition to this he collects several transit duties on slaves brought through his territories, which amount annually to the sum of $20,000 more. That the slaves which he himself sells annually at an average of $80 each, number about 2000, and this gives him $160,000 a year. The total income of the King of Dahomey with of the slave trade is therefore over $300,000 a year, and the reasons which attach him to its continuance are sufficiently evident. The writer adds some interesting items, as follows:

I may render my words more comprehensive by stating that, according to the laws of Dahomey, the King inherits the property of his deceased subjects, to the ruin of everybody. The result, then, to which you must come is that the chiefs and other humbler vassals, amassing property by the slave trade, do merely the work of so many factors to their sovereign, to receive at their death the fruits of the toil of a lifetime. I own that a small portion of the estate of the deceased, in slaves and in cowries, is for his heirs; but I have struck me that this royal condescension indicates a sound knowledge of political economy, and serves only as a kind of capital for the natural heir to commence, in like manner as his immediate predecessor before him has factorship by the retention of such an arbitrary system is calculated to prevent any well intentioned man from but by repeated marks of his favor, and by appoint ments to offices of trust and emolument, the King manages to counteract the evil of the system and to stimulate the lukewarm to exertion. The appointments, I may observe, become hereditary, and the heir succeeds to his predecessor's office, with sufficient honors and advantages to urge the ambitious youths of Abomey to enter readily into its ranks.

I have referred to Whydah, a flourishing town within the circuit of civilization ever heard of the King of Dahomey until he laid hands on Whydah. He was at the head of the primeval forest, and an hundred and upwards fifty wagons of one day's trade at the foot of the mountain, near Anderson's cross roads, burning a number of them and killing about three hundred horses and cattle, and all the rest of the stock, with ammunition, rations and clothing. Forty of the wagons carrying medical and sanitary stores, and about thirty sutler's stores, were also lost. General Schofield, when certainly, if he can, as soon as he learned of the crossing of the rebels, pursued them Friday and Saturday, killed and wounded 70 of them, took 200 prisoners, and recaptured 250 mules. On reaching Whydah Range, the rebels shot 200 mules to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals.

Latest from the North, via the Mississippi River.

Position of Rosecrans—A Great Battle Impending The Situation in East Tennessee—Excitement in Kansas—Reported Advance on Fort Scott. Russian Men-of-war—Five Days Later from Europe by the Persia and Columbia—General News.

We have received dates from St. Louis to the 8th, and from Memphis to the 11th, from which we collect the following intelligence:

FROM ROSECRANS

New York, October 8—A Cincinnati special to the *World* says:

Correspondents report Rosecrans's army in a perfectly safe position. Reinforcements are constantly arriving from the West and elsewhere. The rebel cavalry cannot successfully interfere with Rosecrans. A great battle must now be fought, confidence is felt as to the final issue.

Great Excitement in Kansas—Reported Advance on Fort Scott.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

Leavenworth, October 7.—The wires between Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth have been clicking all day with alarming reports of a rebel advance on Fort Scott, Kansas City, etc. The situation here is entirely obscure, and it is supposed that the militia will also be called out

The panic at Kansas City is represented as very great, but no confirmation can be had.

Sam Scott is believed by military men to be strong enough to resist any probable attack. The departure of Gen Blunt leaves Col. Moonlight in command of Fort Scott. Col. Moonlight's A Colton has a well armed regiment of militia at Paola.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 8th.]

Invasion of Southwest Missouri.

Intelligence has been received at the headquarters of this city, that Coffee, with a force of rebels from Warrendyke, on the Pacific railroad, is moving towards Stockton, in Cedar county. They are now supposed to be on the Sac River, in that county. Rebel intelligence mentions them moving north towards Stockton, in Cedar county. They are now supposed to be on the Sac River, in that county. Forces are concentrating upon them from various points, and their capture is not improbable. The object of the rebels is no doubt plunder and the recruiting of their forces.

FROM NORTH VIRGINIA.

New York, October 8—The *Herald's* dispatch says: Intelligence from Washington is to the effect that there are no rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, except a few guerrillas. Our cavalry have secured the valley as far as Strasburg and Front Royal without finding any traces of rebels.

MORE RUSSIAN WAR SHIPS EXPECTED.

New York, October 8—The *Tribune's* Washington special understands, from persons there who are posted, that ten or twelve more Russian vessels of war are expected to arrive at New York or some other American port within a few weeks, and it is believed in well informed quarters that they are not likely to go away from this port, but may probably spend the winter in our harbors.

Guerrillas appeared in Harrison county, Ky., fifty miles from Cincinnati, on the 7th, and committed some depredations.

It is stated that the inventor of the Greek fire used by General Gillmore, has gone to that General's headquarters for the purpose of experimenting with his incendiary invention. A shower of fire upon Charleston is consequently looked for.

The captured steamer Atlanta, it is asserted, contained shells with a fluid similar to the Greek fire, which the sensation correspondents say were intended to be used for the burning of New York and Boston.

Deserters from the army continue to cross the Potomac below Alexandria, notwithstanding the vigilance of the flotilla.

Latest from Knoxville.

SKIRMISH AT ELK SPRINGS—BURNSIDE COMMUNICATES WITH GENERAL GRANT.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Knoxville, October 6—Colonel Carter of the Second Tennessee made a reconnoissance in force yesterday. He came upon the enemy, posted in gap, at Blue Springs, and drove them back after a short engagement. Our loss was four wounded and seven missing—none killed. The enemy left seventeen dead on the field. Our right wing is now in communication with Rosecrans. Our patrols scour every road.

The National Guards, increasing by thousands, insures the community from guerrillas. No mail received. The weather is fine. Our residence here is to be permanent.

Four Days Later from New York.

BY THE GEORGE WASHINGTON

SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Fire Opened upon Rosecrans's Position.

A SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE UNCOVERS HIS REINFORCEMENTS.

HE IS WELL PROVISIONED.

ORGANIZATION OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

Hooker a Corps Commander under Rosecrans.

MORE ABOUT THE CAVALRY RAID OF WHEELER.

Gold 148 in New York.

The steamship George Washington crossed the bar yesterday at 3 P. M., bringing dates from New York to the 10th, which did not reach the city in time to admit of a compilation of their news for our morning edition. We therefore reproduce the telegraphic intelligence contained in the extra *Times* of last evening, omitting some features that had been fully anticipated, or that we possess in a more complete form from other sources:

New York, October 10.—Dispatches from Chattanooga state that the enemy opened with shell at as long range upon our outworks yesterday, but no damage was done. Our troops proceeded with their work as usual.

The enemy have made a reconnoissance in force upon our flank, successfully unmasking their reinforcements and discovering their number and character.

The rebel Wheeler has made a raid with 4000 cavalry through Tennessee. The object was to cut off Rosecrans's communication.

They first captured a train of 212 wagons, then moved towards McMinnville, burned the bridge over Stone river, finally appeared before Murfreesboro. Being threatened, they did not attack, but are now retreating rapidly.

Wharton's rebel cavalry have been defeated with a loss of 300 prisoners, 125 killed, and 5 cannon captured. No casualties on our side.

The rebels assert that a freshet has destroyed two bridges on the Tennessee—not confirmed. Rosecrans is well provisioned. Every house in Chattanooga is a stor-house.

General Hooker is to be Corps Commander under Rosecrans.

A letter from Knoxville states that upon the news of Rosecrans's defeat being received, 15,000 loyal Tennesseans immediately organized and armed themselves.

Mr. Short, the inventor of the Greek fire, is experimenting with his shells.

It is thought, in Washington, that General Lee is sending another army corps to General Bragg.

The Illinois Delegation have tendered their services to DeWitt C Littlejohn, for the Speakership of the House.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the construction of three immense iron plated frigates.

The trial of Count Gerowski has commenced. It is said to be a ridiculous farce, the charges having no foundation in fact.

Elizabeth City, North Carolina, has been shelled by one of our gunboats.

Rebel papers say that the rebels made an attack on the Ironsides at Charleston, damaging her considerably. General Gillmore's works are reported to be nearly finished.

General Heintzelman is to be relieved of the command of the defense of Washington. His successor is not yet appointed.

The famous diplomatic club is broken up.

The October term of the United States Court of Claims opened Monday, 5th October.

No news from the Army of the Potomac.

Deserters from Lee say his army is almost shoeless.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says it has been discovered that the frigates built by Mr. Webb, of New York, supposed to be for the Italian Government, are really for France, and are intended to be used against us in case of a war.

A grand banquet is to be given by the Common Council of New York to the officers of the foreign vessels in our harbor.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a new fleet of swift ships.

Gold, 148.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Local—This morning we found that the Recorder of the Second District, Chas. Leatmont Esq., had only two cases to dispose of—cases of arrest for simply being drunk—fined $2 50 each. The weather was very fair, and, in spite of threatening rain, remained so in the afternoon. Our pavements were very pleasant to use, because none of the police stations afforded us a decent peg to stick a pin on. We passed the late scene of the catastrophe on Carondelet, Walk and Rochebleave street, and examined the exploded boiler without the assistance of any person, simply for the reason that no opposition to our inquiries in the premises, which were deserted, was made. The heads of the apparently capricious boiler were out, and had been, to judge from the debris, of cast iron. A little fellow who was at work, and tried to pump about the matter, expressed his gratification of having been sick for some days, and thereby been prevented from being injured at the occurrence.

THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD—*Winter Arrangement.*—We call attention to the change of departure of the Pontchartrain Railroad, elsewhere announced, to go into operation on the 20th instant, and continue during the winter. The fare to and from the Lake, the same day, is as formerly, twenty-five cents; to Gentilly station, each way, 15 cents. This line is judiciously conducted, and we feel safe in saying that passengers who take it, whether for business or pleasure, will receive satisfaction.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 19, 1863.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship C C Duncan, Sawyer, for Boston, G A Fosdick
Brig H G Berry, (British) Dixon, for Matamoros, Kennedy & co
Schr Colombo, (Mexican) Consello, for Matamoros, Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Prize Steamer Victor, Prize Master Hitcher, from Key West, with 1 prize schooner in charge.
Schr William Wilson, Pierce, from Boston, to master—2d ult.
Schr Pilot Valdez, (Mexican) Ariola, from Matamoros 9th inst, to master—Quarantine Station.
Sloop Rose Quintana, Bernadou, from Polute a la Hache, to master—2d ins.
Lugger Cassie, Lagarde, from Polute a la Hache, to master—2d ins.
Lugger New Orleans, Belanger, from Fort Jackson, to master—2d ins.
Lugger Mary Ann, Poulot, from Fort Jackson, to master—2d ins.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Jager, 4 days and 2 hours from New York, to A Moulton—1st ins.
U S Steamship Clifton, Baxter,