New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No 13,289

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28.

Auction Sales this Day.

By Montgomery & Son, foot of *Poydras* street—Now ashore.

By McCoran & Leadry, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, consolidated sale of two hundred and forty-four valuable lots of ground in Jefferson City, formerly Boullogy, of the succession of late Thos. Pomidore.

By S. Guinault, at 10½ o'clock, on Dumaine street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets—Furniture.

By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock on Chartres street, near Canal—Store fixtures. By the same at Merchant's Exchange, at 12 o'clock—Property on Love street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. McCoran & Leadry will resume at 12 o'clock to-day the sale of the valuable real estate in the succession of Thomas Pomidore. The advantages of an investment in that part of the city are appreciated by all and need no comment. Attend the sale.

Dealers in cotton and cotton brokers should attend Montgomery & Bros.' sale of sixty-two bales cotton, this day, Wednesday, September 28th, at half-past 12 o'clock, ex steamer Grey Eagle, foot of Poydras street. The lot is new cotton and desirable grades, and in good shipping order.

BOATS TO LEAVE ST. LOUIS FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The Lemissary, Gladiator, and Albert Pierce on September 30th; the Nicholas Longworth and the Ida Handy on September 31st.

The officers of the steamer Minnehaha have our thanks for valuable newspaper favors.

Additional, Via the River.

From the Papers of the Minnehaha.

Interesting Relative to Political and Military Affairs.

Later from Europe—A Commercial Panic—Effects of Peace Rumors, &c.

We subjoin a collection of extracts from the Western papers of the steamer Minnehaha, not anticipated by the telegraph given in our evening edition:

GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 18TH AND 19TH.

The Chicago *Times* states that gold opened on the 18th at 222¾ and closed at 221¾.

New York, September 19.—Money more active at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange in better request at 208 at 109¼ for gold. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 225 and closing at 225¾.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—INEFFECTUAL PURSUIT OF THE CATTLE RAIDERS—LARGE LOSS OF FEDERAL CAVALRY.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, September 18.

Our troops which started in pursuit of the party that carried off the cattle did not succeed in overtaking the rebels they having too much the start, and safely effected their escape, with the entire herd of 2,685 head. Sixteen herdsmen were captured and two, killed. The loss of the guard, composed of the 1st District of Columbia cavalry, is not known, but is quite large. The cattle formed supplies for the troops operating against Richmond, and not for the army of the Potomac generally.

A despatch to the N. Y. *Herald*, relative to the same affair says:

"In the meantime we could hear nothing from Gen Kautz, although a prisoner informed us that they had captured a whole regiment of Kautz's command, with 16 shooting guns. If this be true, it must be the 1st District of Columbia regiment, as they only have 16 shooters.

OMINOUS.

New York, Sept. 19.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* says General Grant and Admiral Bailey took go to New York alone, where they will be met by General Dix and Franklin, Admirals Foxier and Stringham and others. The design of this consultation cannot now be made public. We can only say that some very important movements are contemplated.

PIRATICAL DEPREDATIONS.

Boston, September 19.—The schooner Mary B. Smith, which arrived at Beverly, Saturday, reports: Spoke 7th September, in lat 14 40, long. 67 50, fishing schooner William H. Trevett, of Marblehead, who reported that twenty miles to the eastward saw four or five vessels on fire; that there was a pirate on the banks, and that the Lowell got under way immediately to get out of the way.

GEN. GRANT EN ROUTE FOR THE FRONT.

Philadelphia, September 19.—A special to the *Bulletin* from Baltimore says General Grant passed through Baltimore yesterday evening, and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for the front.

MOVEMENTS OF FORREST, PRICE AND MARMADUKE.

Louisville, September 18.—Forrest crossed the Coldwater on Monday last, within fifteen miles of Memphis.

Gen. Marmaduke, with 7,000 men, is across the St. Francis, intending to invade Missouri.

Gen. Price is threatening Little Rock.

THE FLORIDA AT WILMINGTON.

Newbern, N. C., September 18.—The arrival of the prize steamer Florida at Wilmington is announced.

POLITICAL RIOTING IN ST. LOUIS—DEMOCRATS ARMING AND ORGANIZING FOR DEFENCE.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Col. Baker, the post commander, writes a public letter saying that he will arrest and punish soldiers who were concerned in the Lindell Hotel riot, and station guards at mass meetings to prevent such outrages in future. Democrats, however, are now able to take care of themselves, as the ward clubs are being organized on a defensive footing.

A M'CLELLAN DEMONSTRATION IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 17.—The McClellan demonstration to-night was the most grand and imposing affair ever gotten up in the West. In number and enthusiasm it was without equal. The great West is all ablaze for McClellan and Pendleton. The patriots fire is contagious and spreading all over the country. Hamilton county and Ohio are all right for the Chicago nominees.

The crowd divided into squads of thousands and thronged around immense bonfires, where they were addressed by Pugh, Cox, and other eminent speakers. Pendleton was in the city to day and is being lionized. He gives his entire adhesion to the platform and the letter of McClellan, and he will shortly write a piece himself which will open the eyes of doughfaces and close the big mouths of blatant disunion sublimationists.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Washington, September 19.—According to the terms of the agreement between General Belder and Commissioner Ould, about the exchange of prisoners such to be fit for service within the next sixty days, we are to transfer the rebel sick to Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, and are to receive ours there. Some estimate the number of our men likely to be released in this way as high as 5,000. Most of them are now at Andersonville.

REPORTED DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Washington, September 19.—It is reported that ex-Secretary Chase will shortly succeed Mr. Adams as Minister to England, and that Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, will, soon after the presidential election, take Mr. Dayton's place in France.

A NEW TRADE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE MISSISSIPPI.

Washington, September 19.—Mr. Orme, of Bloomington, Ills., has been designated by the Treasury Department to take charge of the permit and trade regulations along a large part of the Mississippi river, but his duties and extent of department are not yet exactly defined.

FROM MEXICO VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Advices from Mazlan say the blockade of Manilla Bay has been raised, and communication with the interior opened, and the territory of Colombia has become a part of the Empire. All resistance to the Empire has ceased in the Northern Pacific States.

OREGON U. S SENATOR.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—Geo. H. Williams, unconditional Union democrat, was elected U. S Senator by the legislature of Oregon yesterday. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was formerly judge of the Iowa Supreme Court.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LONDON.

Halifax, September 19.—The steamship London from Liverpool the 6th, and Queenstown the 7th, has arrived.

The political news is unimportant.

The prospect of an armistice in America, is very anxiously debated in England.

[Latest via Queenstown.]

Liverpool, September 7.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

London, September 7.—Consols closed at 87¼ for money. American securities firmer.

The Times continues to represent that the feeling of the North in favor of an armistice is rapidly increasing, but the idea is strongly combated by many who refuse to believe in an armistice, because it would at once necessitate the raising of the blockade.

The Times, in its article of the 6th, under the heading of peace which the peace prospects had created, seeks to mollify the financial depression it has raised by arguing that it is premature to regard peace as certain, owing to the North abandoning the reconstruction of the Union as one of its absolute conditions.

It, however, labors to show that if the ports of the South are absolutely thrown open by armistice, and the flood of cotton seriously aggravates the existing pressure for money, something is to come with it as to work to prevent the drain of money, which is feared.

Funds were greatly depressed on the 5th; consequent upon the decline of ½ per cent., which is a heavy one fall than has occured on any single day for some years. The quotations were only 1 per cent above the lowest point during the year of 1857.

The *Times* attributes the indecisive character of the war to bad leaders and earth works. It contends that a quarter of an hour of such fire as good troops well armed can now maintain is enough to smash whole divisions on the ground in Virginia and Georgia. Both armies are intrenched alike, and the result is that the main body of each army keeps a reserve position, and the opposing bodies fight each other as it were by guerrillas.

Rumors of failure were rife, which added to the depression, but they all proved false. There was an active demand for discount at the banks and open markets at full rates.

Frankfort advices show renewed activity in United States bonds and improvement in prices.

Liverpool, Sept 6th.—Sales of cotton Monday and Tuesday amount to 6,000 bales. The market had a downward tendency, with a decline in many instances of 1d per lb.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

Farther Point, September 19.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool the 8th, via Londonderry the 9th inst., passed here this morning. Her advices are two days later.

It is rumored that Austria is about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

Liverpool, Septem ber 9th.—Cotton sales of the week amount to $28,000 bales. The market has declined 1d and 2-32d., owing to peace rumors from America, and the advance in the bank rate.

The authorized quotations are fair Orleans 31½, middling do. 29¾, fair Mobile 31, middling do. 29, fair uplands 30¾, middling do. 28¾. The stock in port is estimated at 347,000 bales, of which 85,000 are American, the market closing dull with a downward tendency, but quotations are unchanged.

Breadstuffs dull and all quotities slightly lower. *Provisions* inactive. Lard tending upward.

London, September 9.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £3,000. Consols for money close at 87¼ to 87⅜; Ill. Central shares 44 to 46 discount; Erie 65.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the general opinion prevailed that the Emperor's health was in a very unsatisfactory state.

The Bourse on the 7th opened heavy, but subsequently improved. Rentes closed at 66f. 70c.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to 9 per cent on the 8th inst.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, London, that two more Confederate cruisers had evaded the Federal war steamers and successfully run out of the harbor of Wilmington the and since then had destroyed no less than thirty-three Federal merchantmen.

London, Sept 9.—Sugar closes with much dullness, and prices are 1s. per hundred weight under those of last Friday. There are few buyers of refined, and 67s is taken for low lump. Coffee demand moderate, and rates are again a little lower. Tea business is limited, and prices are in favor of the purchaser.

THE CONSTITUTION A PIECE OF NEWS.—The New York *Express* pronounces excellent the suggestion of the *Journal of Commerce*, that the Democrat papers publish the Constitution of the United States, on the 17th instant, the anniversary of its adoption, as a campaign document. The *Journal* gravely observes that to many readers "it will be a piece of news", and, adds the editor, "it is one of the strongest phases of national politics that the Constitution of the United States should have come to be a party paper, a campaign document. But such it is."

On What Condition the Peace Party Will Vote for McClellan.

(From the New York Times, 16th.)

The *Express* seriously errs in supposing that, as the case now stands, "the Peace party will all, or about all, vote for McClellan." We have already had opportunities to judge of what the feeling is, especially in the West, and we positively assure our contemporary that the bulk of the Peace party will not vote for McClellan if he retains his present position of antagonism with the Chicago platform. Neither will they vote for Mr. Lincoln; they will remain at home upon election day, as men deprived of their election franchise by the ensuing of a faction.

But we hope that they will not be reduced to that extremity. The *Express* says of Gen. McClellan, "that if elected there will be an early cessation of hostilities, at least a truce, and within ninety days thereafter a convention of the States, which in 1865 will settle our difficulties, as in 1776 and in 1787." Let General McClellan say as much, and the Peace party will not only vote for him, but will work with zeal for his election.

We see that it is estimated that sugar and syrup enough were made last spring in the State of Vermont to furnish all the sweetening necessary for the entire population one year.

The Late Dr. Potts, of New York.

We read in a New York journal of the 16th:

Rev. George Potts, D D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church in University Place, died at his residence in the city yesterday morning, in the sixty-third year of his age. His disease was paralysis, with which he was stricken about two months ago while on a visit to Saratoga.

Dr. Potts was one of the ablest and most widely known of the clergymen of this city, having obtained a national reputation through his celebrated controversy with Rev Dr. Wainwright, some sixteen years ago. He was a native of Philadelphia, and graduated at Princeton, at which institute he also received his theological education. Soon after being ordained to the ministry he took charge of a Presbyterian church in Natchez, Mississippi, where he remained fifteen years. He then came to this city, and was first settled over the Presbyterian Church in Duane street.

In 1846 the congregation built the new church in University Place, of which Dr. Potts has since been pastor. The deceased leaves a wife and four children—three sons and a daughter. One of his sons is studying for the ministry, another is in China, and the third holds a commission in the Federal army.

CITY TELEGRAPH.—It would be a great convenience if persons giving and doing business in large could communicate with each other by means of a local telegraph system. Such facility of correspondence would avoid the necessity of much personal locomotion, as well as the loss of much valuable time now consumed in travelling from one distant point to another, while what might be saved in that respect would more than compensate for the cost of telegraphic messages. The Parisians, it is said, are shortly to have the benefit of this great despatcher by the electric wires throughout that city, which will be warranted to be delivered at the most remote part of the metropolis within half an hour.

HEAT FROM THE STARS.—It is a startling fact that if the hearth were deprived alone upon the sun for heat, it would not get heat enough to keep existence in animal and vegetable life upon its surface. It results from the researches of Pouillet that the stars radiate heat amongst in the course of the year to melt a crust of ice seventy-five feet thick—almost as much as is supplied by the sun. This may appear strange when we consider how immeasurably small must be the amount of heat from any one of those distant bodies.

But the surprise vanishes when we remember that the whole firmament is so thickly sown with stars that in some places thousands are crowded together within a space no greater than that occupied by the full moon. The eye can see more than a thousand at the same time in the clearest heaven, yet the number is probably infinite. From the first to the sixth magnitude inclusive, the total number of visible stars is 3128.

MASONS AND ODD FELLOWS IN ATLANTA.—These societies, once ruling powers in Atlanta, are pretty well broken up. The majority of the members being in the rebel army, they were not enough left to interest themselves or the ambitious in their behalf in the preservation of their lodge rooms. The consequences are that the halls have been entered by soldiery and citizens, and the furniture and peculiar paraphernalia of the orders have been broken up or exposed to the eyes of curious, unutilized persons, who, I am sorry to say, have respected neither the wooden "dagger" nor the "skeleton in the box."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Acquitted—Mr. Wm. H. King keeps a stable and boarded the horses of Lieut. Knight, of the Quartermaster's Department and others for a stipulated per diem consideration. Lieutenant Knight furnished him for several months with hay and grain, also at a stipulated price, the whole appearing a proper business transaction and was considered as such. Mr. King was, however, called on to answer the charge of buying government grain. The case was represented before Judge Lieber as stated above. It was further shown that Knight had retired from the service and the accused King was discharged.

Altered Bills—A woman, who keeps a small shop on the corner of Grape and Spain streets, sold fifty cents worth of tobacco to Levy Myers, of the headquarters troops, on Friday last. He gave her a treasury note looking very much like a genuine ten dollar bill. The change was given, but the woman soon found to her sorrow that was only a one dollar note with the figure 10 adroitly pasted over the 1. Accused was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Stealing Government Sacks.—Robert D'Arcy, a bewhisked colored man, was sent to the workhouse for one month to learn honesty. He confessed having been caught carrying off some empty sacks from a Government warehouse to raise some money, but he insisted that he did not know that he'd done wrong.

Destitute.—A lad named Henry Jones was found homeless and destitute. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Inquest.—Coroner Young held an inquest on the body of Mr. Piper of the Blue Range, Jefferson City. Deceased accidentally fell over board from a passenger opposite the Parish St. Bernard. A negro woman had rifled the pockets of the deceased on finding the body. Hence the rumor of foul play.

Fined.—M. Barry who lost his cab without driver was reminded of the law by a fine of $5. Edward Morrow who played a bad joke with a pair of gaiters made for feet more delicate than his, was fined $40, and Henry Keats who insulted a young girl of 12 years, on Barrone street, was also fined $10 by Recorder Vonnard.

A BIG GUN.—The 1600 pound cannon, a 20-inch gun, cast at Pittsburg, has been placed in Fort Hamilton, New York. Trucks for the transportation and candles and ways for ramming it had to be specially provided for it. This is the largest gun now in use perhaps in any part of the world.

There is said to be a man in the moon. In the honeymoon there are both a man and a woman.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

NORTHERN DATES OF THE 20th.

Great Battle in the Shenandoah Valley.

Early and Breckenridge Defeated by Sheridan with large losses of Prisoners and Guns.

CASUALTIES HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES

Generals Gordon and Rhodes (Conf.) and Gen. Russel (Fed.) Killed.

—Federal Loss 9,000.

Official Dispatches from Secretary Stanton, Gen. Sheridan and Others.

SHERIDAN MADE BRIG GEN REGULAR ARMY.

REPORT FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

PROGRESS OF THE DRAFT.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

Gold on the 20th in New York 223 7/8 —Cotton 172 to 173.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

PORT HUDSON, 27 Sept. 1864.

New York, Sept. 20.—Cotton quiet at $1 72 to $1 73 for middling. Gold heavy, unsettled and lower, opened at 223¾, declined at 223⅛, advanced to 224, and closing at 223⅞.

Washington, Sept. 20.—To Gov. Hall—Yesterday morning the 19th, A. C. Major-General Sheridan attacked the rebels under Breckinridge and Early near Bunker Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, fought a hard battle all day and a brilliant victory was won by our forces.

The enemy were driven over twelve miles—2500 prisoners were captured, 9 stands of colors, 5 pieces of artillery were taken, and the rebels killed and wounded left in our hands. The rebel General Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and four other rebel Generals were wounded.

E. M. STANTON.

We have also received same dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans.

Headquarters, War Department, Washington, September 20th, 9:30 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

The following is the latest intelligence received from Gen. Sheridan:

Harper's Ferry, September 20, 8 P. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton: The body of Gen. Russell has arrived. As soon as it is embalmed it will be forwarded to New York. Gen. McIntosh with one leg amputated has just come in and is in good spirits. Several officers from the front report the number of prisoners in excess of 3,000. The number of battle flags captured was 15 instead of 9. All agree that it was a complete route.

Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning. Sheridan whose last heard from was at Rearmstown. I sent forward this morning ample medical supplies, and all full subsistence for the army goes forward. If you do not hear from me after this, it will be because we are from the scene of action and because I only send you such information as I deem reliable.

General Grant has ordered the army under his command to fire a salute of one hundred guns at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, in honor of Sheridan's great victory.

A dispatch, just received from General Sherman at Atlanta, says everything continues well with us.

The President has appointed Gen. Sheridan a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and assigned him to the command of the Middle Military Division.

The reports of to-day show that the draft is proceeding quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts continued to fill the quota by volunteers before the drafted men were mustered.

E. M. STANTON.

New York, Sept. 20.—The Western Union Telegraph Company in conjunction with the Russian Government are actively engaged in laying out an expedition under the immediate supervision of Capt. C. H. Buckley, U. S. A., for Oregon, the port of Russia and the country beyond Behrings Straits to survey the route of the Telegraph line and make other needful arrangements to put the whole extent of the line under contract the coming winter.

The projectors of the enterprise are sanguine that the line will be in successful operation between New York, San Francisco, St. Petersburg and London by the middle of 1866. Mr. Hiram Libley, is President of the Western Union Telegraph line.

The Russian Consul, is on many with Mr. Cowling the engineering professors of the Russian and American Telegraph line, left in the South to day for Liverpool and St. Petersburg, with a view to complete the arrangements already initiated with the Russian Government for expediting the early completion of the line.

Rev. Dr. Potts, of New York, died in that city on the 15th inst.

THE VARIETIES TO-NIGHT.—The leading piece for to-night is Camille—Mrs. Allen as Camille, Mr. Hill as Armand. The performance will conclude with the farce of Out on a Spree.

A Maxim of War.

Mr Swinton commences a long disquisition on the war for the colons of the New York *Times* by observing:

"A wise maxim of the greatest General of antiquity prescribes that we should esteem nothing done till all is done."

Who was the wisest General of antiquity is still open to discussion. Some claim the preeminence for Cæsar, some for Hannibal, some for Alexander, while Sertorius and Trajan have their advocates. But we need not go back to antiquity to find an author for a maxim which obtained renown throughout the civilized world in the utterance of the foremost captain of modern history.

It was the most remarkable feature of the most remarkable military address Napoleon ever wrote—that he delivered to his army after the brilliant series of victories in the opening of his first Italian campaign. Having rac ated the trials and hardships undergone by his soldiers, their exunordinary buoyancy, their marvelous courage and impetuosity, their almost superhuman triumphs, he abruptly terminated the history of their glorious deeds with the startling declaration:

"But, soldiers, you have done nothing while anything remains to be done."

In these words, perhaps, may be had the key to the whole subsequent war policy of Napoleon. How far his own fate went to illustrate the unqualified wisdom of the saying, deserves to be carefully pondered. Possibly, if he had been satisfied with a little less than all remaining for achievement he might have possessed a more enduring tenure of what was already accomplished.

ARRIVAL OF THE YAZOO.—The U. S. mail steamship YAZOO, Couch, commander, from New York, September 17th, with the mails, merchandize and the following passengers

Mrs Capt Benjamin, Mrs T F Bunting, Mrs J A Leonard, W H Waterman, J Brown, Mrs Bailey J T Devine, Miss Dinphina, and others.

Among late foreign items it is said that Carlo Pepit, brother of Adeline, and late aide-de-camp to General Beauregard, has come to Europe for the purpose of studying music. He is twenty two years of age, and after fighting in eleven battles was taken prisoner and liberated on parole

The youthful musician was, in the winter of 1860-61, director of the Varieties orchestra in this city.

Important from Mexico—If true.

Miramon reported to have Pronounced Against the New Empire in the City of Mexico.

The *Era* has the following in a letter brought by the U. S. transport Josephine, from Brazos Santiago:

Brazos Santiago, September 12.

We have news by way of Matamoras that Gen. Miramon had "pronounced" against Maximilian, while the latter was on a visit to some other part of his new Empire, and that Miramon was endorsed by the whole city of Mexico and all the clergy. At the latest date he had got possession of the largest share of the City of Mexico. Miramon had vacated the Chair of the Republic, and had called on the Mexican people to sustain him and drive out the foreign usurpers.

Maximilian, while the latter was on a visit to Mexico, was at Queretaro, with about 10,000 men, when he received the news of the pronunciamento. After they had left, Gen. Quiroga's pronounced republican band seized and took the French garrison prisoners. Good for the Mexicans!

It was also marked "private," our correspondent says:

The important Mexican news which I have given in my letter, I obtained from a Mexican officer now here—he is a friend of mine—and of President Juarez's confidential agents in Mexico. He says there is not the least doubt of the truth of the above. Miramon has not pronounced against nor of the usurpation of Maximilian, but against the French, by Quiroga. The military authorities here do not credit it.

Governor Seymour Endorsed by the New York Peace Convention.

The New York *News*, referring to Governor Seymour's renomination by the Albany Convention, says:

His well known Peace sentiments will insure him an earnest support, and we would be confident of his re-election were it not for the dead weight he carries in General McClellan and his platform of compromise. Governor Seymour if he had acceded to the wishes of his friends, would have received the nomination for the Presidency of the Chicago Convention. We regret that he concluded to withdraw himself in favor of the present candidate, for we are convinced that Horatio Seymour would never have been guilty of the folly of betraying the Peace men by repudiating the platform of his party.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship Yazoo for renewed favors.

Horace Greeley Makes a Speech—He is for no Union without the Destruction of Slavery.

Horace Greeley in a late speech before a political club in New York, remarked:

He believed that the termination of this war depended on the result to be reached by the election of the President. The only hope that rebels now have is in the success of those whom they suppose to be opposed to the war, and that keep up their courage. If they thought that Mr. Lincoln was to be re elected, they would believe that there was no hope for them, and would be willing to stop fighting. They have been begging now at every foreign court, and it would certainly be more honorable for them; but the people have come here to vote to their father's house, than be as supplicants to any foreign power. Another mode of peace is to let the rebels have their own way, that is of course a disheartening way, and one that he could never bring a permanent peace, for he must, not even the Hon. Ben Wood could settle the line where to stop, and dispose of the question. No such thing is possible as making a permanent peace on such a platform. It is simply a compromise.

He knew that Governor Seymour, in March or April, 1861, had said he thought it advisable that the South should adopt the Montgomery doctrine, and go in with the rebels. This is the style of men who are preaching peace. It is slavery they mean and are working for when they say peace. He next proposed to discuss the new Democratic platform he put forth for General McClellan. He did not believe McClellan would have put forth the same if Sherman had been beaten and driven back. The Baltimore platform is Union, peace and liberty. McClellan a platform is Union, peace and slavery. That is the difference. To-day there are two parties at the South. The Union party is crushed and stifled and the rebel party. Every Democrat that to re-establish slavery is to re-establish the Union. Glory to free South Carolina and we have a loyal South Carolina.—Now for the peace and safety of the country there must be no looking back in the contest. The fact remains that to re-establish the Union, and they would come back, not as conquered, but as conquerors. They now propose to make four or five little separate Confederacies of the Union, and so destroy it. Redeem the South from the bane of slavery and it will strengthen it greatly, will give them more Representatives in Congress, and will make them stronger than they ever were. And in years after they will look back and be thankful.

No man ever saw a dishonorable that he did not wish for it on account of slavery. There is but one obstacle to the American Union, and that is Slavery; and he believed that a Union based on universal liberty to be the only safe and lasting Union. The Union soldier feels his only friend as he goes to battle is the negroes. The negroes always help the soldiers along, and we cannot afford to think nothing of our friends at the South and put them aside. Now, McClellan proposes to put aside four millions of these faithful blacks and constitute their masters. That is not even good policy, for if we do so, why should not every negro say, I am now with my master, and if I must remain in bondage it is best for me to fight for him, but if, on the contrary, they know they are fighting for their liberty, they will fight for us. Under if we were to tell Europe that we were fighting to reestablish Slavery we would not have as many friends as there are negroes in Virginia. We are determined to put down slavery and restore the Union. By that platform we will stand and by that sign we shall conquer. He closed by expressing the wish and the hope that the day was not far distant when the people might again assemble in their halls to congratulate themselves on the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

DIED.

On the 27th of September, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M. GARDE MORELL, son of the late Robert and Sophie Morell, aged four years and twenty days. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, ALICE DUBRUIL, daughter of Frederic Dubruil and Amelie Pomis, aged seven years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, from her father's residence, Esplanade street, near Claiborne.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Louisa Childs, Leeper, for Matamoras, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, from New York 17th inst, to Morgan's Line.

Barge Fair Play, Cooper, from Bay of Vera Cruz, to master.

STEAMS ARE

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, from New York 17th inst, to Morgan's Line.

BELOW, COMING UP

Bark Camilla, (Prussian) from Rio Janeiro, 24 days, in ballast, to master.

Bark Fanny Lazell, Fralick, from New York, to Geo W Lazell.

Brig La Merle, —

BELOW AT QUARANTINE

Schr Gleaner, (Brit) ash master 5 days from Matamoras, with cotton.

Schr Outer Bloss, Lopez, 3 days from Tampico, in ballast, to master.

Schr Juan de Dios, (Spanish) 4 days from Matamoras, in ballast, to master.

Schr Rescue, (British) Jenkins, 6 days from Matamoras, in ballast, to master.

Schr Lizzie Haven, Fisher, 4 days from Matamoras, in ballast, to master.

Schr E H Weston, Whitney, 5 days from Matamoras, in ballast, to master.

EXPORT

MATAMORAS—Per schr the Gleaner—to order—cotton 24 bales.

MATAMORAS—Per schr Louisa Childs—to order—cotton 24 bales.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Yazoo—1 bale hides, 25 bbls apples, 5 bbls crabs, 4 bbls eggs, 200 bales hay, 89 bbls potatoes, 100 bags rice, 1 bbl tobacco, 1 bbl whiskey, and sundries to various consignees.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Yazoo, from New York—C Davis—J A Bryan—Bradstreet & Co—Bell Brothers—Bell & Bro—Bell & Hunter—Bell & Co—Bell & Co—Bell & Co