THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCOREN & LANDRY, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture and family barouche.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, corner of Villere and Gasquet streets, contents of a furniture store, piano, jewelry, &c.; at 11 o'clock, on the levee, opposite St. Louis street, cotton.

We are indebted to Capt. Thompson and Purser Cook, of the steamship Creole, for a file of New York papers, and especially to the Purser for his care of our package.

We thank the Purser of the U. S. transport Scott for his attentions.

Mr. Hilborn, No. 5 Baronne street, has our thanks for a package of late New York papers.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—The Morning Star was advertised to leave New York on the 10th for this port.

SAVE YOUR EYES.—Mr. C. Rouyer, dealer in allendie goods, galvanizer, jeweler and optician, No. 135 Chartres street, near the Orleans Hotel, offers spectacles and spectacle-glasses which he can guarantee, and which will be sold to his friends and the public by his son, who has made special studies in Paris under the best opticians.

We direct attention to his advertisement published in this morning's paper.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—We have pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of this Institution in another column of the *Bee*. It will be readily seen that the Academy possesses every needed educational advantage; and it will strike every one interested that the peculiar character of its management commends it strongly to parental confidence as a safe promoter of the best interests of children, moral, intellectual, and physical.

"The Christian Brothers" have good proof already of the success of their Academy, in the fact that the number of their students at the present time is 140, and that the number is rapidly increasing.

It is said that "good wine needs no bush," and for the same reason we feel it unnecessary to say a word more at present about St. Mary's Academy.

LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—An annual election for thirty-three trustees of this company will be held on Monday, 28th inst. See advertisement.

OIL, WHITE LEAD AND NAILS.—See advertisement published in another column by W. P. Converse, Jr., 63 Poydras street.

McCOREN & LANDRY sell, to-day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, at auction, furniture, &c. also, a family barouche.

The sale of 195 bales of cotton to be made by R. T. Montgomery, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite St. Louis street, is a very important one, and should receive the prompt attendance of dealers, shippers, and all who wish to invest and receive the profits of a rising market. The cotton, we are assured, is of very desirable grades and excellent staple, and the sale is to be made at the place where it is now lying, to enable purchasers to see the condition and compare the samples before the sale.

Dealers and all in want of fine furniture should attend R. T. Montgomery's sales on Monday, 14th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the residence corner of Villere and Gasquet streets. The entire contents of said residence will be sold, consisting of elegant furniture, plated ware, cutlery, jewelry, and sundry articles one fine Piccolo piano.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP CREOLE

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

East Tennessee Reported Evacuated, except Chattanooga.

EUROPE ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE FEDERAL ARMIES.

THE MARKETS.

The steamship Creole crossed the bar at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived last evening about 5 o'clock, with New York dates to the 5th instant. Some of the intelligence will be found interesting, and the most important we give below:

From Charleston.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th has the following as its latest from Charleston:

Captain Conroy, of the Union, reports that he left at anchor off Charleston bar on Monday, August 31, from 12 o'clock noon till sundown.

From noon till three P. M., there was no firing on either side, but about half-past two the iron clads simultaneously moved up towards Sullivan's Island, taking a position abreast of Fort Moultrie, the new object of attack.

At three P. M. an animated firing commenced from the iron clads upon Fort Moultrie, which was replied to from Moultrie and another battery on Sullivan's Island, as well as by Forts Wagner and Gregg, on Morris Island. Gen. Gilmore's batteries also opened on Wagner.

In the midst of all this firing Sumter stood perfectly silent. It is understood that she is completely and effectually silenced, and her dismantled condition confirms the supposition for her appearance is rather that of a ragged and all-used pile of bricks than of a substantial fortress.

The angle facing Gilmore's batteries is battered and honeycombed from top to bottom, and the parapet is an irregular zigzag line.

It is reported that four guns had been got into position on the fort the day before, but had been at once dismounted by our firing. The rebel flag still flew, however, over the dead remains of the fortification.

The result of the attack of the iron-clads on Fort Moultrie was not ascertained when the Union sailed.

We learn from a person on board the Union that Fort Wagner had been silenced; that our vessels passed by it, Sumter paying no attention to them, in their attack upon Moultrie.

An ensign of the fleet, while on night duty in a boat, had passed up close to the city, and reported a dreary sad silence and desolation. The impression was that our fleet could pass up to the city, by a run such as Admiral Farragut made, with far less cost to the nation than by the plan of reducing the forts in rotation.

The steamship Creole, Capt. Wotton, arrived at this port last evening, from Port Royal September 1 and Charleston bar at 5 P. M. of the same day. She brings the following intelligence from Morris Island:

The siege still continued. Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in running a parallel against Fort Wagner.

The iron-clads have been withdrawn from their attack on Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island.

Charleston has not been bombarded for the last ten days.

The casualties among the Union troops average about six per day from the various rebel batteries.

Everything is progressing favorably for the Union cause, and all are confident of a final success of our troops.

Latest from Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, September 5.—The steamship Spaulding has arrived. She left Morris Island Monday at noon, and brings as passengers Com. Downs and Lieut. Harmony, of the Nahant, sent North by Medical Surveyor.

Stormy weather for the last two days has checked naval operations at Charleston. Everything is ready to renew the attack, and they are only waiting for favorable weather. Wednesday night Admiral Dahlgren went up to Fort Sumter with the monitors Ironsides, Nahant and Ottawa. The storm increasing, he was compelled to return; at 3 o'clock Moultrie discovered the movement and fired upon the Patapsco.

Monday, the Webawken commenced shelling Battery Gregg. The Confederates raised another gun on the ruins of Sumter, and last Saturday and Sunday Morris Island Battery renewed a bombardment on Fort Sumter, dismounting the fresh guns the Confederates had mounted, and damaging the front of the parapet. Moultrie Lodgin received Sunday afternoon in the condition. The steamer Rowe also arrived the same day.

Gen. Gilmore's operations are progressing with great vigor. The approaches are so close to Wagner that the contrabands are throwing shell and hand grenades into one another. Wednesday they drove the enemy from his rifle pits, on the advance line one hundred yards, and captured seventy-eight prisoners, among them two officers.

The monitors weathered the storm very well. All of them landed the last day, both on their members. Charleston was not bombarded for ten days previous to the last ten days previous to last last.

The firing of the ironsides continued from 3 o'clock until sundown Monday, the 31st, with great vigor on Moultrie, Sullivan's Island batteries, as well as Forts Wagner and Gregg, replied. Fort Sumter's flag is still flying, over the shattered walls. The reported shelling of Wagner is confirmed.

The latest dates at New York, September 5, mention state, that the Confederates are repairing Sumter, and are erecting new batteries. A powerful vessel is being built at Charleston and Savannah, carrying 10 guns each.

The monitors steamed Moultrie unsuccessfully; and the reported silencing of Battery Wagner, on Morris Island, is erroneous.

The officers of the steamer America (which arrived at this port on Saturday) report that when she came by Charleston, on the 6th inst., she met a Federal gunboat, which reported that the walls of Sumter were pretty much knocked to pieces, but that the rebel flag was still flying.

News from Washington.

[Telegram to the New York Herald.]

NEW REGULATIONS FOR TRADE WITH REBEL STATES.

Washington, September 4, 1863.—The Secretary of the Treasury has for some time past been engaged in the preparation of new regulations for trade with the rebel States suited to the altered condition of affairs occasioned by the opening of the Mississippi river. They will be completed in a few days, but may have to be submitted to the approval of the generals commanding departments in the South before they will be ready for publication.

CAPTURE OF A NEW YORK BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Lieutenant Cushing communicates to the naval authorities an account of the gallant conduct of a squad of the crew of the steamer Sheckelton, of which he is commander, in putting to flight three times their number of rebels; the capture of prisoners, horses, etc., in New Topsail Inlet, N. C., and the destruction of the blockade running schooner Alexander Cooper. This vessel, he says, cleared from New York for Port Royal, S. C., with an assorted cargo, and was once towed outside of the line of the blockade by a gunboat. The Lieutenant adds:—"I shall try to learn the names of the patriotic citizens of my State who entered into this little speculation."

THE GUERRILLAS ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Not satisfied with robbing the boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal of horses, money, clothing, &c., the rebel guerrillas have notified the people along the line that they intend to cut effectively the supply of coal from Washington. They declare they will burn every boat that may hereafter fall into their hands. The navigation of the canal has been almost completely suspended. Georgetown is crowded with boats that dare not attempt to return to Cumberland.

A letter from Darnestown, Md., says there is no truth in the rumor that the guerrillas had appeared at Poolsville or Edwards' Ferry. The boatmen who were stampeded by a detachment of Scott's Nine Hundred, went up the canal with their troops yesterday.

NUMBER OF NEGRO TROOPS IN THE SERVICE.

There are now in the United States service about thirty thousand colored troops. It is expected that they will number from one to three hundred thousand before the 1st of January.

INQUIRY REGARDING PRINTING MATERIALS.

A commission of savants selected by the Secretary of the Treasury is now in session here to determine the relative merits of several kinds of paper, and various modes of printing Government notes and bonds. The commission includes some of the most celebrated scientific professors in the country. It is engaged in a series of experiments in chemistry to test the character of paper, ink, and other materials proposed to be used.

NEW QUARTERMASTER OF THE WASHINGTON DEFENSES.

Captain A. S. Nemith has been placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the defences north of Washington, vice Captain Levy.

ADULTERATED WINES AND LIQUORS.

An investigation is being prosecuted in regard to the character of the liquors and wines furnished for hospital purposes. Extensive frauds by adulteration have already been discovered. Much of the liquor analyzed is badly drugged and totally unfit for use.

HOW PAYMASTERS' CLERKS MAKE MONEY.

It is positively stated here in a reliable quarter that a paymaster's clerk in the Army of the Southwest has sent here for deposit some five thousand dollars for less than a year's labor. This sum is represented to have been made in collecting soldier's claims against soldiers.

ACTIVITY OF GUERRILLAS.

Guerrillas still infest the country between Washington and Warrenton. Our troops have been actively engaged in capturing members of the gang and preventing depredations; but the deficiency in the cavalry force assigned to that command hinders it from effectually breaking up the thieving operations. A short time ago White's cavalry crossed Goose creek in a northerly direction, with a view, it is believed, of cutting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or making a raid into Maryland.

THE STATE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Conservative men here of high standing and great political influence, who are equally opposed to copperheadism and niggerheadism, and are anxious for the organization of a conservative party to restore the Union and Constitution, express much regret at the movements of the Democratic leaders toward the organization of a Democratic party to which other Union organizations must become subordinate, instead of a great national Union party, in which all advocates of the Union, the Constitution, the Union and the Constitution shall unite upon terms of perfect equality and without any sacrifices of personal prejudice or self-respect. They believe that the attempt of the old Democratic leaders to take the lead and control the organization of an opposition to the present administration will result most disastrously and defeat entirely the cordial combination of all the elements of conservatism; that it is based upon the separate organization of the Democratic party must degenerate into pure copperheadism and nothing else.

Meade's Army.

THE CAPTURED GUNBOATS RELIANCE AND SATELLITE DESTROYED.

Army of the Potomac, September 3, 1863.—General Meade, having supposed that an iron clad and some gunboats would proceed from the mouth of the Rappahannock on the 1st instant, and that a large force of cavalry and infantry would be required to co-operate with them, instructed General Pleasanton to send, according to Kilpatrick, nine regiments of cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery, proceeded, about two o'clock, A. M., to the point of rendezvous. The force marched in three columns, and, meeting with some rebel picket outposts, drove them in the pickets.

During the night General Kilpatrick ordered Lieutenant Eldres to plant his battery about one thousand yards below Fort Royal, and Lieutenant Fuller to take up his position with a battery at about the same distance above the fort.

I should have stated that the two captured gunboats, the Reliance and Satellite, were drawn up at the opposite bank of the river, under the protection of the rebel battery. The battery consisted of four heavy guns besides the guns removed from the boats.

General Kilpatrick ordered some riflemen to take up their position along the bank of the river so as to pick off the rebel gunners. All arrangements being judiciously made, at three o'clock the batteries opened fire, and continued a heavy shelling on the boats and fort for about five hours. The enemy's shot and shell went too high, while almost every one of ours told.

After a few hours' firing one of the boats was discovered to be on fire, and drifted down the stream, and sank. The other was completely perforated, and lay a helpless wreck.

About eleven o'clock, A. M., the enemy were reinforced by a battery of eight guns, and Gen Kilpatrick, having effected his object in destroying the boats, withdrew with his command.

From some unaccountable cause the iron clads and gunboats did not arrive at the scene of action. Had they done so General Kilpatrick could have taken the batteries on the other side of the river.

Considering the fierce nature of the conflict our loss was light in number, but serious in character, as the brave Lieutenant Lagget, as gallant an officer as was in the service, was killed. Three horses were killed and several men and horses severely wounded. The enemy's loss must be heavy, as our shots all told, and after the first shot we fired we saw them remove five bodies.

Great credit is due to General Kilpatrick for this brilliant affair.

Capture of Kingston by Gen. Burnside.

Bridgeport, Tennessee, September 4, 1863.—General Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingstown on the 2d instant. Part of General Mintry's brigade, of this army, went in simultaneously. General Burnside says he met with little serious opposition.

All Eastern Tennessee, except the Chattanooga region, has been evacuated, and is free. Everything is working splendidly, both in this army and in Burnside's. The great obstacles of this region—the Lookout Mountains—will be surmounted in a day or two.

Why the Florida Went to Ireland.

ALEXANDER STEPHEN'S MISSION.

We see it stated, in a letter to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of this city, from its Paris correspondent, M. Gaillardet, (under date of the 21st ultimo,) that the Americans from the South, resident in that city, were expecting the early arrival there of Mr. Slidell, the Vice President of the Confederate States, charged with a commission to England and France. It is also supposed (adds M. Gaillardet,) that Mr. Stephens was one of the three passengers who were reported as having debarked from the rebel steamer Florida, the other day, at Queenstown.—*New York Evening Express of the 5th.*

The Election in California.

San Francisco, Cal., September 3, 1863.—Incomplete returns from the principal counties in the State indicate immense Union majorities.

Downey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, owing to his excellent record while Governor in former years, was considerably ahead of his ticket; but Low's majority, notwithstanding, will hardly fall below 20,000.

All the counties heard from elect the Union legislative ticket.

In Francis county the Union majority will probably average several thousand. The Independent Union ticket got nearly as many votes as the combined vote for the regular Union and Democratic ticket.

Money easy.

Receipts of treasure since the 26th ultimo, $2,250,000.

Atlantic currency exchange is at the rate of 22 to 25 per cent. premium for gold in New York.

Speech of Washington Hunt on National Affairs.

Lockport N. Y., September 4, 1863.—Washington Hunt addressed a large meeting here this evening in opposition to the abolition policy of the administration and in favor of restoring the Union as it was. He presented a petition to the President asking him to revoke his proclamation, and in its stead proclaim that when the people of any State lay down their arms such State may return under the Constitution. The petition was adopted with great enthusiasm.

Arrivals and Sales of Cotton.

Baltimore, Thursday, September 3.—The ship Gray Eagle, from Rio Janeiro, brings 3000 bags coffee, and the Cricket 4129 bags. Twenty-three hundred bags Rio were sold today for New York at 27c.

Death of Hon Greene C. Bronson.

Saratoga, Thursday, September 3.—Hon Greene C. Bronson died here at 1:30 P. M. today. He had been sick only a few days.

The Markets.

The New York papers of the 5th say:

Cotton has advanced to 70c. Gold yesterday reached 35, in consequence of the new loan, but receded again to 32½. Stocks declined heavily, some descriptions 30 per cent. Sugar has advanced.

At the departure of the steamer at noon Gold was 31¾, our correspondent says

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We select the following from the news brought by the Africa from Europe, which we find in the New York *Herald*:

The Russo-American Alliance.

[Paris (August 31) Correspondence of *Lord's Times*.]

An opinion of the existence of the Russo-American Federals which is frequently to be found in the Russian journals, *La France* has some remarks on the sympathy with Russia shown by the Lincoln Government, and which it does not believe to be shared by the majority of the people of the United States. It attributes the attitude of that Government partly to its own peculiar situation, and partly to its hostility to France and England. With what face could the Federal States maintain, in Europe, the principle of the independence and autonomy of a people, when at home they are deliberately violating it? Moreover, it is known by what imaginary grievances the Northern States incensed and excite themselves against England and France.

In spite, continues *La France*, of the fearful struggle which ruins and ensanguines Washington's old republic, menacing cries are raised against Canada, and Mexico, and recently Quebec policy would hope to find its account in a war between Russia and the Western Powers. That is the secret of the attitude of the United States and of their hypocrisy with regard to other cause need be sought. For the rest, we spoke of that attitude as mysterious and interesting fact; but, with all submission to the *Invalide Russe*, it causes us no uneasiness. The United States have too much to do on their own account to think of carrying, in great European questions, to cause us very lively alarm, and, for a long time to come, neither Canada nor Mexico have any thing to fear from their animosity.

As to the war between Russia and Western Europe, which they seem to provoke, the Invoke, it is not yet ready to break out; diplomacy has not yet abandoned its work of peace, and the great Powers do not appear to be preparing for approaching conflicts. It is right to note the tendencies and the language of the Washington Government, but, for the present, as the *Invalide Russe* insinuates, certainly not.

ENGLAND ALARMED AT THE PROJECT.

(From the London Post (government organ,) Aug. 22.)

We learn from the Scotia's news that an offensive and defensive alliance is reported to have been concluded between the United States and Russia. Mr. Cassius Marcus Clay, whose particularly friendly utterances regarding England are in most people's recollection, is the reported hero of this interesting and natural fraternization. In the event of the Western powers declaring war against Russia, we are told the United States would declare war against France and England. We dare say the sentiments and conditions of sympathy and friendly feeling are abundant just now between Washington and St. Petersburg. It is proverbial how wondrous kind a fellow feeling makes us. In respect of England and the Southern Confederacy, the relative positions of Russia and the United States are identical. Russia refuses to offer mediation between the North and South; the United States refuses to mediate—in conjunction with the Western Powers of Europe—in the Polish question. The United States would be glad of a European war in which France and England would be engaged; and Russia would be no less glad of a war between these two Powers and the United States. The more England and France had on their hands in the old World the more would the Federal Government could have it all its own way in the New, and might not even yet despair, under favorable circumstances of being able to revive and carry into practice the cherished project of Monroe. And if England were to defend Canada, and France to maintain itself in Mexico, and both to wage a maritime war against the largest mercantile marine in the world turned into fleets of privateers, preying upon their enemies' commerce in every quarter of the globe, for the United States would not be the least the abolition of those sea freebooters; Russia might wreak her vengeance upon Poland in security and peace. If this report of a Russo-federal alliance were to prove unfounded its origin and existence might be explained by certain circumstances which render it not likely a problem. It is reported that several Cabinet meetings at Washington resulted in a determination to demand of France the abandonment of the monarchical scheme in Mexico, and it is not at all improbable that serious complications may arise from the cause and in the quarter indicated.

Reunion Spoken of in England.

[From the London Post (Government organ,) Aug. 22.]

* * * Meanwhile it seems that there are rumors of a desire on the part of the Southern States to return to the Union. We should be glad to know the terms on which they would be disposed to reunite, and the North to receive them. Of course nothing short of a complete and unconditional amnesty and the most unqualified guarantees for State rights, including slavery, would satisfy the South. But assuming that, it is not likely the present party in power in the North would accede to this, what security would the South have for the observance of these conditions in the future? The South would only be inclined to come back to the Union to render standing armies in the North necessary. It is true that, whether the South establish its independence or whether the North conquer it, and have to hold it down like Poland, standing armies will be an American institution for some time to come. Upon the whole, this is not the chat description which stands greatly in need of confirmation. On the strength of it, however, it is stated that a convention was about to be held for the purpose of considering what terms could be made for an amicable reconstruction of the Union, the Republican party themselves being desirous to avoid the unpopularity of the draft and to stop the war.

The Rebels Must Abolish Slavery.

[From the London Post, August 20.]

* * * That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do more harm than good, we are ready to admit, and we are willing to take the word for slave is the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North; but of one thing, we are certain, and it is this—that the extinction of slavery is but a question of time and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world they must elaborate some plan for the gradual amelioration and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization. Their heroic resistance to the domination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a canker that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth.

NOVEL EFFECT OF A SECOND MARRIAGE.—One of the substitute-soldiers who was presented for examination at Captain Hamlin's office yesterday, was a Dutchman of the name, as we will say, Michael Flynn. When he stepped upon his urgs was clearly struck the name of John Sullivan. "But I thought you said your name was Michael Flynn," said the doctor. "Yes," stammered the Hibernian sub, "but I've been married twice!" "Michael passed.—*Providence Journal.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Weather—Throughout the past week the weather has been clear and warm, with light southerly breezes. At 3 P. M. the mercury has stood highest each day, ranging from 86° to 90° though the last two days of the week have been generally estimated at a higher figure. Yesterday was another of the same sort, with a cloud or two observable, which were fondly looked up to as *avant couriers* of rain—an element greatly needed now by thirsty cisterns, dusty streets, and a sultry atmosphere.

The "Ancient Major" again—The old chap, known to everybody, from his singularity of costume, appearing on the streets, sometimes with extensive sombrero, then with a narrow brim, and occasionally perfectly hatless, but always with his hide "full as a tick," has lately been getting into court. Yesterday Mr. N. I. Dickey had him arrested and locked up on the charge of larceny. It appears that Mr. Dickey lost his pocket-book, containing a small amount of money and some papers. The Major handed him a few of the latter, but said nothing about the other contents, and as he would not or could not give any account of the other documents, he was arrested. We reckon the old Major will come out all right in court to-day.

Provost Court—Col Hopkins presiding—(Sunday.)—Mary Ann Morrison, a little bit of a girl, daughter of a drunken mother, was arrested in Exchange Alley, dead drunk. Her mother came inquiring for her yesterday morning, and showed full signs of not being sober. The child was sent to the House of Refuge, and the mother was Workhoused for ten days.

Pat Moran, a red-haired boy of about 15 years, was caught robbing the till of Mr. Forde's grocery, on Girod street. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Two soldiers, who had had a fine dinner and then run up some shines, were sent to Captain Pickering.

Nich. Walton did not know what he was about, and kicked and slapped a crippled negro. He was sent down to reflect upon his inhumanity and to enlighten himself generally.

A chunky man, who imagined himself to be Jeff Davis, and could sing any Lincoln man, was sent down for one month.

Mrs Mary Irvin and Malone, for singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and other seditious songs, were sent down for one month.

Bridget Cosgrove had taken only twenty drops, but they got her into trouble. Five days was the sentence. Two old women and some young ones shared the same fate for the same misdeed.

Fred Jones and a companion were arrested for raiding the till of a vegetable dealer in the market. Fred was sent to prison for six months. The other youth was innocent, and was discharged.

A private of Company H, Fifty-sixth Ohio, got drunk and did not know anything about it. He was sent to Captain Pickering's.

John Herron, a New York soldier, was speculating in watches, and offered four for sale. He said that he obtained the property by honest purchase and could prove the vendors. An officer was sent with him to look into the facts.

Colored Fred. Taylor was up for having appropriated sundry ovens, tinpans, &c., from an old darky named Uncle Ned. The latter had the articles in possession for a man named Louis, an employer in the wood-chopping line. The case was continued for the appearance of Uncle Ned.

Wm. Whitney, a discharged soldier, was tried yesterday on the charge, by a fair party, of picking his comrade's pocket. The matter was fully explained and accused discharged.

Letter of President Lincoln

TO THE

Republican Mass Convention at Springfield, Illinois, to Id on the 3d inst

Executive Mansion,
Washington, August 26, 1863.

Hon. Joe C. Cockle:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of Unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me to thus meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from the city long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for regarding as I do, the non-participation, to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life. There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways first, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, how would you have it? Would you give up the Union? I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for *force* nor yet for *dissolution*, there only remains some imaginable *compromise*. I do not believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I have heard of is simply some modification of the exactions of the original Union demand, which comes to the same thing. Any compromise, as to slavery, which fails utterly to remove the sense of injury and danger which drove us to the struggle, must fail of success. The proposition that compensated emancipation is a matter of profound wisdom is the only substantial compromise that is now possible. All that I have heard to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army is mainly the sons of the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range in opposition to that army, is simply nothing, for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a bargain they may make with them. To illustrate, refugees from the South and peace men from the North get together in convention and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing restoration of the Union. In what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army off of Pennsylvania? Meade's army can keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no compromise to which the conferees of Lee's army are not agreed can in the least affect their army. Any offer of such compromise we should waste time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all. A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel armies, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our own army. Now allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you. I seek no knowledge myself in the secrets of the people, except what is necessary to the proper action of the Constitution, and that, as such, I am responsible to them.

But to be plain: You are dissatisfied with me about the negroes. Quite likely there is an early chance for you to express your mind myself upon this subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while, I suppose, you do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you view the Union as paramount to the question of emancipation; to which you replied you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such way to save you from greater taxation, to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you, but no matter. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time, then, for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you?

But negroes, like other people, act upon motive. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom. And the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea—thanks to the great Northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up, they meet New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey hewing their way right and left. The Sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great National one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely, or ably done, than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of lesser note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present. Not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great Republic—for the principle it lives by, and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did I hope it will come soon, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that, among free men, there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it.

Still let us not be over-anxious. In due time the weeks will have their end, the months will have their end, the years will have their end, and the world will grow weary of the struggle. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Reply of Gillmore to Beauregard.

Department of the South,
Headquarters in the field,
Morris Island, S. C. August 22—9 P. M.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, of this date, complaining that one of my batteries had opened upon the city of Charleston and thrown a number of shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarned.

My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and threatening, in default thereof, to open fire on Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner, at 11:15 A. M. of the 21st inst., and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, namely, four hours. The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as a unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter bore date at my head quarters, and was officially addressed by an officer of my staff. The inadvertent omission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleeping women and children, and unarmed men.

Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine, which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed as a race of preparation, I have passed by without comment. I will, however, call your attention to the well established principle, that the commander of a place attacked, but not invested, having his avenues of escape open and possible, has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment, other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary. Even had not this latter been written, the city of Charleston had, according to your own computation, forty days notice of her danger. During that time my attack upon her defences has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful.

If, under the circumstances, the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility seems with those who have fatal failed to remove the non-combatants or secure the safety of the city after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half, in the presence of a threatening force, and when my wards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed.

From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that much of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city, but upon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until 10 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, that giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

To P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confederate forces, Charleston, S. C.

The Union Meeting at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., August 3.—The attendance at the great Union demonstration here to-day was fully as large as anticipated.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted that this unholy rebellion commenced without justifiable cause that it is being maintained, in violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and that it is the duty of the Government to suppress it by using every constitutional means in its power; that we lay aside party questions and prejudices, and devote ourselves unreservedly to the support of the Government until the rebellion is finally and forever crushed; that, to the end the Union shall live and the Government survive, in all its constitutional integrity—that the nation shall be preserved in its territorial unity—we pledge our lives, fortunes and sacred honor in the support of our Government consistent in the respect of the principle for the law and constituted authorities—and who ever opposes the execution of the laws, whether by open rebellion or by secret combinations, we denounce others to do so, as an enemy to republican liberty; that the course of that portion of the Democratic party who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, and who have nobly rallied to the country's standard in hour of trouble meets our hearty and patriotic approbation; that in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments which have environed the national and State affairs during the present atrocious rebellion, the constituted authorities of national and State Governments are entitled to the confidence, and respect for the zeal, ability and fidelity with which they have been marked.

Speeches were made by Gov. Yates, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Gens McClernand and Oglesby, Lane, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Opinion of the St. Louis Republican on President Lincoln's Letter to the Springfield Mass Meeting.

We find the following opinion on the President's letter in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 4th instant:

Whatever other defects may be found in President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Mass Meeting—which, by the way, has turned out a very slim affair—it was greatly disfigured by the telegraphic report, and for this reason do we reproduce it from a faithful copy. It is full of all the peculiarities to be found in the President's general correspondence, and many expressions will excite a smile in well ordered and discriminating minds. There are some points in it of marked importance—such as, for instance, the statement that he never has rejected any proposition for a compromise or settlement of our national difficulties, and the more important declaration that he is ready and willing to receive and consider any proposition of compromise from the Rebels. This declaration is important, and must be regarded as opening the way for any proposition for settlement, if the Rebels in rebellion are disposed to propose any terms of accommodation whatever. Of course, the President's announcement will not be acceptable to the Radicals and Abolitionists, who have no desire to see the war closed so long as they can profit by it, or until slavery is wiped out; and if the intimation given in the same letter, that the Supreme Court of the United States may, as soon as a case is presented, set aside and annul the Emancipation Proclamation, their opposition will be made still more manifest and formidable. Nevertheless, we regard these points as important concessions to the People for which they are entitled particular attention of the reader to the letter as now correctly printed. We may pass it in review hereafter.

News from Washington.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

Washington, August 31, 1863.—The Army of the Potomac now has these fifteen thousand soldiers for garrison New York, among which are five thousand regulars. This depletion of its strength renders an immediate advance impossible, since it is well known that Lee's army is superior in numbers.

The following may be regarded as the plan for the fall campaigns: General Banks will move against Mobile, and, taking it, drive the rebel army of the Mississippi east of the Alabama river, and Rosecrans and Burnside, marching East Tennessee, will advance upon Johnston in North western Georgia, where it is anticipated he will unite all the available rebel troops south of Virginia, and make a last stand against the combined forces of Banks, Rosecrans and Burnside. While these operations are going on General Gilmore will take Charleston, and then his army will be transferred to the Peninsular and advance on Richmond, in conjunction with the Army of the Potomac, by that time recruited to over one hundred thousand men, and commencing via the Rappahannock. And we will occupy the fall months, but it is expected the grand winding up battle will take place at Richmond before Christmas.

MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

The reported fatality wounded of Moseby in his fight last week with the 8th Regiment Maryland Cavalry is not confirmed, though there is foundation for believing it to be true. Since his grand haul of forty antlers' wagons last week he has been very quiet. But White's guerrillas, at Leesburg, have been very annoying the last ten days along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and another body, south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, are becoming as daring and destructive as Moseby's.

It is claimed that these gangs receive constant accessions from Stuart's cavalry, and are further encouraged by numerous recruits from the loth armies. Deserters from our troops have been frequently recognized among them of late, as well as several civilian hangers-on of the Army of the Potomac. A story is current here that some of the scouts are in collusion with Mosby, and get well paid by him for their captured property. It is hardly true.

On Wednesday last a rebel guerrilla drove a well laden captured wagon into a camp of Federal troops near Gainesville, and, disposing of the contents to them for greenbacks, made his way out of the lines, after leaving word at a farm house, two miles from the camp, telling his character, and stating he was going after another load and would soon be back.

REBELS ON THE LOWER RAPPAHANNOCK.

The neck between the Potomac and the Rappahannock is swarming with rebel guerrillas, and at Port Conway, on the south bank of the latter stream, they are in heavy force. Information has been received that the gun