THE DAILY BEE
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New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1863.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,822.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture and moveable effects contained in a house on Bayou road, next to the City Railroad depot.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 108 Camp street, the contents and fixtures of a grocery; at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Poydras street, sugar-cured hams.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property on History and St Claude streets; also, at the same time and place, a lot of ground in the Third District.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Second District; also, at the same time and place, a lot of ground in Faubourg Tremé.

LICENSES UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—Elsewhere will be found an important notice from George S. Denison, Collector of Internal Revenue in the District of Louisiana, to which the attention of all persons who require licenses from that officer in the Fifth and Sixth Divisions of New Orleans should be at once directed. The license taxes for those divisions are due and payable on the 26th inst., and during the four days following that date, and an increased tax and heavy penalties will be imposed on those neglecting compliance with this requisition.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A M., on the premises, situate on Bayou road, near the city railroad depot, household furniture, &c.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—Parties desirous of investing in improved real estate will find an eligible opportunity by attending the sale advertised for 12 o'clock by J. P. Boisseau, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, of the lot and improvements on Dumaine street, corner of Villere—one of the most desirable stands for a family grocery in the city. Terms cash.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Saturday) the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, foot of Poydras street, 40 tierces choice sugar-cured hams.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their mart, a general assortment of furniture, mirrors, stoves, &c., &c.

Additional Glemsings from Western Papers.

FROM VIRGINIA.

New York, September 16—The *Times* has the following: Gen. Pleasanton reached Rapidan river at Raccoon Ford yesterday forenoon, after considerable heavy skirmishing between Culpepper and that point. up to that time no rebel infantry had been met with, though a heavy force of rebel cavalry had been driven back by our forces. Fighting was going on at Raccoon Ford yesterday, the enemy vigorously resisting all our attempts to cross. It is supposed a brigade of rebel infantry was at that point resisting our advance.

Gen. Foster telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that the main body of the rebel army is at Richmond, where Lee's headquarters now are, and there is no force of any consequence in Central Meade's front. Gen. Pleasanton will probably ascertain the exact position of the rebel army in a day or two.

A train of cars run through to Culpepper from Washington to day with supplies for our troops.

From Washington.

ANOTHER CABINET IMBROGLIO.

Washington, September 14, 1863.—It is stated in political circles that some trouble exists in the Cabinet, growing out of a recent effort of the President to implicate the Navy Department in an official communication to Minister Adams. It seems that upon the last outward trip of the steamer Scotia, Mr. Oakford was sent as special bearer of despatches from Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Adams, which were never submitted to the Premier. It is now said that in order more effectually to conceal from Mr. Seward the fact of this special mission, no demand was made upon the State Department for the money to defray expenses, but it was obtained upon a temporary loan at Boston. Since the return of the Scotia the fact have leaked out, and naturally excite much indignation in the State Department. It is probable, however, that the President will be able to show to the Premier sufficient and satisfactory reasons for the proceeding.

From the Kansas Border.

Kansas City, Mo., September 16—A detachment of the Ninth Kansas, under Captain Coleman, came upon Quantrill's camp near the Simbar on the 14th. They killed two and destroyed a quantity of subsistence stores, building, etc., and captured forty horses, equipments and some arms. The rebels fired one volley and fled into thick underbrush, where pursuit was impossible.

The rebels are evidently concentrating for another raid. The time of horses and stores will prove more disastrous to them than the killing of their men, as the country is completely denuded of stock and provisions.

FROM TEXAS.

New York, September 16—Recent advices from General Banks's department state that two deserters, who boarded the gunboat Princess Royal, for Galveston, the latter part of August, represent things in a very bad state in that city. About ten days before they left, the troops laid down their arms on account of the bad state of their rations, which consisted of meal and fresh beef, and said they wouldn't take them up again unless better and proper rations were served them. This was remedied by the proper authorities, and they again resumed their arms.

There are only about 300 troops in Galveston—one artillery regiment, two infantry and one cavalry. Colonel Duberry commands the forces.

The following is a list of the batteries about Galveston, and the number of guns they mount:

South battery, four guns—one gun off the Harriet Lane, her largest. Fort Magruder, three guns. Fort Point, four guns. Pelican Spit, two guns. Fort Scurry battery, wooden guns. Fort Bankhead, three guns, two of them are 24 pounders, and one howitzer. Eagle Grove, one gun.

The following forts are abandoned: Virginia Point and Fort Nelson. They are now erecting around the city earthworks for rifle pits. Colored men numbering about 5000 are engaged at this work. Their fortifications are built of heavy timber, railroad iron and earth. The Harriet Lane still remains above Red River bar, and the rebels cannot get her machinery to work.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

New York, September 16—The steamship Eagle, from Havana the 12th, arrived to-night. The rebellion in St. Domingo still continues, and troops are still being sent. Robberies, and murders, and incendiary fires were getting quite common in Havana.

The Anglo rebel steamer Laura, has arrived here from Nassau. She reports that two steamers had arrived at Nassau from Charleston, and one from Wilmington.

A Singular Scandal.

There is something in a name, in spite of Miss Juliet's remark to the contrary, in her moonlight apostrophe to her lover, as the following account, in the Chicago *Times*, of scandal and hardship, suffered by an honest woman on account of the name she bore in common with another, will testify:

It is no advertisement to a vicious establishment to say that about the middle of State street, reckoning along, not across, there lives a woman called Mother Hedrick, who has been some what noted for years past as the keeper of a house, the inmates of which are deputed to be more good-looking than virtuous. On the street and in the Police Court she is and has been well known, yet she is not one of the very worst among those of her class, having been known on two or three occasions to disclose the character of her house to girls who had been brought there without suspecting the nature of their errand, and enabling them to return more respectable quarters. Her reputation though is unenviable, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that a lady who is unfortunate enough to be called by the same name should have been supposed to be the variable Herrick and have been credited with her misdeeds.

In the spring of 1861 a poor but honest woman named Mary A. Herrick, lived at No. 125 West Harrison street, and supported a mother and child by her own manual labor. That she gained her living honestly is apparent from the entries upon the books of certain tailors in this city, which show continuous work, and such a quantity of it as to leave her no time for more productive occupation. She became involved, however, in a slight difficulty with another tenant who lived below stairs, and was whom the landlord, William Lardner, took part. While she was absent one day, the latter took forcible possession, and threw her household goods into the street, where she found them on her return. She demanded of Mr. Lardner what was the reason of such action, when he replied that he did it because she was a bad character and kept a house of ill-fame, and that he would not have such a character on his premises. For this he was prosecuted before Justice Brown and mulcted in the sum of $56 with costs. Besides this he paid $25 to the Police Court.

But the difficulty did not rest there. She removed to a house on Clinton street, whither the story followed her; the landlord termed her out of that house also, and she was equally ill off where. She has suffered so much by this that she has decided upon bringing suit against Lardner to recover damages in the sum of $10,000. It is understood that the defendants will plead the general issue, not attempting to prove it conduct on her part, but pleading similarity of name and consequent mistake in mitigation of damages. It is right that her character should be vindicated, though unfortunately for her the premeditated attempt to set these right generally makes them worse.

Home is Where the Heart is.

'Tis Home where'er the heart is;
Where'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Thronged haunts or mossy dell;
The heart's a rover ever.
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright where'er the heart is;
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert—spring.
There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides;
And a haven on each shore,
When Love's the star that guides.

'Tis free where'er the heart is;
Nor chains, nor dungeon dim,
May check the mind's aspirings,
The spirit's pealing hymn!
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power.—
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flower.

Politics and War Matters in Ohio.

A democratic meeting was addressed at Columbus, on the 14th, by Mr. McMasters and others. Mr. McMasters is the editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, so well known of late for its severe strictures upon the war policy of the administration, and its perseverting advocacy of peace. The occasion at Columbus referred to is thus described in a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

Columbus, September 14, 1863.—The notorious McMasters addressed the copperheads, tonight, in front of the Capitol, in a speech replete with traitorous sentiments—threats of armed resistance to Lincoln's rule. The plan of Abolitionists, he charged, was to defeat the election of President by the people, subsidize Congress by fraudulent representation from Southern States, and establish a consolidated Government and elect Lincoln perpetual President, using the army as a coercive power to effect their designs.

He denounced the Conscription Law as tyranny and uncalled for, and said that the soldiers that now received thirteen dollars in greenbacks, under a consolidated Abolition Government, would not, after a time, receive anything, but be compelled to uphold Abolition rule. He made a base appeal against tax levies and negro soldiers, and wound up with a poor satire against Governor Tod. Sam Cox followed, in a prolonged howl against Abolitionism, David Tod and Johnny Brough, making his usual base appeals.

The following dispatch occurs in the Chicago *Times*:

Cincinnati, September 14.—An important election for field officers of Ohio militia regiments took place in this county to day in thirteen regiments and one battalion. All the officers elected are democrats, so that the democracy hold the military power of the city. Mr. Pugh was elected Colonel of the Second regiment. The republicans are greatly cast down at the result. At similar elections in Columbus and other points, all democrats were elected.

A telegram to-day notifies District Provost Marshals of a postponement of the draft until further orders. The republicans are evidently scared; and are using every effort to postpone the draft until after election. The number to be drafted in this State is 12,817, and in Hamilton county, 1,563.

Apropos of Ohio politics, the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 16th speaks thus of a reported change of base by the Ohio democratic leaders, in consequence of the democratic defeat in Maine and the late successes of the Federal armies:

Medary, Olds, and the other fanatics, who insist on carrying the Union by refusing further support to the Government, opposing the prosecution of the war, and withdrawing our armies from Southern soil, as the essential prerequisite of peace and partisan fellowship with their old associates in Dixie, are to be left overboard, the Columbus platform spit upon, and a war creed grafted upon the stale and unprofitable set of peace principles which form the present capital of the party in Ohio. The *Enquirer* is to change its base, or, rather, resume the position it held in the summer of 1861, when shot and shell was the only food it wanted to supply to the misguided gentlemen who run the Confederate machine. It is to be more sanguinary, however, and to direct its efforts to be more vigorously savage and bloody minded. Pugh is to reindorse his letter to the Governor, applying for a military situation, with an additional paragraph favoring the free use of hemp as a means of reducing the stiff neck of the rebellion. His application to the office of militia colonel is his first step in the new direction.

The Chicago *Times* has a dispatch from Cincinnati of the 15th, which says:

Another address from Mr. Vallandingham to the people of Ohio will appear in the public press in a few days. It is said that Mr. Vallandigham clears up, in a most able manner, all falsehoods upon him made by the Abolition press.

General Albert Pike, of Arkansas and Indian fame, is said to be at Richmond on business for the Indians.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—The following cure for dyspepsia needs no certificates from convalescents:

To cure dyspepsia take a new axe, put a white hickory handle in it, bore a hole in the top of the handle, fill the hole with gum camphor and seal it up. Then take the axe and cut cordwood, at fifty cents a cord, until the heat of the handle dissolves the camphor. Dose to be taken daily.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Exercises—The exercises of the Forty Hours Devotion, commenced by his Grace the Archbishop, conjointly with the three days' celebration in honor of the Three Japanese Martyrs of the Jesuit Order, lately canonized at Rome, will take place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Camp street, on Sunday, 27th, Monday, 28th, and Tuesday, 29th instant.

There will be a solemn High Mass each day—on Sunday at 11 A M., and at 7 A M. on the other two days. Each evening, at 7 o'clock, there will be Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Tuesday evening, the exercises will close with the Te Deum of Mozart.

A numerous choir of artists and of amateurs, under the direction of Mr. H. Collignon, the able conductor and organist of the church, will execute on Sunday the Imperial Mass of Haydn, on Monday, the Grand Mass of Weber in Sol, and on Tuesday the Solemn Mass in Do of Beethoven. The pieces to be performed in the evening are a selection from the repertory of the best composers of sacred music.

A New Counterfeit.—We were shown, says the *Era*, a new counterfeit this morning on the city bills. It is a very correct imitation of the old three dollar issues of currency, with the word "three" printed on the face in large letters and with red ink. The counterfeit is a photograph from one of those bills on paper tinged with yellow, and the "three" has been made upwards colored with the artist's brush. Everything on the face of the bill appears correct, and the numbers and signatures are all right, but the fact that they do not show through on the back proves the photographic character of the issue. The public should be on their guard in taking these spurious bills, as there is doubtless a large issue in circulation already. The paper is quite stiff, and the counterfeit is much newer in appearance than any of the real issue could possibly be found, as they have been long enough in circulation to be almost worn out.

The Family Quarrel.—The investigation of the charge of *Mrs.* Delia Suttley against her husband, of having committed a breach of the peace by coming to the domicil rented by her after living awhile separated from her, and taking away property abandoned by him to her on parting, was continued, and came to a conclusion yesterday, by the Court ordering the accused to restore the things taken away within five days, thus giving ample time to either party to assert their rights before a civil tribunal.

A Charge of Robbery.—Alexander Munson, alias Flint, alias L. Smith, was charged with taking lodgings in Strong's lodging house, on St. Charles street, and stealing $50 in U. S. Treasury notes. A boy, thirteen years old, testified that accused came to the lodging house at night, and took a bed under the name of Smith, in a room where another party slept. A short time after he said the room was too warm and left. The young man who slept in the room rejected by accused, found on the next morning that he had been robbed of $50. The suspicion fell on accused. The evidence brought at the trial of the case was only hearsay, as the party who said he was robbed did not appear. Officer Long sent word that he has another charge against the accused. The Court sent him down to await the action of that officer, and dismissed this case of robbery.

A Horrible Accident.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Rosa Ellen Fallon, 11 months of age, at 20 Tchoupitoulas street, which resulted in the verdict "accidentally burned to death." The deplorable accident occurred about 7½ o'clock in the morning, during the time the mother had gone to market. The family lived in the third story of the house, and the father was at work down stairs when he heard an alarm from the children in the room. It appears there were three children in the room and the deceased, who was playing in the bed. A little boy is playing in a match which set the mosquito-bar on fire. The elder child, a girl, called for help, and the horror struck father found the bed on fire and his little one enwrapped in the flames. He snatched the child from the destructive element, but too late; death claimed it as his own within an hour. The father was badly burnt on the arms when trying to rescue the child. The elder girl fortunately escaped from having her dress inflamed and becoming a victim to the moloch.

Charge of Assisting the Enemy.—Julius Lange, alias Klein, was put on his trial yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy, of being a spy, and of furnishing provisions to the enemy—but the case was postponed to Tuesday next to give the prisoner an opportunity to employ a recognized counsellor at law, and to bring the charge in proper form.

Misterious.—Officer Foster reports having found, on Thursday night, a woman lying on the sidewalk of Gaiosne street, with severe cuts and bruises on her head. The officer had the woman conveyed to the hospital. Yesterday morning a Mr. Kane appeared in court with his head severely cut by falling against a curbstone, and was tenderly sent down by Judge Atocha, to keep him for a while out of harm way.

The Murder Case.—The hearing of evidence in the trial of Pete Johnson the colored assassin, was postponed until to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Further News by the River.

Western papers of a late date contain the following:

From Charleston.

New York, September 16.—The steamer Mary Sandford, from Charleston bar the night of the 12th, has arrived. She brings dispatches for the Government, and a mail from the fleet. Gillmore is actively erecting batteries on the upper end of Morris Island, sustaining a heavy fire from Forts Johnson and Moultrie. The rebels have two 15-inch guns on Moultrie. Sumter is almost, but still garrisoned and the rebel flag still flying. No further attempt had been made to capture the fort since the recent repulse.

The monitor Patapsco had gone to Port Royal to repair.

Washington, September 16—The fact that a white flag was lately seen flying over Fort Moultrie is not considered of unusual significance, as the Confederate flag itself is white, with the exception of the Union, which is red, with a blue cross studded with white stars. Those who are best officially acquainted with affairs in the neighborhood of Charleston attach but little, if any, importance to the statement. No official information had been received up to 2 o'clock this afternoon from that quarter.

Gen Gillmore, in an official communication, says thirty-six pieces of artillery were captured on Morris Island, and it is not impossible that others still remain concealed.

Foreign Relations.

New York, September 16.—A Washington special to the *Times* says the latest dispatches from Mr. Dayton, convey the most explicit and unmistakable assurances from the French Emperor, as well as from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France has no intention either to recognize the Southern Confederacy while its ability to maintain its independence is seriously doubted, nor to plant any French colonies on the Western Continent, or retain any permanent conquest in Mexico. These dispatches are regarded as eminently satisfactory by our Government. The President does not think the new rebel rams will be allowed to leave the English ports.

The *Herald's* special says:

There was a special Cabinet meeting at the White House yesterday, which was in session some time. It is understood the question under discussion is connected with the present unfavorable aspect of our relations with England and France, which are regarded as critical, and particularly with reference to the character of the dispatches and instructions to be forwarded to our diplomatic representatives at those courts by the steamer to-morrow.

These instructions, there is reason to believe, while not of a needlessly offensive character, will be firm and positive in their tone, and will show that this Government is not disposed quietly to submit to a continuance of outrages practiced against the nation in the interests of the rebellion, particularly in fitting out and dispatching armed vessels from the ports of these powers to prey upon our commerce.

The War in Missouri.

We read as follows in the Missouri *Democrat* of the 16th:

The store of John Boone & Sons at Irondale was robbed on Friday evening last by guerrillas, who carried off $1000 in cash, a number of revolvers, clothing, boots, etc.

The store of Mr. Gates, three miles from Iron Mountain, and several other stores there in that vicinity have also been visited lately and robbed of money and other valuables. Union men are in all cases the sufferers.

A gang of guerrillas made a demonstration on the St. Francis bridge a few days ago, but were driven off by the troops stationed there. Iron Mountain, Irondale and other points are mostly guarded by their citizens, to prevent their property being carried off by the bushwhackers.

Recruiting for the rebel army is openly carried on in that region, and hundreds are sent south every few days.

Charleston, Mississippi county, a few days since was visited by the notorious bushwhacker Bowlin, and the store of Mr. Stratton was entered, his safe broken open with a sledge hammer and robbed of $2,250, besides taking $1,000 worth of clothing. Other stores and citizens were robbed of money and clothing to a considerable amount.

THE NORTH MISSOURI.

On the line of the North Missouri Railroad the state of affairs is no better, the country being overrun by thieving guerrillas, who rob, murder and recruit for Jeff. Davis.

SECRETARY CHASE ON WESTERN TRADE RESTRICTIONS.—The Missouri *Democrat* of the 16th, publishes the subjoined letter which explains itself:

Treasury Department,
September 4, 1863.

Hon. E. S. Washburne, Galena, Ill.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th ult., referring for my earnest attention a letter from General Vandever to you in relation to commercial regulations at New Orleans, in which he says that boats are arriving there from above, but they are not permitted to carry any thing back—that whatever is shipped is sent around by sea to the Eastern cities, &c.

So far as I know, no order or regulation has been prescribed by any officer of this Department which does not leave communication between New Orleans and the loyal and patriotic Northwest as free and unrestricted as between that city and the seaboard. Full of such such exists, and my attention is called to it, I will cheerfully and promptly annul or modify it. Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S—Meantime General Vandever's letter and your indorsement will be referred to the Supervisor's special agent for the agency which includes Louisiana, for his special attention.

A GREAT VALLANDIGHAM DEMONSTRATION AT BUCYRUS, OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 16th has the following telegraphic account of this demonstration:

Crestline, Ohio, September 15—The mayor at Bucyrus, to-day, was the largest butternut demonstration I have seen in the State. About 10,000 persons were present, including a large number from Indiana.

Speeches were made by Daniel W. Voorhees, Judge Hartley, of Mansfield, Col Sam. Medary, and Mr. McMaster, of New York.

Voorhees was milder than the copperheads expected to hear him. He spoke only an hour.

McMaster hunted furiously, as if determined to make up for the disappointment evinced by the crowd at the close of Voorhees address.

The copperheads of the section are said to be colonizing Irish and German emigrants, who arrive here on their way West.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following decisions:

A person having taken license as builder and contractor, is authorized to operate under said license wherever his business may call him, either in his district or out of it.

A painter or other mechanic, not holding a license as builder or contractor, is deemed to be a dealer and required to take a dealer's license, when he furnishes the materials, viz: paints, brick, lumber, &c., commonly used by him, to an amount exceeding $1000 annually.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—*Portland*, September 15—1.30 A M—Returns from 187 towns give Coy 43,455, Bradbury, (Dem) 32,439, a Union majority of 11,016. The same towns last year gave Coburn (Rep) 28,920, Bradbury and Jameson 21,139. Republican majority then 7481, which shows a Union net gain of 3535.

This includes about five-eighths of the aggregate vote of the State. The aggregate vote in these towns is 72,834, against 53,359 last year, which shows an increase of 19,535, which will amount probably to 25,000 in the State, making 115,000 votes against 98,461 last year. The town to be heard from gave a Republican majority last year. The Union ticket has probably carried every county in the State.

THE CINCINNATI CATTLE, HOG AND FLOUR MARKET.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 16th says:

Flour.—The market has remained in the same condition, precisely, heretofore noticed. There has been a fair local demand for the higher grades, and trade brands, being in light supply, sold readily at quotations, $5 25 @ $5 25, for extra choice family, $5 50. There has been hardly any inquiry for the lower grades, and for such prices are nominal at $4 to $4 25 for Superfine, and $4 40 to $4 50 for Extra.

Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.—The supply of Beef Cattle has been good at all the markets, but the demand has been fully up to it, and the market has ruled steady at $1 75 to $3 25 for Ohio and Indiana, and $2 to $3 75 for Kentucky, per cental gross.

NEW POSTAGE CURRENCY.—We read in a dispatch from Washington of the 11th:

The new postage currency will soon be delivered to the public. It has been prepared with care and cannot, it is said, be counterfeited. The various denominations are all of the same size, but are distinguished one from the other by their respective colors. The notes are printed on good strong paper, far superior to the postage currency. Large quantities of the old currency are being daily redeemed, but it will be some time before the new supplants the old.

In his speech at Springfield, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, thus spoke of Gen. Grant:

He first met Gen. Grant about two years ago in Springfield. He was a very ordinary looking man, and wore an old slouched hat, and he believed that he was wearing that old hat now. [Cheers.] He was a workman, and had a tannery in the State; and there it was that he learned to *tan* the rebels. [Cheers.] He believed that Grant, who came to the surface so suddenly, was thrown there by God himself, who was tired of seeing so many knaves and traitors at the head of our armies, and moved now to give us a chance with good and honest Generals.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS IN BERMUDA PORTS.—Late intelligence from Bermuda to New York papers reports that the Bermuda ports are flagrantly jammed with blockade runners, which arrive and depart with almost the regularity of Canadians. The warehouses, wharves, and every available place are crowded with cotton, which is landed whenever there is a chance for disembarkation.

All the blockade runners carry the Confederate flag, and when they depart from the port the wealthy ringe with the shouts of the people assembled on shore.

Postponing the Draft in the West.

The report that a general suspension of the draft was intended in the West, receives at least partial confirmation in the following official notice in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 15th:

Provost Marshal's Office,
Second District of Ohio,
Cincinnati, September 14, 1863.

EDS. COM.: I have this day received a telegraphic dispatch from the office of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Ohio, deferring the draft until further orders

T. R. ROBERTS, Provost Marshal.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO BE LAID IN 1864.—*London*, September 5, via *Halifax*, September 15.—To the Associated Press of New York:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company on the 15th inst., the tender of Glass, Elliott & Co., to manufacture and lay down in the summer of next year a good Submarine telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, was unanimously accepted.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

A POLITICAL MURDER IN WISCONSIN.—The Chicago *Times* of the 15th says. We yesterday presented to our readers an account of the murder of Mr. Bellinger, a merchant in Milwaukee, by soldiers of company C, of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment, at New Lisbon, in that State. Mr Bellinger was brutally beaten to death by clubs, and so mutilated that his features could not be recognized by his most intimate friends. The sole ground of attack upon him was his utterance, in a proper and gentlemanly manner, of his opinions as a democrat. Mr. Bellinger was a gentleman without an enemy in the city where he resided, and always conducted himself as a gentleman. The assault upon him was unprovoked, and fiendish in its cruelty.

The same paper contains this dispatch:

Milwaukee, September 14—The Sheriff of Juneau county has telegraphed the Governor to recall the soldiers from New Lisbon, otherwise he would not be responsible for the preservation of good order. The citizens of New Lisbon prefer to be left to the tender mercies of the savage Indians, rather than be subjected to the terrorism of an armed mob.

GEN. SCHOFIELD DEPOUNCED.—No military commander of moderate views can escape the denunciation of the radicals of which the *Missouri Democrat* is the organ. Gen. Schofield has lately received his full share, as these terms of appreciation, the first paragraph of an article in that paper, will show:

The commander of this Department has appeared in a new *role*. He has achieved a distinction which we believe to be due to no other general in the service. He has actually earned the credit of being the rebel bushwhacker's best friend! He certainly has entitled himself to a large share of gratitude from the roving chivalry of Missouri, who like Allen a Dale and other gentlemen of freebootery, claim the broad land for their home, the sky for their roof, the lush for their altar, and every Union man's estate for their possession.

The same article sympathizes with the disappointment of Lane when deprived of the bloody carnival he expected in the border counties of Missouri, by the opportune intervention of Gen. Schofield, and it thus closes over a scheme of vengeance in the language of the blood drinkers of the French revolution:

Lane was too sharp to be caught in a contest with the United States. So he said to Schofield: "there is another Philippi where we will meet and settle this matter." Lane is too modest and humble suppliant for Senatorial favor. I will put your head in my basket at my convenience

Rear Admiral Dupont, being invited, by a large number of the most prominent of his fellow-citizens of Phila elphia, to name a day on which he would do them the favor to dine with them, wrote a very handsome letter, delicately declining the honor. In the course of his reply, the Admiral said it was very gratifying to him that his fellow-citizens proposed to "acknowledge services which, in another quarter, have been appreciated so differently. In closing, he said: "I owe it to my companions in arms to say that they have always overestimate the obligations due the officers and men who, under my command, won in battle a foot hold on the coast whence the rebellion had expelled every vestige of the national authority. Said that could I have had the power with a grasp of iron, which the energy strove in vain to break, and which foreign nations were compelled to respect, who illustrated the national arms by many brilliant exploits were always crowned by victory, and my professional experience was consulted and respected, and who showed themselves more heroic in their failure before Charleston than when victorious at Port Royal. For myself, even if passing events have already vindicated me, I can await the verdict of history."

COMMERCE OF THE WEST.—The annual statement of the commerce of Cincinnati for the commercial year ending August 31st, has been reported to the Chamber of Commerce in that city.

Such large sums have been disbursed by the government in prosecuting the war, that it fluctuated with a rapidity before unknown. There has been a steady demand for the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life, workshops have been constantly active in the manufacture of tents, wagons, ambulances, camp equipage, etc., and the heavy contracts for army clothing have given employment to large numbers, at rates of wages before unknown. The demand for dress and jewelry has exceeded all precedent. It can be accounted for on the supposition that the general prosperity has placed money in possession of masses of people before unaccustomed to it.

The pork crop exceeded the calculations of the most optimistic.

An immediate resumption of trade as the result of opening the Mississippi river is not anticipated.

The crops of the present year, so far as secured, have been a fair average, but from the unfavorable weather in many parts of the West, north of the latitude of Cincinnati. There is, however, no danger of a scarcity of food the coming year, as enough is safe to more than supply the deficiency of the eastern.

With the exception of a demand for flour, wheat, lard and mess pork, there has been a general absence of speculation in produce.

The railway constructing in Kentucky, for military purposes, under the direction of government, is expected to secure material advantages for Cincinnati in the communication afforded to East Tennessee.

There has been a large increase in boat building compared with any former year, and there has been general prosperity in the steamboat interest, because of the constant employment of steamers by the government, and the ample compensation. The war, not commerce, has done this, however.

A NEW READING OF A NEW BOOK.—A work by Lisbg has just appeared, with the title, "The Natural Laws of Husbandry." Mrs. Smith, the wife of the celebrated chemist, is another space. She asserts that the natural laws of husbandry are, "Not to stop out late, and never grumble at cold meals."

An English provincial clergyman has introduced a novelty in his church. When he reads the marriage service for a poor man's wife, he repeats, "Lord, save this *woman*, thy servant!" But if the petitioner belongs to a better class, he changes it to "Lord, save this *lady*!" an instance of *caste* feeling peculiar to England.

As had as an eccentric preacher of our acquaintance, who was praying for rain for his congregation, and asked a blessing upon "this poor wooden-legged brother, whose name we don't recollect!"

THE QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* gives the above title to a pudding, for making which he furnishes the following receipt:

One pint of nice bread crumbs to one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs beaten, the grated rind of a lemon, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake until done, but not watery. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff, and lay on a teacupful of sugar in which has been stirred the juice of the lemon. Spread over the pudding a layer of jelly or any sweetmeats you prefer. Pour the whites of the eggs over this and brown in the oven and bake lightly. To be eaten with cold cream. It is second to ice cream, and for some seasons better.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Provost Court—Judge A. A. Atocha.—Frank White and Catherine Clarke, both blacks, were charged by Mrs. Short with coming into her grocery store and emptying her money drawer while she was waiting on another customer. There were several parties in the store during that time. There was no money found on White, but a witness stated that they had changed a bill a short time before their arrest, and divided the change. They were sent to the Workhouse for twenty days.

Armand Coulon, Gabino Wagner, Elian Lafon, G. Smith, James Thompson and Albert Wilson, were found asleep on the levee, and did not give an account of themselves to the satisfaction of the watchman. Their account satisfied the Judge, with the exception of that of Wilson and Wagner, the oldest of the crowd, who were Workhoused for one month.

A youth, 18 years of age, who was caught stealing some stockings from a store, was sent to the Workhouse.

Mrs. Parsons and Ann Beelly, two elderly women, up for insulting their lady neighbors, were ordered to behave themselves.

A naughty black soldier, who threatened and beat a Blackwoman in the yard of her mistress. He said she struck first and called him a negro. He was sent to prison for thirty days.

John Ringgold, an old black, charged with stealing a basket of onions in the market, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

John Schneider was up on the charge of larceny preferred by Jos. Lawrence, who asserts that Schneider broke open their door and carried off feloniously certain articles of furniture. The property had been restored to prosecutor by an officer on a search warrant and the judge sent the parties off to settle their disputes before a justice of the peace.

James Kane was sent down for twenty days, he had an awful gash above the right eye, resulting from a fall against a curbstone.

Wm. Barlow, who kept rather late home, coming at 11 o'clock from a wedding, got in a dispute with a party, and then in a muss with a watchman, was discharged, as the officer did not stand the cross examination to the satisfaction of the Judge.

Wm. Touey, a black, stole half a dozen pair of pantaloons from a store, and was sent down for six months.

An intelligent female with dirty white bonnet and clotted blue veil, was prosecuted with her sunfrecked face for not only giving her neighbors some terrible tongueishing, but also with brickbatting them when assisted by Uncle Barleycorn, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, September 25, 1863.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO BE LAID IN 1864.—*London*, September 5, via *Halifax*, September 15.—To the Associated Press of New York:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company on the 15th inst., the tender of Glass, Elliott & Co., to manufacture and lay down in the summer of next year a good Submarine telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, was unanimously accepted.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

There was rather less movement in financial circles to-day, and the brisk demand for Specie, noticed yesterday, has somewhat subsided owing to still later Northern advices having been received, announcing a decline in Gold. Holders seem, however, are very stringent in their protections, and with very little offering, the rates have ruled still more in their favor, Gold ranging to-day at 39@41 ⅝ ct. prem., and Silver at 38¼@38½ ⅝ ct. prem. Legal Tender Notes remain quiet, but steady, at ½@¾, and 1 ⅝ cent, premium over the city currency, according to the sum negotiated. There was little done in Domestic Exchange, although this was dull day, the steamship George Washington being advertised to depart for New York to-morrow morning. The rates range firmly, however, at ¼ ⅝ cent, discount@¼ ⅝ cent, premium for Legal Tender Notes, and ¼@1¼ ⅝ cent premium for the city currency. The Banks are paying 1½ ⅝ cent premium for their own issues, and ¼ ⅝ cent premium for Legal Tender Notes. There have been no imp ortant movements in Foreign Exchange, but in keeping with specie, the rates are placed at 148@148 for Sterling, and 149@147 for France. We have nothing to report in Stocks or Bonds. Insurance Scrip commands 30@35 ⅝ dollar, according to the date and company. Gas Light Company and City Railroad Shares have been in demand, and $122 ⅝ share has been offered for the former, and $118 ⅝ share for the latter. The notes of the Bank of Louisiana rule at 102@104 ⅝ dollar. Merchants' Bank notes range at 49@49½, and Crescent City Bank at 70@70½ ⅝ dollar.

Nothing else has been reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 25, 1863.

COTTON.—There were about four bales in the market to-day, but we did not hear of a sale, although negotiations were pending for several small lots. The sales from Saturday to yesterday, inclusive, are confined to about 150 bales, of which 6 bales nearly Middling, at auction on Saturday, the 5th, ⅝ ⅝. revenue tax not paid, at 62½c., and 11 bales Strictly Good Ordinary at 59½c. ⅝ ⅝. cash, in Treasury notes. 2 bales replaced, sold privately on Monday, at 56c. cash, in currency, 52 bales on Tuesday, of which 25 reported at 56c., 1 do at 54c., in sample at 55½c., 2 pickings at 52½c., 1 do at 52½c., 1 ordinary at 50c., 22 bales Low Middling at 57½ ⅝ lb., in Treasury notes, ⅝ ⅝ revenue tax not paid. On Wednesday, 26 bales sold privately, of which 10 remained at 55½c., 10 do at 54c., and 6 bales Middling at 59c. ⅝ ⅝.

SUGAR.—The brisk demand previously noticed has somewhat abated, but there have been fair sales for exportation to the West by the river, and the sales are confined to 160 hhds., in several lots, at 11¼@11½c. for Fair to Fine, and 11c. for Prime. Yesterday (Thursday) inclusive, there was an active demand at prices steadily rulling in favor of sellers, the sales embracing fifty hhds at 6½c. for inferior, 7c. for Inferior, 7½c. for Fair, 8c. for Fine, 8½c. for Common to Good Common, 10@10½ and 11c. for Fair to Fine, 11½c. for yellow clarified, by auction, 150 hhds. Fair to Choice sold at 11@11½ ⅝ lb.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales embraced about one hhd at 4c. for inferior, 17 hhds at 5c. for good, and 5c. for prime. The sales from Saturday to yesterday, inclusive embraced fifty hhds. in numerous lots, at 4½c. for inferior to ordinary, and 12@14c. for good to prime. By auction, 79 hhds inferior sold at 4½c. ⅝ lb.

FLOUR.—There were sales from