New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9.

We are obliged to the Commercial Express, 117 and 119 Camp street, for files of the latest Northern papers.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Creole, Jos. Thompson commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight, $30,852 50, the U. S. Mails, and the following passengers:

Chas. L. Mason, Mrs E. G. Stone, J L Quitter, A F Blow, U. K. Swallow, Miss L. Gates, G M Moss, Mrs Prof. Mrs A Shannon, W Barnett, H H Robinson, E Mosley, Miss S E Lord, G Busch, W Wildish, A Blanchard and daughter, Santiago Vicano, High Livingston, and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers from New York by the Emily B. Souder:

Wm Durrie, Miss Ellen Rosa's, A Howland and wife, Mrs May, Miss Mary Kearney, Capt T A Sherman and wife, Wm T Brown, J Hodge, D Lamson, F Leigh, Miss Clara Dey, Mrs Ada Clark, Miss Sarah, Miss Mary Ann Smith, Mr A Frank Smith, Miss Lilly Johnson, Joseph Simmons and lady, Samuel Hawkes, S Hawkes, Mrs Capt Geo W Hunter, Lieutenant Morgenson, Jeremiah Motherhead, Daniel J Tracy, Mrs Haley, Mrs Livingston and son, Geo F Mulligan, Capt J M Robinson and wife, Mr Lester, Capt Mathias and lady, Mrs Bunker, E Murrell and wife, H Kates, H H Skaggs, Julius Block, J S Comfort, Miss Fanny, Miss H Simpson, Jas M Kendrick, Thos M Kendrick, J A Hennings, Ernest Moses, Wm H Lewis, John Davis, W A Mitchell, J Bennett, J F Fenson, N W Wolverton, Mrs W Burbage and two sisters, A A Turner.

The steamship Oriental, Capt. Gardner, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for Boston direct with a full freight.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN K. ELIGE.—Hon. John K. Elgee expired in this city yesterday, the 7th instant, at the age of 53 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and had resided in Louisiana 33 years, making his home for a number of years in the parish of Rapides, on Red River. As a well informed jurist and successful legal practitioner, he stood among the foremost at the Louisiana bar. Wealthy, industrious, distinguished, he yet very seldom participated either in State or national politics, until the winter of 1860 61 when he became a member of the Convention called by Governor Moore to consider the political crisis resulting from the last Presidential election. After the dissolution of that body, Mr. Elgee resumed his accustomed retirement from public affairs. During the occupation of Alexandria by General Banks's army last spring, he came to this city, where he was when the evacuation of Alexandria took place. The fire which attended the withdrawal of the army destroyed his richly furnished mansion and a large, rare and valuable library. From that time he fixed his residence in New Orleans.

Successful Expeditions in Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Headquarters, Military Division of Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8th, 1864.

An expedition into West Florida, under command of Brigadier General Asboth, reached Marianna on the afternoon of the 27th of September, capturing that place after a stubborn resistance of several hours. The result is the capture of 81 prisoners of war, (amongst them a Brigadier General and a Colonel), 55 stand of arms, large quantities of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, over 200 fine horses and mules and 500 head of cattle. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 32, of the former Captain R. M. Young, 7th Vermont and Lieut. E. W. Ayer, 22 Maine Cavalry, of the latter General Asboth himself, who had his left cheek bone broken and his left arm fractured in two places.

An expedition sent by Major General Dana from Vicksburg, Mississippi, (composed of Color ed Cavalry and Infantry) reached Fayette on the 23 inst, capturing 600 head of fine cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition sent by General Dana, attacked the enemy at Woodville at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, capturing 3 guns, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 34 enlisted men and killing 40 of the enemy. No loss whatever on our side sustained in this engagement.

A Cavalry expedition, under Brigadier General A. L. Lee, reached Clinton on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, capturing some 30 prisoners, the rebel mails, telegraph office, &c., and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition. Am ngst the prisoners captured in Lieutenant Colonel Pinckney, Provost Marshal General of the District, installed in his office a few hours before the arrival of our troops. At last accounts, General Lee was 10 miles East of Clinton, still moving onward.

Further from the Rio Grande.

We have had a conversation with a gentleman who left Bagdad on the 21st. The French marine force was still there, numbering about 700 men, detached from the squadron lying off the bar, consisting of six ships of war. These men had thrown up breastworks of cotton to defend themselves in case of attack.

The expedition which was up the river in boats went to within twenty miles of Matamoros, but returned on account of the low stage of the water. It was driven back by Cortina, but was nevertheless inefficient, as the boats lay too low in the water to command the banks of the river.

The naval force had gone down by sea, expecting the land forces to move at the same time, and to take Matamoros at the moment the navy got possession of the Boca, uniting offshore flight and outside aid. The contraband trade have hitherto prevented the land forces from moving down from Brownsville, and they are yet unable so to do, though it was reported that the cavalry were within two days march of Matamoros, waiting for the infantry to come up.

It was reported at Bagdad that Cortina had at one time crossed the river some distance below Brownsville, and participated in some engagements with Ford, but had been repulsed and had then recrossed. He was still at Matamoros so far as was known. It was also reported that he had gone hearing on Brownsville, and had threatened to bombard that city if the Texans molested him.—*Picayune, last evening.*

Gen. Early Reported to have Gone to Lynchburg.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

Washington, Friday, September 30.—The following dispatch is just received from our correspondent, in the Valley:

Martinsburg, Va., Thursday September 29, 8 P. M.—Early is continuing his retreat. It is reported that on leaving Staunton he took Great Lexington turnpike which leads him by the only direct route to Lynchburg. It has here, however, been thought more probable that he would turn to the eastward from Staunton, and make straight to Charlottesville, in order to go to Lynchburg. Should it prove that he is really gone to Lynchburg, then leaving Sheridan free another to follow him or turn to Charlottesville, and then place himself on the interior lines with reference to Richmond, it will serve to show that the rebels regard the possession of Lynchburg and the defense of its stores of ammunition and provisions of an importance not second to the defense of Richmond itself. A day or two more settle the question, and go far towards disclosing the future of the campaign against Richmond.

Letter from Gen. Case in Favor of McClellan.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago "Times.")

Dorset, Sept. 28.—The following important letter from General Case, approving the nomination of Gen. McClellan for the Presidency, was read this evening before the McClellan Club of this 1st ward, that being the ward in which General Case resides:

"DYSERT, 1ST WARD, Sept. 28, 1864.

"*Dear Sir*: The state of my health has confined me to the house for some months, and prevents me from accepting your invitation to attend the meeting this evening of the McClellan Club of the 1st ward, but I avail myself of this opportunity to say that I approve the nomination of Gen. McClellan, and shall vote for him at the next Presidential election, if able to attend the polls.

"Wishing that success may reward your exertions, I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

"TO W. S. BIDDLE. "JAMES CASE."

The New "Holy Alliance."

ELEMENTS OF A GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

(From the London Post, Sept. 8.)

The coarse attempt made by Russia, Austria and Prussia to restore the Holy Alliance, and which was for the first time exposed in these columns, had the effect of driving from the minds of both French and English statesmen all selfish considerations and awakening them to the common danger with which they were threatened. At present Europe appears almost beneath the policy of Russia in Poland and of great German Powers in Northern Europe has been crowned with success. But, if emboldened by this success, and confident in the coalition they have formed, the Holy Alliee venture to pursue the policy which they have inaugurated they will discover that there is a limit to the forbearance with which their actions have hitherto been treated.

The time has not yet come to test the merits of the revived alliance, but when it does come we will be much mistaken if the alliance of the Western Powers does not prove sufficiently powerful to negative the influence which the former is expected to exercise. Austria and Prussia have still much to do before the work they have inaugurated can be considered complete. In Germany the minor Powers have not yet been intimidated into absolute subjection, and any attempt to coerce them would infallibly induce them to seek the protection and assistance of the Western Powers. Europe is, as we have already observed, to all appearances tranquil, but, if the great work which Prussia and Austria have undertaken is to approach consummation, the period cannot be far distant when that tranquility may be disturbed.

"I am deeply interested," said St. Augustine, "to know whether women will rise at the last day as women? for it is to be feared in that case that they may continue to tempt as before the throne of Heaven itself."

A jeweler who incessantly burned his finger by taking up the utensil from the fire, had broke the plate by tossing it full, observed that it was too bad to lose the plate after having worn the heat.

Mr. Jones calls upon the gentleman who advertised to restore oil paintings, and requested him to restore a valuable landscape which was stolen from him two years ago.

Morgan of the Civil War in Missouri.

MAJ. JOHNSTON'S COMMAND ALMOST EXTERMINATED IN AN AMBUSH AND BATTLE.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, 27 Sept.)

Information derived last night from the North Missouri railroad is more than confirmatory of the terrible news published yesterday morning in the *Democrat* in regard to the capture of a train and the murder of between thirty and forty soldiers by a guerrilla band under the notorious Bill Anderson.

Bill Anderson's band of guerrillas, numbering about 175 men, it seems, were being pursued by Major Johnson in command of about one hundred and fifty men detached from Colonel Kutzner's regiment of Northeast Missourians, included in which were also a few militiamen from Paris, Monroe county. The guerrillas had been chased out of Monroe county and were on their way to the South, when they came upon the town of Centralia, on the line of the railroad. They entered the town about eleven o'clock. They were dressed in Federal uniform and were well armed, mounted and equipped. The citizens at first took them for the State Militia. Shortly after their arrival, a gravel construction train came along, which was seized and stopped. A few minutes later the passenger train from St. Louis arrived, which they also immediately seized. Three civilians who made some resistance were shot in the car, and either killed or wounded, and were left on board. The other passengers including between thirty and forty soldiers were all ordered out of the cars, and plundered of all their money and valuables. As soon as the stripping was completed the vile miscreants commenced firing upon their captives, the unarmed soldiers, some of whom attempted to escape by rushing into the house and out into the fields, but were pursued and shot down like wild game.

Twenty four of these soldiers were then butchered, seven of whom were of the First Iowa cavalry, stationed at Mexico, and ten of whom were discharged soldiers, veterans returning to their homes from Atlanta, after a faithful three years and four months service in the cause of their country, the four months being extra service generously given by them to the Government. After these men were thus hunted and shot down, their bodies were beaten, their heads cut off or hacked with swords, and every possible indignity inflicted upon them. Mr. Roland, express agent at Centralia, was also among the killed. The murderous work having been accomplished, the torch was applied to the depot, and the train containing the three wounded civilians was fired and started on its way up the road. It ran about six miles, when it stopped and was slowly consumed.

The band then passed on, and in about one hour was followed by Major Johnson and his command. Two or three miles beyond Centralia, in Boone county, on the farm of a Mr. Fullenweider, of this city, Anderson hid his gun in the bushes, and awaited his pursuers. Major Johnson approaching the ambush, was fired upon. He immediately withdrew his command, dismounted them, and formed in line of battle. At this moment the guerrillas broke from their hiding places with fierce yells and rapid firing. Major Johnson's horses took fright and left him and his men to wage the unequal contest on foot. They had delivered but one volley when the guerrillas were upon them, shooting, hacking and slaying to the right and left. The militia made no stand, scattered and fled in all directions. Eighty-six of their number, including Major Johnson, were killed in the very field where they dismounted. Ten others were found dead in the prairie toward Centralia. One of the whole command of about 150 men, twenty-five were all that, up to our latest advices had escaped. A number of the dead bodies were brought down yesterday to Mexico by the train. Others will be brought down to-day.

The London Times on the Presidential Contest in the United States.

(From the London Times, Sept. 14.)

The contest, so far as we understand the latest accounts, is narrowed to a duel between Lincoln and McClellan, and certainly never since the days of ancient Rome has a question more important been submitted to a popular decision. If Mr. Lincoln should be re-elected for a second term of four years he will have received from his countrymen an indemnity for his past acts and a commission to administer the government in the same spirit as heretofore. The election of Mr. Lincoln would be a solemn decision on the part of the American people that war must be continued until one or other of the belligerent parties be destroyed. It would banish all hope of peace from the minds of men and give them over to the unchecked domination of those fiercer passions which the bloody scenes that have been enacted during the last four years are too well calculated to excite.

It would declare that the acts by which the American constitution has been so deeply violated in those provinces which relate to the personal liberty of the subject were justifiable exercises of power. It would sanction the rash and cruel policy of immediate emancipation, which can only result in the extermination of the unhappy negro race, and which in the State of Louisiana has already created a state of slavery far worse than that which it has abolished. It would be an express approval of the acts of an administration which, disposing of boundless resources and mortgaging the future in order to defray the extravagant expenditure of the present, has suffered the whole commerce of the great republic to be swept from the sea by a few half-armed dispatch boats, without making any serious efforts for its preservation. The results of such a vote could hardly be other than national disruption, with the prospect of a secession from the Union of the great Western States, and very probably, even before these results could follow of some very signal military disaster. We can not wonder at the breathless interest with which American regards everything that tends to throw light on the decision of an issue so momentous.

It is easy to see the probable result if Mr. Lincoln succeed in his election, but it is by no means so easy to see what we are to expect from that which since the Chicago Convention certainly appears more likely—the defeat of Mr. Lincoln and the election of Gen. McClellan. Mr. Lincoln has in a number of speeches, proclamations and letters, which will rank among *the worst political documents* of which history has preserved any record, given his views very decidedly, if not always very consistently, on the leading political topics of the day. Gen. McClellan has been *neither so explicit nor so voluminous*. Still we gather from the "platform" to which he is committed, expressed although it is with considerable ambiguity, that his policy is to put an end to the war—if possible, without destroying the Union, but, if this be not possible, still to put an end to the war, that is, a military war, shows and repudiates those acts of military violence by which the liberties of private citizens have been infringed and the principles of the constitution remorselessly overthrown and that being of opinion that the war must cease, he is also prepared to return immediately to that supremacy of law and right with which it has so grievously interfered. What may be the precise events that would follow General McClellan's election will depend not so much on his personal character and intentions as on the amount of irretrievable evil which has already been done. He comes forward pledged to stay the progress of mischief, but he cannot retrieve what has already been lost. The blood that has been shed cannot be called again from the ground, and we, at least, are prepared to find that the money which has been so recklessly squandered can neither be paid off nor effectively secured. The plague may be stayed, but the union cannot return to the condition which it would have occupied had the pestilence never been let loose upon it.

(From the New York Tribune, 27 Sept.)

McClellan Privately on the British.

The secret conference between our copperhead leaders and British gentlemen of the blockade running and republice-squelching persuasion, which were held at our principal watering places last summer, seem to have been as full of holes as a skimmer. Through one of these private interviews at Saratoga, the real politics of McClellan, as shaped in New York and accepted in Richmond, have leaked out. Unquestionably McClellan is in favor of an armistice—to take the North off the rebellion and let it get on its feet again; and in favor of a convention of the States, in which the North would be outvoted, the war smothered, and the South again made dominant. Bet to the English report of McClellan's politics:

Saratoga Springs (August 28) correspondence of the London Post.

The McClellan party is undoubtedly very strong, and it is the only party which has, and has had for some time, a thorough organization, and his friends think that there are few men who can carry so much personal influence.—There is a strong feeling in his favor through the country. He is regarded as an injured man, and the people are anxious that justice should be done him. He must be a larger party vote than any other man, and were he a candidate government could not so successfully controlled the ballot box by the navy, as it has done in different parts of the country at former elections.

As for his principles, it is difficult to say what they are. Avowedly, McClellan is a Unionist. Openly he professes to be willing to give the South every necessary guarantee, provided the Southern States consent to return into the Union; privately he assures those friends who discourage the prosecution of the war, that he desires peace, and that he will advocate an armistice and a Convention of the States should he receive the nomination at Chicago.—

He urges, as a reason for not openly avowing these sentiments, that the people are not yet ready to indorse them, and considers it impolitic to take any step too decidedly in advance of the popular feeling. He does not, however, think the triumph of the Democratic party must end in peace, for he says that if even it wished to carry on the war there would be no army of any magnitude left at the disposal of the Government by the 4th day of March next. What these opinions and predecessors are worth it is hard to say. There are not a few who distrust McClellan, and who fail to place confidence in the assurance of a man who was one of the first in the commencement of this revolution to set the example of the violation of personal liberty, he did by the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature; who has made all the reputation he has as a war man by the prosecution of the war; and who is still drawing pay from the Republican Government as an officer of the army now employed in carrying on a war which he pretends to regard as ruinous to the country.

A Vermont farmer went to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, truthful, obedient, industrious, clean, pleasant, intelligent, good-looking, reserved and modest. The superintendent replied that their boys were all Indian, though they were orphans, and referred him to the New Jerusalem, if he wanted to get his order filled.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Forger Case.—The case was reopened in the Provost Court on motion of Mr. Boudevert. Mr. Bayer was charged with having severely handled an old negro in his employ on his plantation. Considerable stress had been laid by the prosecution on the evidence of the government agent who testified that a young man in the house of accused had admitted that the negro had recently assisted Bennage, Gold Bill Anderson. The accused and his family speak mostly only French and it was shown that the gentleman of the officer had put the young man into such trepidation that he did not fully comprehended what meaning the inquisitor would put on his reply. It was made apparent that the young man wanted to convey the meaning that the old man had complained about the rough handling he received from another negro at the plantation. The officer explained that he was not excited and that the motions with his hands were only to enjoin silence on the crowd around him when he addressed himself to obtain an answer only from one party. The court held that the accused was entitled to the benefit of the doubt in the mind of the Judge about the guilt of the accused, who was acquitted.

A case of Alimony.—Mrs. Hennessey asked that her husband be ordered to pay her a monthly sum towards the support of herself and family. Mr. Hennessey is a government special but lives apart from his family. He stated to a lady witness who endeavored to persuade him to return to his family, that he would not do it, that his wife treated him badly. The Court fixed the monthly allowance to be paid by the husband at $30, payable on the 10th of every month.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest on J. K. Elgee who died suddenly at No. 226 Carondelet street, of diseases of the heart. The deceased was 53 years of age. The Coroner reports numerous cases of small pox and stillborn children.

Convicted.—Thomas Francis, the soldier, was arrested on the charge of having insulted ladies on Tchoupitoulas street and insulted and knocked down the watchman. He charged the watchman in return with having attacked him with three more men and robbed him of $150. A number of witnesses present at the arrest were examined. The result was that the soldier was found guilty and sent to the military prison for one month.

Recorder's Courts.—The case of Mr. and Mrs. Guild, a domestic feud, was dismissed conditionally. Melinda Coleman, who stole a piece of meat from Jean Berenger's stall, was cast down for thirty days, colored Mary, for inebriety, went down for the same. Wm. Johnson, for spilling nuisance in the street, and Walter Cap, for drop too high, were fined $5 each by Recorder Vennard.

In the Second Recorder's Court, Eliza Louis was fined $10 to care her from her obscenity.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

Arrival of the Mollie Able.

The steamer Mollie Able, Capt. Warner, from St. Louis, arrived this morning with St. Louis, Chicago and other Western papers to the 1st instant, for copies of which we are indebted to the polite attentions of her clerks, Messrs. Billy Rhodes and John Gilligan.

The news in these papers has been mostly anticipated by telegraph. We give from them a few additional and explanatory details.

Additional and Explanatory Relative to the Movements of Forrest and Hurlbut, Near Pulaski, (Tenn.)

Nashville, Sept. 27.—Skirmishing with the rebel force under Forrest continued all day. Rousseau fell back two miles from Pulaski, but re-advanced and held his position and the town up to 7 P. M. to day. The enemy advanced on a skirmish line to within half a mile of ours, and will probably advance his lines and attack in the morning.

Our losses in to-day's fighting will not exceed eighty men.

Pritchard, stationed in Marshal county, on their way to McMinnville, with a dispatch from General Gordo Williams, who was to unite with Forrest, state that Forrest has twenty pieces of artillery and a about 7000 men, but regiments were reported to have been sent him from Wheeler's force.

Forrest, by a strategic movement, invited an attack from the rebel commander, but he did not respond. The telegraph is in working order to Pulaski.

It is rumored at Chattanooga that two trains were captured on Monday by a rebel force at Big Shanty, on the Chattanooga railroad. An officer just from the front confirms the statement.

A dispatch from the telegraph operator at Pulaski, to the superintendent of the telegraph here, says General Rousseau is heavily pressed by Forrest, and is slowly falling back. An attempt, it is reported, is being made by the enemy with 3000 men and six pieces of artillery to flank General Rousseau. Heavy skirmishing has taken place all day. Our infantry and cavalry are reported in line of battle and would attack the rebels.

Rousseau at Franklin, Tennessee, report Colonel Biffle, with his command, has sent a man to be between Williamsport and Hillsboro.

A dispatch from Columbia the 26th, says on that day Biffle was at Lawrenceburg with 700 men and two pieces of artillery.

The report that Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, was captured, is unfounded. Ample preparations have been made for its defense if attacked.

General Rousseau reached Pulaski yesterday at 3 P. M. Forrest's forces were within several miles of Pulaski, and had driven in our pickets, skirmishing continued until after dark by the advance of both forces.

A telegram received here at 10 A. M., to-day, reported the enemy still near Pulaski, in force. Cavalry fighting was going on all the morning. Reinforcements of infantry having arrived, the probabilities are that a general engagement will take place to day.

GOV. BROWN, OF GA., AND GEN. SHERMAN ON PEACE.

Late Northern papers contain the following: "Gov Brown's *confidence* commenting on the proposition for peace tendered by Gen. Sherman, says: Gov. Brown replied that their negotiations could lead to no practical results, as Sherman was only a General officer of the Federal armies, and he was Governor of only one of the Confederate States.

GEN. BANKS'S ARMY AT NEW YORK.

New York, September 30th.—General Banks and staff arrived here from New Orleans this morning.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Friday, September 30.—The telegraph between Pacific and Rolla has been cut since last night, indicating the presence of rebels on the Southwest railroad. It is supposed that if General Ewing reach Harrison Station, and fond the road open, he would attempt to reach Rolla, where McNeil is strengthening that post, having its entire male population at work on its fortifications.

A train went down to-day, and found the Iron Mountain Railroad all clear, and saw nothing of the enemy.

The condition of affairs below De Soto is unknown.

A mail agent on the Southwest Branch Railroad arrived to night. He reports that Gen. Ewing reached Harrison Station about 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued by the enemy. Fighting had been going on, but the result is unknown. The road is cut this side of Harrison, and the towns of Cuba and Bourbon are burning. Harrison being between these towns, it is supposed that the road is cut both sides of that place, severing communications with both St. Louis and Rolla.

An escaped prisoner who arrived at DeSoto to-day reports Pilot Knob still held by the rebels, but their numbers or probable movements are not known. It is understood that a portion of Gen. Smith's forces start for Franklin, the intersection of the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroad, forty miles west of here, to-day.

Cotton and Gold in New York on the 30th.

New York, September 30, P. M.—Cotton dull and dropping at $1 20 to 1 25 for middling uplands.

Money steady, at 7 per cent for call loans. Sterling exchange in fair request at 108¾ to 109.

Gold heavy and lower, declining to 192, advancing to 193¾, declining to 191½, advancing to 193¾, declining to 192½, advancing to 194⅛, and closing at 193¾.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 29.—The steamer Saxonia, from Southampton the 21st and passed Cape Race this evening. She was boarded by the Associated Press news yacht.

Her news is three days later.

Maller, the alleged murderer, arrived in London on the 17th. An immense crowd gathered to take a look at him.

The London Times says the capture of Atlanta is the crowning successes of the Southern arm army.

The rebel loans had declined 3 per cent on the report of the capture of Mobile. Consols at 88½ to 89¼ for money.

The *Post* says it seems certain that arrangements have been made between France and Italy for a solution of the Roman question.

The Czar of Russia was to visit the Emperor of the French at Fontbleau on the 21st.

A new Spanish ministry has been formed, who announced a conciliatory policy.

The Turin *Journal* discusses the question of the removal of the Italian Capital to Florence. The *Opinione* says that if the removal is necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question, the Government cannot refuse.

Late Southern Dispatches.

The *Times* as the following from the Woodville, Miss., *Democrat* of the 30th ult.:

We have the Woodville *Democrat* extra of the 30th ult., from which we take the following:

Griffin, Ga., September 29.—Nothing remarkable has occurred in Gen. Hood's army for several days, except the visit of President Davis. He arrived here on Monday, and reviewed the troops on Tuesday. He was received by the men with great applause, and made them a speech. Gen. Hood, also, made them a speech, saying that he would, in a few days, lead the army to battle and victory.

The Yankees are very uneasy about the operations of Forrest; they say he has 25,000 men. Two Divisions of the 4th Corps have been dispatched from Atlanta, and sent beyond the Tennessee to fight him. His name is a perfect terror to them all. They seem to have no hope of keeping their communication open, and talk of a plan of whipping him. They have no cavalry able to do anything with Forrest.

Johnson has issued orders effectually preventing McClellan from having a ticket in Tennessee.

Everybody has left Atlanta, except a few mechanics, who have gone to work for the Yankees. Up to last night, Sherman had made no movement in force.

Meridian, September 29.—A fight recently occurred between Magruder and Steele, 7 miles from Little Rock, in which we were successful.

The yellow fever is prevailing in Galveston.

The Yankees captured 15,000 lbs of wool last week in Cenas Parish, La., intended for the Government, this side of the river.

600 mounted negroes from Vicksburg are raiding through the Deer Creek country.

The people of Texas are looking for an attack on Galveston.

Reorganization of the Fillmore Makers, Bell-Everett Clubs, &c.

(From the Philadelphia Age.)

The Minute Men of 1856, the Fillmore Club of 1856, and the Bell-Everett Club of 1860, met on Thursday evening at the Wetherill House, and organized for the campaign.

The old officers were re-elected, and made no mention of candidates to be supported. A vote of the members present was taken and resulted for McClellan by a very decided majority.

It is the intention of the Club to secure a suitable hall for their use, and enter vigorously on the campaign.

A cordial invitation is given to all such, as well as to those who have hitherto belonged to the Republican party, but who are now for McClellan, to join the organization.

A Peace Convention at Cincinnati.

The N. Y. *News* of the 28th has an announcement from a correspondent that the State rights and peace men of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, who have been in active consultation ever since the McClellan breakdown at Chicago, have definitely determined to give authoritative expression to their views and principles through a mass convention of volunteer representatives, to be held at Cincinnati on Tuesday, the 18th day of October. No call will be issued for the meeting, but all peace men are invited to attend and take part in the proceedings. It is not proposed to nominate any candidates at the Cincinnati, but it is claimed that the efforts of the Convention will be to add to the vote of the nominees of the Democratic party already in the field. All the same time the Chicago Convention repudiated the idea of any in everything honorable to American fame and grateful to the aspirations of patriots throughout the world."

"Marking Down" Goods in New York.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 27th says:

The largest mercantile firms in this city are "marking down" their goods—a process which has been going forward for the past week or two. Some of the men of best judgment in this trade have for a long time expressed the belief, that the prices of woolens and manufactures would not exceed ten to fifteen per cent. On others thirty or more, while the average is between twenty and twenty-five per cent. Shawls and silks have been reduced a yard, and prints which were worth nearly half a dollar a yard ten cents.

Woollen stoles are cheaper—as much as three dollars a yard, and the reduction is carried on coating—which now costs ten to twelve dollars a yard. Other imported stoles have been reduced in the same proportion, while domestic goods in exact proportion to the fall in the price of gold.

The reduction in the rates for domestic goods is not so large. These goods did not rise so much in proportion to the rise of gold, and though their nominal value has been enhanced in some cases a hundred per cent, the quality of the goods has deteriorated, and the protection our manufacturers have received from the high rates of exchange and the custom duties.

(From the City of Baltimore's Mails.)

Ships Sent to Bring Back the French Army in Mexico.

[Paris, Sept. 13, correspondence of the London Times.]

The ships of war charged to bring back the French troops composing the expeditionary army in Mexico have now left for their destination. We hear that they are to be at Vera Cruz by the 20th of October. The embarkation will commence immediately after.

A BOON NEEDS LOAN.

(From the London Times, city article, Sept. 14.)

An advertisement has appeared inviting tenders for a loan of $15,000,000 to assist in making, by early instalments, a loan of fifty millions sterling to the Confederate government at ten per cent interest, on the security of cotton, to signify their readiness to that effect to some anonymous person in Tokenhouse-yard. *Of course the scheme is entirely unknown to the Confederate government*, and has received no countenance from any authorized source.

United States Bonds in Demand.

(From the London Times (city article), Sept. 14.)

American bonds are again in request in Frankfort. "People are buying them from the Chicago Convention. Large parcels were brought to Frankfort by the last New York mail from Holland. We hear that the Rothschilds have in the German markets would follow the announcement by the Federal Government that the interest on the bonds due in September and November in advance without any deduction of income tax. Logically this circumstance should have created disappointment, since it is a palpable device for alleviating further supplies. Indeed, it is alluded to in that light by some of the leading New York papers. Considering that their interest is payable in gold at New York on eighteen per cent per annum, the government, in making payments two or three months before they are due actually throw £3 or £4 10s. upon every £100 subscribed. The plan, however, seems to have answered its purpose, since the present Frankfort letter mentions that "new investors are coming forward every day."

THE SESSION OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

[Paris (September 17) Correspondence of the London News.]

The *Débats* feigns astonishment at the dangerous tendencies displayed by the Union press. A journal in New York, it says, has dared to write that Mailer rejoiced that his photograph would be placed between those of Mr. Lincoln and General Grant. There is not a single government in Europe, engaged in a bloody and difficult war, which would tolerate such attacks against the principal chief of the executive power and the head of the army.—The liberty of the press must have taken very deep root in America. What is strange to us and foreign to our customs is that the *Courier des Etats Unis* has not been prosecuted or disturbed. Mr. Lincoln appears to think that in this instance the Government has shown an impunity as assassin and tyrant he is employing the best means for refuting such accusations. The drift of these remarks is evident.

Mr. Mason in Ireland.

[Dublin (Sept. 3) Correspondence of the London Post.]

Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, is now, for the second time, the guest of the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, and appears to be ingratiating himself with the Irish people, and especially with the ladies. At a splendid archery meeting which took place last week at Knockfoity (Lord Donoughmore's seat), Mr. Mason presented a valuable jewelled brooch to be competed for by the fair sophisticates.

On handing the prize to the winner, Lord Donoughmore took occasion to express his sympathy with the Confederates, and his wishes for their success. "No one," said his lordship, "with a spark of love for home and liberty and manly in breast—no one who admires those great virtues which have ever secured the safety and honor of this country, can hesitate now wagging throughout the Confederate States without feeling anxious for the triumph of the Southern cause. Then it is that we have sympathy part in that struggle. This some people may regret—others approve, but though we have not recognized their cause, on nearly we have been with those gallant and noble men. (Cheers.) We have the happiness of having amongst us this evening an honorable gentleman who is distinguished position as representative of the Southern States.

He is far from his kindred and from his native land, but though separated as he is from his country, and though his mind is naturally filled with anxiety for the issue of those momentous events now happening there, still he has been good enough to honor our festival by his presence, and to assist us in our pleasures by presenting this beautiful and valuable prize. (Hear, hear) I am sure there is no one here in this assemblage who does not hope for Mr. Mason's return to his country under the brightest circumstances, and who is not ready to breathe a prayer that when he goes back to that country he may find it free, independent and happy. Perhaps at some day not far distant he may have the pleasure of being present at an archery meeting in his own native land, which will recall to his mind the present scene. He may, it is true, observe with sorrow the many blanks that war has caused in the circle of his friends, but though great the sacrifice, the knowledge that they died fighting for liberty and home, and through the terrible struggle in which they engaged, their native land inherits freedom—this will remove the pain which such a saddening retrospect would otherwise bring to his mind. (Applause.) I present this valuable jewel, according to the conditions arranged by Mr. Mason, to the lady having the highest score in the meeting, but who never won a prize before. Miss Barkley, I find with great pleasure, is the young lady entitled to receive it, and I am sure she will join with us in wishing a speedy and a happy issue to the war with the Confederates.

Mr. Mason here presented his prize to Miss Barkley, with whom he cordially shook hands.

JEWETT SOMEWHAT FALTERING ON THE PEACH PATH.—The Buffalo *Courier* of the 24th has the following diplomatic item:

William Cornell Jewett was in town yesterday, and, we believe, moved off on his mysterious way to-day. What the mission he is now to perform, we are unable to say, as we are not thoroughly in Mr. Jewett's confidence. Mr. J. informs us, however, that he considers "peace" as dead and buried—thoroughly cooped under. The only glimmering hope of a stopping of the war to which he clings, is based, he tells us, on an expression vouchsafed to a well-known gentleman by Mr. Lincoln some three weeks ago. "Tell Jewett to keep down to peace, said the President, 'because I believe, "I have it may concern!" Why I would give up my chance of re-election to-morrow if I could only get Davis to come down with his ultimatum as I have with mine!' Mr. Lincoln, further signified that if Davis would only fairly say what he would do, negotiations for peace could be commenced at once. Mr. Lincoln evidently wants to inaugurate diplomacy on a new plan; according to which negotiations are to begin when *ultimata!*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE
SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1864.

The general market has continued inactive to-day, the New York accounts being calculated to check any movement and leave awaiting the war accounts and correspondence expected by the Morning Star, but in money matters there has been rather more animation. Specie opened heavy at a decided falling off from yesterday's quotations, but subsequently rallied and closed firmer, leaving quoted at the close at 203 and Silver 199@195 for American half-dollars, Mexican dollars being held at 205.

The remittance demand for Northern Exchange was quite heavy than anticipated, not less than $150,000 having been checked for by two of our leading banks, while a third did a moderate business at the ruling rates, which were ¼@¾ premium, dealers selling about the same. Outside, we noticed sales of flight at ½, ¼ and ¾ per cent discount, including $30,000 at ¾; one day's sight at ⅜, ¼ and ¼ discount, including $9,000 at ¼ and $12,000 at ¼; some three days at ¼; five days at ¼; ten days' at ¼ and ¼. The entire operations of the day must have covered some $300,000.

The business in Foreign Exchange embraced a moderate amount of Sterling at 170@171 for first class private bills, while the rates for commercial bills were firmer, some $300 bankers' bills, in one 3 amounts, at 172½. Nothing was reported in France which are quoted at 5.10@5.10½.

Gold rather transpired in Stocks since the Gold action yesterday when Consolidated City Bonds were offered at 97½.

The Bank note market was inactive, and quotations are nominal. Our correspondent reports a fair movement in legal tender notes, which command a premium of ¼ @¼ cent, over City Treasury Notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1864.

COTTON—The New York correspondence of the Bee, which was received in our morning edition, contains sales, held, reported at public sale on the 5th inst. of 1,000 bales of cotton, which we now add, for the benefit of those who may be curious to know what it sold for, viz: 50 bales ordinary, 50 bales low middling and good ordinary at disproportionately low prices, 50 bales middling, 50 bales strict middling, and 4 lots of 31 or 40 bales middling, for which we do not know the name of any other smart man having changed hands, already in the hands of speculators, and which, therefore, continue to be quoted at nominal quotations.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.—A steamer arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Louis, and last night and one small boat to-day, with assorted produce, which we have not time to enumerate, but which the trade and for the season, accepting all but 1,000 bbls for the Government, and 2,000 bbls for export, have bought up to the stock of Pork, which was already in market, and to which we have to add the receipts, weakened the production of lowers and materially lower prices. Lately in the hog market, there were sales to the extent of 4,000 bbls of pork, the bulk of which sold for having dropped 6@12½ cents, together 6@12½ cents at 16@16½, and 200 pieces at 16½, and 200 pieces at 16½ for family use, 6@12½ off for other retailers, the only sales we have to mention particularly are one lot of 75 bbls, for which we have to add 10 at 16½ @ packer, 100 sacks Rye, Bran and Shorts, 200 sacks Bran, 40 sacks Shorts, at 1.60 and 10 sacks Rio Coffee at 35 @ 40 cents, and a small lot of Lard, 20 kegs at 17 @ 18 cents, and 5 tierces Rice at 9 @ 9½ for the young or small, and 6 @ 7½ for the large or common.

FREIGHTS.—The mail steamship on the bath to Philadelphia, and 200 pieces of cotton at 5 @ 5½ @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5 @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5 @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5 @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5 @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5 @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5 @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5 @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5 @ 5½ cents, and 200 pieces at 5