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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST LOUIS DATES OF THE 3D BY THE STEAMER NEBRASKA.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE

Gonzvelle Surprised by a Union Cavalry Force: Prisoners Taken, &c.

OTHER CAVALRY OPERATIONS

REBEL CAVALRY FORCED BACK TO KINSTON.

Additional and Explanatory Regarding Gen. Sherman's Recent Operations in Georgia and the Anticipated News of the Fall of Atlanta.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

UNION SPEECH BY HORACE MAYNARD

Jesse Recruiting in Several Counties and Intending to Remain in Henry to Get the Drafted Men.

THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH

EARLY SAID TO BE RETREATING UP THE VALLEY BY WAY OF STRASBURG.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TOM CORWIN ENDEAVORING TO HAVE THE "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN" MANIFESTO MODIFIED.

(N. O. Associated Press.)

Montgomery, Sept 10—Steamer Nebraska just arrived from White River. She brings the following items of news: I take from the Missouri *Republican*, Sept 3d.

New York, Sept 2—The Bristol East Tennessee *Gazette* of the 26th says that the Union cavalry which charged into Gazersville captured the Hon J. B Heshell, Col. Walker, Lt Hawin, and the Provost-Marshal together with 15 privates, three of the prisoners were shot down in cold blood by a deserter from the Rebel army.

In the meantime artillery had been sent from Knoxville to the vicinity of Boell's Gap while a heavy force of cavalry advanced in that direction. On Tuesday they attacked the rebels who fell back to Jonesboro. We learn that the Yankees have advanced to within a few miles of Kingport. The *Gazette* says intelligence from East Tennessee represents the condition of our people in that country as becoming more and more distressing.

The Petersburg *Express* says that the Yankees had routed the rebels at Jonesboro, and were destroying the railroad north and south of that place. They intend to hold their position at Jonesboro so as to compel Hood to fall—(back?)

The Yankee force is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. Jackson's cavalry had attacked them and the fight was still going on.

New York, Sept. 2—The *Post's* Washington special says authentic information has been received from Sheridan that Early is withdrawing his forces and moving up the valley by way of Middleburg and Strasburg.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says It is understood that Gen. Sheridan has orders to hold Early in the Valley as long as he can.

Hon. Tom Corwin is endeavoring to induce the President to modify the manifesto "To whom it may concern."

Philadelphia, Sept. 2—A well founded report that P. M. says that Gen Sherman occupies Atlanta.

A semi-official dispatch is said to be the origin of the report.

LATER

Philadelphia, 12 P. P.—A telegram has just been received from a source of the highest credit, dated Marietta, Ga., stating that our advance guard entered Atlanta this A. M.

Louisville, Sept 2—Hon. Horace Maynard addressed a very large audience of Union men at the Court House this evening. Jesse says he intends to remain in Henry county until after the approaching Federal draft and then put in to his gang all the drafted Federal soldiers. The correspondent of the *Journal* says Jesse is recruiting quite rapidly in Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. No later news.

More About the Capture of Federal Troops between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock—Reported Capture of Duvall's Bluff with Guns and Transports.

A correspondent of the *Times* who professes to have been near the scene, gives the following details of the previously published news of the capture of Federal forces between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff:

There were no less than four stat ons on the road to the prairie, where the Government was baling large amounts of prairie hay gathered for the use of the army. Each of these were occupied by one or two companies of infantry, the 54th Illinois. All of these companies, some six or eight, were gobbled, but without a fight. At Ashley station there was a small fort, which our men held until forced by shells from rebel guns to surrender. At Jones station, some eight miles east of Ashley, our men made hasty works of hay bales, which they held and stoutly defended until the hay was fired by rebel shells, when they were forced to the river. Reinforcements were sent from Duvall's Bluff. Reinforcements were also sent from Little Rock, but they reached the scene of action too late to save the post guards, who were surprised and carried off.

At Ashley station we had three men killed and two wounded. At Jones we had several killed and wounded. In the running fight, which the cavalry from Duvall's Bluff gave the retreating rebs, we lost several killed and quite a number wounded. As to the rebel loss I have no facts. All kinds of reports are in circulation I have no doubt, however, that in killed and wounded their loss is fully equal to ours. Our guns have not been paid off.

The rebels had from 800 to 1,000 men and four guns, commanded by Shelby. They retreated towards Searcy. Of what measures are being taken to punish them it would not be proper for me to write.

The above tends to give additional probability to the telegraphic report published in Mobile paper, and dated Senatobia, Miss., Sept. 5, saying:

Secessia report the capture of Duvall's Bluff Arkansas, with two gunboats and seven transports.

Grierson, with cavalry and artillery, has gone across the river from Memphis.

Twelve transports, loaded with troops, passed down the river from Memphis on Friday night—their supposed destination is White river.

[From the New York Times, 8 inst.]

The Last Port Left to the Southern Confederacy.

An intelligent Southern Union man, recently escaped from rebeldom, writes a communication to the *Times*, in which he says that he regards the holding of the Weldon road as by far the most important gain made by General Grant since he crossed the Rapidan, but that the effective blockading of the port of Wilmington would be yet even greater importance to us and greater damage to the rebellion. This port is the last port of more importance to the rebels than 50,000 men would be to day, and its value increases daily.

He says that when he left the South, the rebel Commissary Department was importing heavily of provisions—that not less than twenty large fast steamers were running regularly from Bermuda, Nassau, etc., to Wilmington, the tonnage of each of which is not less than an average of 2000 barrels, and that, he thinks, 40,000 barrels of flour and pork might be shipped from the United States to these West India Islands, and thence forwarded into Wilmington under one fleet at one shipment. Every article that can possibly be needed by the Rebels, such as arms, ammunition, clothing, etc., are imported through Wilmington—while cotton, tobacco and naval stores are shipped in return as exchange.

It has always been a wonder why our Government has not attacked this port, which our correspondent characterizes as "a vital point of the Confederacy." Though well acquainted with its fortifications, he avers they do not compare in strength to those of Mobile, and he thinks, as that Fort Fisher, thirty-eight miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, could easily be reduced by our fleet there, and the above would effectually blockade that port. We know that it is almost impossible to blockade Wilmington by means of vessels lying outside in the Atlantic Ocean.

GEN. SMITH'S FORCES AT MEMPHIS.—A Mobile despatch of the 26 inst says Gen Smith's forces have certainly returned to Memphis. A large part of the army is being mustered out of service. Bower's Division goes to Virginia and the cavalry to Missouri, to meet Price and the Indians.

"Yi ni ni do that again," said the pig to the boy who stole one of his tails.

A Con. for the Contraborate.—Why should you never leave off thinking? Because it's expensive to do so.

Lean suppers are the food of nightmares.

A Water-Cure Romance.

[From the Utica, New York Herald.]

The following are the leading particulars of an occurrence in a neighboring town, in Chenango county:

About a year ago the wife of Mr. Z., a prominent citizen of the village of New Berlin, repaired to a fashionable water-cure, in this State, for hydropathic treatment of her bodily ailments, leaving her husband at home with a young woman as his housekeeper, in her absence. It was the good fortune of Mrs. Z., at the water-cure, to secure the services of one of the nurses whose name was Miss Sallie M Monroe. Miss Monroe was large, stout, handy and careful; and, under her kind ministrations Mrs. Z. soon so throve in health, that she was able to come back to New Berlin in a few months, essentially benefitted in condition. She brought home with her the faithful nurse who continued to bathe and pack and douche her in her own house. Miss Monroe also, upon the recommendation of Mrs. Z., rendered similar services, as a nurse, in the water-cure way, to several respectable ladies in that village, and was much esteemed for her skill and usefulness. In a few weeks Mrs. Z. discovered that, in her absence at the cure, her husband had been oblivious of his obligations in the matter of marital fidelity, and she forthwith indignantly commenced proceedings against him for a divorce. Mr. Z. was a nice good man, as the world goes, but not being able, unfortunately, to deny the particular impeachment, he made no defense, and permitted her, unopposed, to obtain a bill of final separation. Mrs Z. was consoled during the progress of the divorce suit by the sympathies of her tender nurse, who was scarce ever absent from her side.

But, by and by Miss Monroe went away to New York upon business. She returned again to New Berlin this spring, metamorphosed and disguised—or rather undisguised, for she was clothed in the habiliments of a man throughout—latted, booted, breeched and bearded—looking, acting and being a veritable man! She was now Doctor Monroe, and her cards of business, and of visiting were "S M Monroe, M. D." In explanation of this great "presto! change," Sally alleged that it was only during her stay in New York city that her masculinity of sex had been made known to herself through the scientific examinations of distinguished surgeons! She had been a man all her life without knowing it! "S M Monroe, M D," at once commenced to pay honorable attentions to Mrs Z as a lover. He was accepted, they were married by a clergyman in the village of Cooperstown, and are now regular man and wife in the Christian town of New Berlin! There were some good women at the water-cure, and some good women in New Berlin village also, who started a little when Sallie's transformation was announced. Mr. Z—contemplative, under the advise of counsel, measures to open the divorce case and to knock the bill sudsway. Public feeling has suffered a revulsion, and is now wholly on his side. He is well and favorably known in Utica. Incredible as this story is, it is nevertheless true, and is another realization of the remark, "Truth is stranger than fiction."

We want a Religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late; keeps the wife from being spiteful when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and door mat; amuses the children as well as instructs them, wins as well as governs them; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon, and makes the happy home like the Eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom, and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the morality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, beer root from vinegar, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk cans.

The religion that is to advance the world will not gut all the big strawberries and peaches on the top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles. The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given, according to gospel, though it is according to law. It looks upon the man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay, and who fails to pay it on demand, with or without interest, as a liar.

THE MOST VALUABLE FOOD.—The high cost of living is effecting a change in our habits, the good results of which will be felt even after the causes cease which induced the change. The bountiful supply of food at cheap prices, which has always prevailed in this country, has been unfavorable to the development of economy in the use of it. Having the whole range of production to choose from and within their means, individuals gratified their tastes without much thought upon the subject or having a motive to prefer one article of food to another, on account of its more nutritious quality or the saving it would effect in their purses. But now, that food has reached a price higher than has ever been experienced in this country, and the cost of living absorbs so much of the wages of labor, economy in the use of food is a compulsory virtue to a very large part of the population, and thrifty housekeepers make the supply of the table more a matter of study, reflection and of selection. Cheapness is now a necessary consideration, and how to get the best and the cheapest for their money is a matter in the daily thoughts of all. Hall's *Journal of Health* presents the following facts in regard to the nourishment yielded by different articles of food, their cost and the marks that per pound, upon which the value of all food depends. It would be as healthful as economical for the industrious poor of our land to live chiefly upon cornmeal, wheat, oats, rye and barley, and, when they can afford it, to have fruits and berries, ripe, ripe and perfect, in their natural state as dessert.

Articles.	Cost.	Nutritive Ratio.	Nutritive Value.
Oats, per bushel	$ 60	7	14
Peas, dried	2 50	16	40
Beans, dried	2 50	16	40
Potatoes, new	1 50	1	1
Barley	1 50	8	12
Rye	1 50	8	12
Flour, unbolted, (coa)	11 00	4	44
Flour, fine, (wt bbl.)	12 00	4	48
Potatoes	2 50	1	2
Meat, 4 to pounds, (per lb)	25	1	25
Meat, 25 pounds, (per lb)	25	1	$2 25

This table shows that while peas and beans are the cheapest food—producing at least one hundred times as much nutriment as one pound of fine flour or corn meal, are not only four times less cost than butchers' meat, but that it yields a much higher per centage of muscle than any other article that forms the food of man. A pound of fine flour or Indian corn meal contains three times as much meat as one pound of butchers' roast beef. If the bran were also used it would add fifteen per ct more of nutriment, for this bran it is which supplies the lime which gives the bones of the body their nutriment. Five hundred pounds of fine flour give to the body thirty pounds of the bony element, while the same quantity of bran gives one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The following is given as a receipt for the best and cheapest bread extant: Two quarts of corn (Indian) meal, one pint of bread, sponge, with water sufficient to wet the whole, one half pint of flour and teaspoonful of salt.

Let it rise, then knead well, unsparingly for the second time. Let it bake an hour and a half. It costs just half as much as bread from the finest family flour, is lighter on the stomach, and imparts more health, vigor and strength to the body, brain and bone. Three pounds of such bread at 5 cents a pound for the meal) affords as much nutriment as nine pounds of good roast beef (cost, at 20 cents, $1 80), according to standard physiological table.

A MODEL OPINION FROM MR. SEWARD.—A correspondent writing from New York, August 30th, says:

Secretary Seward and son arrived in town this morning, staid a few hours at the Astor House, and then took the Hudson River train en route for Auburn. In conversation with some friends, this morning, he expressed himself as very confident that the rebellion would be suppressed and the war all over by Christmas, provided Mr. Lincoln is re-elected. Any other result of the Presidential election, he said, would encourage the rebels to renewed resistance, by creating the belief among them that the peace element in the Democratic party would are long be sufficiently powerful to compel an agreement to a treaty of peace on the basis of separation. He did not say the great mass of the Democratic party were of that way of thinking, but he would say that their leaders were rapidly drifting to something very like it.

A Warning to Government Contractors.

John W. Forney in a recent letter to his paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

As a distinguished statesman said to me this morning (one of the pure and best—a man whose record is illustrious with great and good deeds) "While we are using the blood of our dearest friends, our sons, and our brothers, why should not the profiteerers out of the public patronage be used for the preservation of the government? Why should not the contractors, who are coining hundreds and thousands out of the necessities of the government, and who are making vulgar displays of this wealth, be asked to come forward to contribute to the maintenance of the administration of the government?" Passing along the streets of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore recently, my heart sank within me at the ostentatious finery I witnessed, and I cry against what are called "shoddy aristocrats." These men, many of whom, white revelling in the wealth they have amassed under the government, assail that government and sympathize with the rebellion, should at least be taught that those who make make money out of the country should be compelled to contribute to heal its wounds.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE POTOMAC ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the *World* says:

"For some time past, reinforcements at the rate of four thousand per week have been going forward to the Army of the Potomac, and for the most two or three weeks is to exceed that one thousand per day will be forwarded. The average number of recruits now obtained daily throughout the country is about thirteen hundred, and this number will be increased to two thousand or two thousand five hundred per day before the 5th of September. At least one hundred and fifty thousand men will have been raised for the army and navy before the day named, not counting credits or previous calls, or those arising from former naval enlistments.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

STRAWBRIDGE FROM THE WEST.—The Julia left St. Louis for this city on the 31st August. The Brilliant was to leave on the 1st instant. the Forsyth on the same day; and the Benton on the 3d inst.

STRAWBRIDGE FROM NEW YORK.—The Fong Shuey was to leave for New Orleans on the 3d inst. She is now nearly due with one day later Northern news. The Commander was to leave the same day, and on the 7th the Yazoo, and the Champion were announced to sail.

DEATH OF P. E. BONFORD.—It is stated by a contemporary that this gentleman died recently at Alexandria, Louisiana. Mr. Bonford formerly occupied a high position in the New Orleans bar, having long been the partner in legal practice of the accomplished L. J. Sigur, and subsequently a member of the firm of Benjamin, Bonford and Finney. He was a native of Norfolk, Virginia. A scholar of rare attainments, a lawyer of thorough erudition and acute judgment, upright and honorable in his professional relations, and in social and private life marked by every quality that attracts and endears, he was known only to be esteemed, and known only to be loved.

LOUISIANIANS BURIED AT GETTYSBURG.—The following is a list of Louisiana soldiers buried upon the battle-field at Gettysburg, whose graves have been marked:

North of brick yard on Emmitsburg road, Geo. H Jerni, Co B, 8th Louisiana.

At Mr. Crawford's place, on Marsh creek—Felix Roban, Washington Artillery, New Orleans.

Geo. H. Byens, Washington Artillery, New Orleans.

Wm Layman, Washington Artillery, New Orleans.

W P. Cosy, Co E, Washington Artillery, New Orleans.

Back of Wantz's place—Capt. Fred. Richardson, Co. F, 5th Louisiana regiment, killed July 1st.

On Professor Baugher's lot—Geo H. Jameson, 8th La. volunteers.

On Wible's farm, State road—Captain L. A. Conier, Co C, 8th Louisiana.

J. L. Simmons, Co. G, 8th Louisiana.

L. G A. Thaban, ——

At Eleventh Corps Hospital—Thomas McCarty, Baton Rouge, Co F, 8th Louisiana.

On Hunterstown road, near turnpike—J H McEroy, Co. A, 1st Louisiana Volunteers.

J C Scarboro, Co. A, 23 Louisiana Volunteers.

Captain S T Roahn, Co G, 14th Louisiana Volunteers.

Lieut R W Baily, Co H ——

The following are in General Hospital Ground

James McKenzy, Co. A, 21 T B Pale, Co C, 14th J J Carter, Co D, 7th Thos Smith, Co. H, 11th, T S Faber, Co. A, 1st Williams Ford, Co. B, 7th, C P Garrell, Co. I, 21. T J Adams, Co. A, 14th.

The Re-assembling of the Chicago Convention.

The Chicago correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes in regard to the resolution providing for the re-assembling of the above body at the call of the Executive Committee, says

The meaning of this may be equivocal at first, but a little reflection will show it up in its true light. It means that after the people shall have voted for McClellan electors, and for the platform adopted by the Convention, if the National Committee deem it expedient they shall assemble, instruct the electors to Vote for some distinct man for the Presidency, and change the platform to a radical secession concern. It means nothing else than this, and they who vote for McClellan and Pendleton may find themselves badly sold before the 4th of March.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* takes a different view—thus

The resolution of the Chicago Convention authorizing the Committee of the Convention to call it together again if the public exigency requires it, was a masterly stroke of policy. It is a pretty decided hint that any attempt to interfere with the freedom of the ballot upon the part of the Administration, any attempt to bulldoze by military force, will be met at once by organized resistance.

A Western Republican Journal's Opinion of McClellan's Nomination.

Having given the New York *Tribune* views on McClellan's nomination, the subsequent remarks from the Chicago *Tribune*, perhaps the ablest Republican journal in the West, will be interesting:

A week ago it was generally supposed that McClellan was the most formidable candidate the Copperheads could nominate, but the events of the past three days demonstrate that he is the weakest man that can possibly be put on the track against Lincoln.

Several of the strongest delegates proclaimed before the whole Convention and the 15,000 spectators that the nomination of McClellan was, in effect, an endorsement of the war policies of the Administration that McClellan was the first to ask for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the first to set the example of making arbitrary arrests, that he deliberately arrested an entire Legislature and incarcerated them in a "Lincoln bastile;" that in his Harrison landing letter of July 7th, '62, he advised the President to mainmit and free slaves by whole States as a measure of "military necessity" that he asserted the *right* of the government to appropriate permanently to the service the slaves of Southerners, and to seize the property of rebels for military uses; to harbor and protect all contrabands who may escape to our lines to concentrate our forces for the purpose of thoroughly defeating the enemy and coercing the insurgent States back into the Union, and in short, that he had advocated all the radical measures subsequently adopted by the President and the Republican party, including the reinforcing of the army by *drafting*. Long, Harris and other delegates, in speaking on this record of McClellan, declared that no Democrat of any party wanted an armistice and peace could support him without shocking stultification. To support McClellan was to polt the entire platform and to endorse the war policies of Lincoln; it was a confession, confiscation, usurpation, arbitrary arrests, and emancipation. Democrats could just as consistently vote for Lincoln, and be done with it.

Course of Smiley.

Mr. Smiley, of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was a delegate from Hamilton county, and who was a bitter opponent of the nomination of McClellan, says:

"To nominate McClellan, one of Lincoln's "war-strap satraps," said they, "was making a farce and a mockery of all their peace professions, and was trampling their principles under foot. How could they support a man who had aided in his War Fund oration that "the only alternative for our choice was the suppression of the rebellion by military force, or the suppression of our nationality?" What more had Lincoln done? Any other Abolitionist ever did? McClellan was on the record for a continuance of the war to the bitter end, till the insurrection should be entirely crushed and subjugated. What would be gained by the election of such a man? Democrats can just as consistently vote for Lincoln. Greeley's letter. In this way the shrewd and more sagacious leaders talked. They perceive that he will be bombarded to death by the Republicans, and abandoned in disgust by tens of thousands of Peace Democrats.

To morrow the great political campaign begins. Every day until the election, Lincoln will gain strength, and McClellan will lose votes. Cheer up, friends of Freedom and Union, we shall put the Copperheads on the *defensive*, both on platform and candidate, and shell them to pieces. Our speakers must challenge their opponents to joint debates everywhere, as they will possess a tremendous advantage in discussion. The inconsistency of the Copperheads in supporting a war candidate on a peace platform is glaring and destructive. Close up the ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder and victory is certain.

How the Chicago Nominations are Regarded in Washington—Preparing for the Political Campaign.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 2.]

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1864.

The nominations of the copperhead Convention at Chicago, and the platform there adopted, have created a profound impression here. It is the fall campaign of Jeff Davis commenced at Chicago. The platform is looked upon as demanding that the armies of Grant and Sherman shall ground arms, and the men surrender as prisoners of war to Hood and Lee, and that the heroic Farragut shall withdraw from Mobile Bay, and give up Fort Morgan. McClellan, is regarded as the tool of the worst traitors in the country, and Pendleton as notoriously disloyal and sympathizing with the rebellion. The curtain is lifted and copperhead spotgeds are now revealed in all their horrid proportions, loyal men see the gulf before them and will rally as one man to save the country from the machinations of the Jeff Davis crew at Chicago. In the face of the results of their Convention, all divisions and bickerings among men will cease now.

The Union Congressional Committee will immediately issue the following documents for distribution among the people: 1. McClellan's Military Career Reviewed and Exhibited. 2. George H. Pendleton, his Disloyal Record and Antecedents. 3 The Ohio Copperhead Convention: the Men who Composed it. 4 The Base Surrender of the Copperheads to the Rebels in Arms. 5. The Military Situation, and the Glorious Achievements of our Soldiers and Sailors. 6 A Few Plain Words with the Heroic Private Soldiers. 7. The History of McClellan's Arbitrary Arrest of the Maryland Legislature. 8 What Lincoln's Administration has Done. These documents will be printed in English and German, and sold for two dollars per hundred copies.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A writer, whose life has passed its meridian, thus discourses upon the speedy flight of time:

Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It now seems but a step; and yet along the way are broken shrines, where a thousand hopes wanted to ashes; footprints scored under their drifting dust, green mounds where grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows even which we would not forget. We will garner the sunshine of these years, and wind chastened sighs and hopes pass on toward the evening whose signal light will soon be seen swinging where the waters are still and the storms never beat.

A shoemaker was taken up for bigamy and brought before the mining magistrate.

"Which wife," asked a bystander, "will he be obliged to take?"

A Republican Journal on the Negative Features of the Chicago Platform.

(From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 2d.)

The Copperhead platform is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains. Look at it:

1st. It says nothing in favor of the Monroe Doctrine—not a word.

2d It says not a word in favor of suspending the operation of the draft for 300,000 men.

3d It says not a word against the Emancipation Proclamation.

4th. Not a word against employing negro soldiers or sailors, to fight the rebels.

5th. Not a word against wiping out slavery by the military bows, or by a change of the Constitution.

6 th. Not a word against General Butler's famous contraband doctrine.

7th. Not a word against the Amnesty Proclamation, nor against the Republican Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

8th. Not a word against the confiscation of the property of rebels—real or personal.

9th. Not a word in favor of returning confiscated property to the rebels.

10th Not a word against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

11th Not a word against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

12th Not a word against the Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Territories.

13th. Not a word against the Tax law, passed by a Republican Congress.

14th Not a word in favor of repudiating the National debt.

15th Not a word against Jeff Davis or the rebellion.

16th. Not a word in favor of State sovereignty and the right of secession.

17th. Not a word against coercing sovereign States, or against holding the Union together by Federal bayonets.

18th. Not a word in favor of paying the rebel debt.

19th Not a word in favor of encouraging white laboring emigration from Europe.

20th. Finally—not a word in favor of going on with the war in case the proposed armistice fails to bring the rebels back into the Union.

A platform so contemptible and cowardly was never presented to a party in this country or any other in this age, or in any age of the world.

The Jacques-Gilmore Mission Repudiated by President Lincoln—Neither They nor Greeley Authorized to Express his Views.

Washington, September 1—The National *Republican* of to-day says: We are authorized and requested to announce that, notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Col. Jaquess, on the one hand nor Mr Greeley on the other, have ever been authorized to express any opinions of the President of the United States, negotiation for peace, beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature. That the mission to Richmond was mediated and executed by Messrs Gilmore and Jaquess, on their own private account that they had no authority whatever, to speak directly or indirectly for the President, that after their solicitations, consented to allow Gilmore and Jaquess a pass through our military lines. He did not request Gen Grant to open a correspondence with Lee, to give Gen safe conduct to Richmond and return. General Grant did that, upon his own responsibility. Upon Mr Lincoln's request was merely that Gen Grant would pass them through the lines nothing more.

John W. Forney and Henry J. Raymond on the Peace Question.

Letter of Mr Forney to the Philadelphia Press.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the chairman of the National Union Committee, reached Washington this morning, and has been in consultation all day with the President, the different members of his cabinet, and the other friends of the administration of the federal government. Any error Raymond is a statesman of enlarged comprehension and thorough experience. He is not only been educated in the legislative school but is a graduate of that most terrible and trying ordeal—the editorial chair, and, therefore, fitted to the task of conducting a presidential campaign in the vortex of an unparalleled civil war the best and most useful qualities.

In three days, when independent journals must take vast responsibility, when they must be towards in the fierce storm of party fear to speak out great truths and boldly support measures by surprise and unusual customs—such a man as Henry J Raymond is a treasure which the friends of Union and honorable peace cannot too highly prize. And in the allusion I refer to the Justice Blair statement published in some dailies, and under the title of "The Road to Lasting Peace," which appeared in the Washington *Morning Chronicle* of the 1st of August and the Philadelphia *Press* of the 19th of the same month. What everybody thinks about it would be fully to refuse to speak about. North and South, the humbled and the highest are discussing the problem of the easiest road to peace.

All desire it, and when I write the article which appeared in the *Chronicle* and the *Press* above referred to, I did not think it less than to print something of what the loyal mind was thinking at that very moment. It is so easy to misunderstand a public man who desires to save his country, that I was not surprised to see that article misunderstood on the one hand and misinterpreted on the other. Good sense Raymond will be found. I think, on a higher plane and a bolder platform than that which I assumed. In the meantime, the New York *Times* has been more thoroughly in favor of Peace, on the ground of national duty, than anything I have written.

And why? Because he has looked over the whole field, and has perceived that "we are the stronger party, and the controlling party and a party that, rather than fail in the end, can afford to offer generous and magnanimous terms to the people of the South, who, however are still our brethren—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh." Mr. Raymond knows the great anti-slavery leader, who commanded and demanded the emancipation proclamation, is now, I believe, willing to take any act not inconsistent with the national dignity, for a reconciliation between the two contending sections. He knows that it is not a vicious proposition that Mr Greeley would not be willing to ignore the proclamation in order to secure peace, a result so desirable.

We are not fighting a foreign foe. The blood poured out in this war for liberty mingles with the blood that is poured out, not for slavery, but for a misguided southern independence, and if we can change that into a sentiment only the belief that southern independence can be better maintained in the old Union, why should not all the issues be kept that only? Let all patriotic county, be intrusted to a national convention. Southern independence had already bravery, asserted itself in the field of battle. So, indeed has northern independence. Let the North show its ability to defend itself, and yet the South has been unable to tear itself away from the old Union. We may be independent of everything except God and our country—independent in our counties and in our states, but not independent of the Constitution, nor of that great indissoluble bond that holds us together.

OCCASIONAL.

LITERARY.—Mr. Gladstone, the indefatigable, who is not content to let his scholarship rust, has given a new proof of his devotion to classical literature by the publication of a Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, attempted in a style at once more literal and more poetical than the customary translations. The metre adopted is that of TENNYSON'S *Locksley Hall*, and the statesman wields it with a facility equal to that of the Laureate himself—who he did not invent it—as it was used previously to him time by, Mr. Frere in his translations from Aristophanes, but to whom it owes its present currency. Its superiority to modern metres over the unrhymed hexameter is self apparent, and no other verse seems so well adapted to render the "long resounding march" of Homer's line.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 10, 1864.

We have again to notice an extremely dull market in nearly every department, commencing last week. Nothing of any moment having been done in Produce, very little in Sugar, for which, however, there was some enquiry, and no little in our leading staple. In the last hours stood aloof awaiting the effect of the evacuation of Atlanta on the New York market as well as increased supplies expected to be offered next week, when it is anticipated that the amount on sale will reach 100 bales. Molasses matters were quiet with a strong downward tendency in both Gold and Foreign Exchange predicated on the presumption that the New York market must have given way on the receipt of the accounts from Georgia.

Gold closed yesterday at 236 for the dollar, but opened this morning at 240, after which it was offered at lower figures, say, from 238 down to 240 and 239 and even as low as 237½. This remarkable variation in the market is predicated in an expected decline at New York on the 5th, the rumor of advices having been received yesterday to that date not having been confirmed.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver. We noticed some American half dollars offering at 230—Dealers pay only 20@22½ for the small sums presented at their counters. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars, which generally rule at the outside figure of Gold. In Domestic Exchange we noticed sales of $10,000 New York Sight at ½ ℙ cent premium; $10,000 one day's Sight at ¼, and same five days at ½ per. Also, $12,000 certificate of deposits on the United States Treasury at 6½ discount and about $10,000 at 6¼ and 6½, the former with some small lots. There was a fair supply outside for New York Sight, but very little could be demand, the Banks receding from their enhanced rate of exchange of yesterday and supplying the demand at ½ ℙ cent premium, dealers noting ¼.

The upward movement in Foreign Exchange yesterday was followed by a sharper reaction, and from the same cause as in Gold.

Fluctuations private Sterling could have been had at 1 @ 2 and second class or Mississippi bills at proportionably lower rates. A bank bill for £ 000 was sold, second hand, at 2 ℙ ct. Nothing transpired in Francs.

We did not hear of a sale of Stocks. The market was extremely dull and sales could not be even forced unless at a decline. City Bell Road was offered at 61 ℙ ct.

The City Bonds to which we referred yesterday continued 16 Consolidated, in two days, at 103¼ and 104 and 5 Railroad issues at 99. Consolidated could not be bought in day at 104.

Nothing transpired in Bank notes. Dealers pay 62½ @ 65 per dollar for Bank of Louisiana and Bank of New Orleans, 50@55 for Merchants' and 50 for Commercial. Legal tender notes continue to command a small premium over City Treasury notes, which are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both City and State taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 10, 1864.

COTTON—The market reopened into its previous inaction this morning, buyers standing aloof awaiting the increased supply expected to be offered next week, and the only sales reported were 5 bales ordinary, at 90c; 3 samples and repacked, strict good ordinary, at 91c, and 4 strict middling, new crop, at 94c. Yesterday, in addition to the sales we reported, 25 bales repacked sold at 93½c and 13 sealed at 94c. Prices are low owing to the recent quotations

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The market for Western Produce and Provisions is at a stand-still, buyers having mostly withdrawn to await later Western and Northern advices until next Monday. The stocks, however are very light and firmly held. Pork only sold to-day were 10 barrels mess, at $38 50, and 5 barrels prime, at $35, and 5 barrels ordinary, at $31 50. Lard sold to-day at 24c for prime, and 20c for common. Bacon sold to-day 10 hogsheads shoulders, at 18½c, and 5 hogsheads sides, at 20c. Flour was sold to-day 100 barrels, at $9 50 ℙ barrel, for a fine short weight. Rye Flour sold to-day at $9 ℙ barrel. Corn Meal sold to-day 100 barrels, at $6 ℙ barrel.

SUGAR—The sales reported yesterday not the only sales reported were 4 hds Cuba, at 9½c, and 10 hds Cuba, at 10½c ℙ lb. Wholesale dealers, in bond, sold several small lots, at 10½c, the public are on watch we did not learn.

FREIGHTS—The market continues very low on the berth for New York in sailing vessels. Cotton

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 11, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Bella Cubana, (Pen.) Progresso, for Havana.
Brig Benjamin Wright, (British) Wills, for New Orleans.
Schr Neptune (British) De Kaver, for Matamoros.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

STEAMBOATS

Independence, Henry, from Thibodeaux.
Dove, Lewis, from St Thomas, Pointe-Coupee.
Rob Lewis, Lewis, from Bayou Sara.
Millie Stephens, Hess, from Baton Rouge.

BELOW, COMING UP

Bark R B Walker, Hutchinson, from Philadelphia.

BELOW, OUTWARD BOUND

Steamship Atlanta (Dodgeed) 4 hours from Matamoros.
Bark Lady of the Lake (Brazilian) Lavenly, 5 days from Matamoros.
Bark Tom Adams, (Br) 10 days from Matamoros.
Bark Lady of the Lake (Brazilian) Lavenly, 5 days from Matamoros.
Bark Maria Louisa, Pinto, 7 days from Matamoros.
Schr Maria Louisa, Pinto, 7 days from Matamoros.
Schr Rio Grande, Hall, 4 days from Tampico.
Schr Tom Corwin, (Br) 10 days from Matamoros.
Schr Lady of the Lake (Brazilian) Lavenly, 5 days from Matamoros.
Schr Maria Louisa, Pinto, 7 days from Matamoros.
Schr Rio Grande, Hall, 4 days from Matamoros.
Schr Tom Corwin, (Br) 10 days from Matamoros.
Schr Prince, Chandler, from Matamoros, to order.

EXPORTS

HAVANA—Per steamship Morgan—1 package merchandise.
VERA CRUZ—Per steamship Morgan—1 package merchandise.
MATAMOROS—Per steamship Atlanta—Mexican dollars, specie, 1 package merchandise.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamship Dove—Mexican dollars, specie, 1 package merchandise.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamship Independence—Mexican dollars, specie, 1 package merchandise.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamship Rob Lewis—Mexican dollars, specie, 1 package merchandise.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODAUX—Per steamship Independence—Sugar, 1 hhd; molasses, 1 bbl; cotton, 1 bale; 1 package merchandise; Stock & Dewees, agents.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamship Dove—Molasses, 1 bbl; cotton, 1 bale; 1 package merchandise.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamship Rob Lewis—Cotton, 1 bale; 1 package merchandise.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamship Sam Gaty—Cotton, 1 bale; 1 package merchandise.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamship Morgan—Cotton, 1 bale; 1 package merchandise.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamship Ben Franklin—Cotton, 1 bale; 1 package merchandise.

Calvary Church, Protestant Episcopal.

INTERNE STREET, CORNER FIRE

Is open EVERY SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL at 3 P. M. MCCAUMON'S REPINTED HYMNS are used in the DIVINE SERVICE. REV. W. C. HUPER OFFICIATES. SEATS FREE. EVERY WITHOUT PRAYER. ALL FREE. SCHOOL for the pupils of SACRED MUSIC. Mrs. RICHARDS ACTING.

Boarders Wanted.

A GENTL