New Orleans Bee

Office 78 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19.

Sales at Auction this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Spain and Moreles streets, mules, and sundry articles.

By S. Gelpuck, at 11 o'clock, corner of Gentilly and Magazine streets, a dairy.

By the Marshal, at 12 o'clock at the corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets, household furniture.

The ever attentive Purser of the Geo Cromwell, Mr. Wm. D. Wemyss and, has placed us under renewed obligations for newspaper favors.

DEMOREST'S FASHIONABLE MONTHLY.—Demorest's *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme Demorest's *Mirror of Fashions*, for September, received by the last New York mail, is an excellent specimen of that periodical. Its fashionable illustrations are especially various and neatly executed. In its literary pages we perceive the practiced and racy pen of Jennie June.

CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—We have received by mail two publications in pamphlet form, one entitled "Campaign Songs for Christian Patriots and Democrats, accompanied with musical notes," and the other, "Our Country Vindicated, and Democracy sustained," &c Both are from the pen of Rev. William D Pitts, M D., of Newark, N. Je., author of "Lectures on the True Development of Man" and other works. The author is careful to indicate the address on the margin at box 5,973 New York P O.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The regular theatrical season is having an unusually early commencement, and the Varieties gaily and cheerily leads the way. Always distinguished for the elegance of its interior aspect and appointments, it has recently received mechanical and artistic attentions designed to preserve its distinction and, if anything, enhance its reputation as eminently a genteel and fashionable resort for amusement.

To night will be the opening of the Varieties season. The programme is not ponderous, on the contrary, it is light throughout, and such as would seem adapted to the skirmish line of the Varieties forces discreetly thrown forward to introduce the heavier operations of the campaign. The Sweet Swain, Sketches in India, and Hobby Andy constitute the bill, and hold out abundant promise of fun and laughter. Miss Henry, Mr. Scullan, late of Boston, Mr. Cattie, Mr. Joseph Barrett, of the Varieties company last winter, Mr. Campbell and others, are expected to appear on this occasion

MR. OLIVIERA'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—A heretofore announced, the grand vocal and instrumental concert which Mr. Oliveira, the distinguished violinist of this city, wects to give in the Opera House, with the assistance of a selected corps of amateur artists, and which unavoidably failed of performance at that place was appointed to come off to night at St. Alphonse Hall, St Andrew street. The hall is easily accessible by the cars from all quarters of the city. The programme is enriched with splendid passages from the great masters. To lovers of the higher order of music the concert appeals with special force.

Arrival of the Geo. Cromwell.

The United States mail steamship George Cromwell, Edward E. Vail, commanding, from New York city, September 10th, at 3 30 P M with the mails, merchandise and passengers, to Alfred Moultrie, Esq., arrived yesterday morning

Monday, 12th, at 11 A. M., she was boarded from the United States steamer Quaker City, crossing—all well

Thursday, 15th, at 6 A M., 18 miles North from Carry's foot light, passed steamer Victor, bound South. Same day, at 5 P M., exchanged signals with steamship Continental, bound North. Same day, at 7 30 P M of Southwest light, passed steamer America, bound North—Same day, at 9 P M., 10 miles West, from Key West, signalized a pilot boat, black painted rigged, bulwarks white, red and green signal (Cutler's signals) light

The George Cromwell had fine weather and smooth sea the entire passage

List of passengers per George Cromwell

Mrs J H Allen and servant, Mrs Isabella Preston, Miss Josephine Hertig, Miss Rose Wendt, Miss Kate Hamilton, Viola Barrett, A W Fenno, Barton Hill and wife, Henry Daly and wife, W H Clarke, Wm Scallan, Joseph Barr 3, Joseph O Ray, J M Fisher and family, Mrs Wilcox and three children, F Irwin, M Downey, J Rankin and son, W G Wessler and family, J Douglass and wife, A Cheakley, J Jarvis, Mrs Pendell, Mrs Irwin, infant and nurse, Mrs A B Harris, Miss Lizzie Rose, Miss Diana, Mrs Ann Simpson, Mrs V Lane, child and infant, D G Donovan and family, D G Donovan and wife, J Arnold, Mrs L Wilson and family, Mrs Pierson, four children and servant, Asst. Surg. E Vivian, Asst Surgeon L Pillsbury, Mrs Bond and friend, A W Rockford and friend, H Moore, S Rosenberg H Rosenwitz, Mrs Kosse, Miss Haddock, E Fraser, M A Stiles, H Bruce, W B Thompson, A J Greenwood, L E Mason, J V Merrill, F W Mohr, R Tillotson, H H Hildreth, M Lafourcade, J A Sabin, Mrs Carter, W Roberts, J Collinson, A Archer, Miss Hanna, Miss Spring, M Kinney and three colored servants.

BIRTH.—On board the steamship Geo Cromwell, at sea, on Thursday, September 15th, 1864, Mrs G. E. Gaston gave birth to a son

REMOVAL OF GENERAL WINDER.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14 says Gen. John H. Winder, well known in this city, has been removed from command at the post of Andersonville, Ga., we learn, for incapacity and inhumanity to prisoners

THE NEW MEXICAN EMPIRE AND ITS NORTHERN FRONTIER.—The Paris *Moniteur* gives a list of military problems to be solved by the Government of Maximilian, among which is the following:

"Military colonization on the frontier of North America

THE CHANGE IN THE MAP OF GERMANY.—In regard to the coming change in the map of Germany, *Le Nord*, of Paris, under date of the 5th instant, has the following

In the Austrian *Gazette* there is a letter from Stuttgard stating that the first step to realize the "Germanic Triad," will be taken by Wirtemberg, which will put itself at the head of the movement, and will assume the position of chief of the group of German States that aspire to form a third power in Germany.

[From the New York Times, 8th.]

Report of the Rebel Secretary of War.

A report of the rebel Secretary of War, some four months old, has been sent North for circulation as a campaign document in the interest of the Peace Democracy. We publish the chief portions of it in other columns, that our readers may gain some notion of its contents. The general reader would find much more to interest him in the report if the retrospect which it takes covered the Summer campaign. But for the purposes of Davis, among ourselves, it will serve a much better purpose than if it had come down to a later date, and taken a survey of the rebel disasters in Georgia and Mobile Bay, the rebel disasters in Virginia, and the shutting up of the grand rebel army, under Lee, within a space of a few years miles around the Confederate capital. Viewing the matter in this light, one of the McClellan organs here introduces its readers to the report with the remark that "it is an able document, clear and well written, and presents the Southern face of the war in a light so favorable as to attract, without doubt, *the attention of other nations*."

CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT.

We have now entered on the fourth year of the war, and the end is not yet. Originating in the wrong and perfidy of our enemies, it is continued through their rage and hate. We have asked and seek only peace and separation from them. They profess to enforce a distasted union, and wage really a war of conquest and extermination. Frustrating their own Constitution and surrendering their liberties, they are impotent only to crush ours. A campaign of momentous events is impending on us. For it our people stand prepared and resolute. Nor have their representatives proved unworthy exponents of their indomitable purpose and self-sustaining patriotism. The measures of the late Congress, considered as a combined system, are characterized by high resolve and enlarged statesmanship. They concentrate the energies and resources and command the men and property of the Confederacy in larger measure than have ever been done by any Government. The whole male population capable of bearing arms, from sexagenarians to fifty, are either marshalled to the field or organized as reserves, ready to be augmented. One-third of the currency of the Confederacy has been annulled, and taxation of unprecedented amount has been exacted from all values.

One tenth of productions in kind has been claimed without pay, and, besides, the residue and all property has been subjected to seizure and conversion for public use at moderate rates of just compensation. The railroads, the great means of internal trade and communication, are made primarily subservient to the necessities of Government. Even the gross evil of personal liberty is suspended in some regulate to preclude evasion of military service, or to repress malcontents of disaffection or disloyalty. In short, by their representatives, the people, not reluctantly, but eagerly and fearful rather of shortcomings than excess, have, through their regular constitutional action, commanded for their country and its cause the labor, property and lives of all. In the consciousness of such devotion and sacrifice to a righteous cause, they may well feel reliance and indomitable. And AWAN with confidency and blight the shock of coming battle. They have, too, much to encourage and every impulsive to nerve and animate. Our enemies exhibit unmistakable indications of despondency, of approaching bankruptcy and internal convulsion. They will be, during this year, in the throes of intense political struggle, distracted beyond all precedent by the jars and strife of antagonistic factions, contending for the prize of almost despotic power and madly extravagant expenditure. To a large proportion of our people, among them the wisest and the best, the vile factions who are the authors and prosecutors of the war are scarce less odious than to ourselves, and with nearly as much reason, since its triumph is the practical subversion of their Constitution and laws, and the precursor of speedy destruction to their, as surely to our, liberties. If any redemption remains to the people of the United States from the wickedness and madness that have urged them to this war, it can only be by recurrence to the principles of self government in the people of the States and to the counsels of peace.

The greatest incentive yet remains. Our only outlet to existence and safety is through the portals of victory. We have burned the ships behind us. It will not do to fall. Subjected to the hate and brutality of our malignant foes, to what depths of penury, misery and baseness should we not be crushed! Our Confederacy would be extinct; our States broken up; our institutions, social and industrial, uprooted, and our people stripped of property, liberty and all rights, now and in coming generations, the thralls of Yankees and their allied hordes of miscreant foreigners, held to the tasks of drudgery and infamy by the insolent ministry of our slaves in arms.

No conquered people would have ever withstood under such bitterness and infamy. For thousand shall we have such priceless sacrifices of blood and treasure, and done and dared as our army and people have in this war? Shall the hosts of our glorious dead—our "noble army of martyrs"—in vain have attested with their lives the sacredness and truth of their country's cause? Are they to live in memory and enshrined around the halo of fame for the inspiration and reverence of future generations, but branded for warning and execration, with the lasting stigma of rebels's name and a traitor's fate? Are the tears and sighs and tears of thousands of the mutilated, the scarred and maimed heroes of this war, instead of being followed through life with the homage of honor and gratitude, to drag out a wretched existence, the conspicuous objects of detestation, obloquy and contempt? Shall we and ours, from the honored sire and beloved mother to the infant in her purity of the prattling innocent, with all our homes and means be the victims of gray of Yankee insolence, cupidity and hate? We cannot, in sober verity, afford to be conquered. Such existence offers no boon to tempt, nor consolation to reconcile. In contrast, on the other hand, through the vista of no distant time, see the Confederacy of our choice established in power and dignity, our States in the benignant exercise of acknowledged sovereignty, flourishing and virtuous of our people tested and approved, our institutions, social and industrial, vindicated and freed from malignant overrule of dling of lunatics or malicious cuckoos, confirmed on the basis that so happily reconciles capital with labor, and harmonizes dependence with protection, and the desolated homes and ravaged fields of our favored land restored, and flourishing under the benignant smiles of peace and plenty. Let our people "look on this picture, and then on that," and choose. For it is a matter only of choice and the will to fulfill it. We have the numbers, the resources and the means adequate to our certain redemption and triumph, if only they be commanded, concentrated and wielded with energy and unity by the will of a people unalterably fixed never to succumb, but to prefer release in the grave and refuge with God, to the horrors and infamy of lasting Slavery. We have only to act in this spirit, and humbly confiding in the favor of Heaven, we may be assured no distant day will witness the confusion and discomfiture of our enemies, and the permanent attainment to us and our posterity, through the achievements of victory, of peace, freedom and independence.

Respectfully (submitted),
JAMES A SEDDON, Secretary of War

A Richmond View of Sherman's Success in Georgia.

Among the extracts from Richmond papers received by our last New York files is the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14 Aug

Atlanta had a peculiar value derived from the railroads which centered there. But its chief value was lost when the road leading into Eastern and Western Tennessee was cut off at Chattanooga and Knoxville—a thing that was done as long ago as December last. The only special importance that then attached to the place was its being on the most direct line of rails from Richmond to Montgomery. These roads are now blockaded at that point by the enemy, but other roads remain open, and the away is not shut even by railroad communication. Too truth is, no particular inland town in Georgia or the interior country, if it embraces no collection of foundries and factories, possesses any vital importance in a military point of view. The great necessity in Georgia is the preservation of an army capable of meeting head against Sherman, and prepared to strike a decisive blow if ever he attempt to detach his forces in different directions for the purpose of general occupation and subjugation. The business of a Confederate army there is to watch Sherman and compel him to a cautious concentration of his troops. The chief source of anxiety is in regard to the *morale* of Hood's soldiers. No man ever felt an army more confident in him, professionally, or attached to him, personally, than General Johnston. In that point of view his removal was a deplorable measure. But it was a noble army when that General left it, and it is scarcely possible that it should have entirely lost its spirit since. Nothing is needed to completely reinstate our fortunes in Georgia but the assignment to that army of such a commander as will at once secure its confidence. If the country could only see that done it would gladly dismiss all regret for the loss of Atlanta.

For the situation even in Georgia, the only field in which it presents an unfavorable aspect, is by no means discouraging. By dint of a heavy expenditure of treasure, energy and time, the enemy have reached the centre of North Georgia, but if we compare the cost of the expedition with the results realized, we find nothing to warrant despondency. He has had to give up East Tennessee and leave nearly all of West Tennessee open to Confederate incursions. He has had almost to abandon Mississippi and Alabama. Even Kentucky has been left unprotected, and the north bank of the Ohio has been threatened. To maintain his long line of communication and make headway into the interior, he has had to evacuate immense districts of country already overrun, which would have yielded him a thousand times more value than the region of Georgia which he has desolated. Like the dog crossing the stream, he has let go what was substantial to plunge after a shadow. It will cost him more men and money to maintain himself at Atlanta than it would to subjugate and possess our two States which he had occupied and has now abandoned.

France, Mexico and the South—Contingencies in which Napoleon is Looked to for Armed Intervention.

"Diomil, the Baltimore correspondent at Baltimore, takes occasion in a letter of September 8th, to revive the often agitated and often exploded idea of a secret league between the Emperor Napoleon and the Richmond Government. The matter in this instance is thus presented

In Texas, the crop of wheat and corn this year is unusually large, and a very important question is, what is tobacco worth? A portion of it, no doubt, will find its way across the Mississippi, and into Alabama. But the want of railroads, and the presence of detachments of Union troops, will prevent any extensive transportation of breadstuffs from Texas into the States east of the Mississippi. The grain is there, however, and it will form a tempting prize to whoever is daring and enterprising enough to secure it.

It is otherwise with cotton, however. For the great Southern staple, for which the whole civilized world is now crying, there is a ready market, almost at the very doors of the planters. I regret that my information is not precise enough to enable me to give even an approximate estimate of the amount of cotton that has been raised in Texas this year, although I hope to be able to do so before long. It is certain, however, that it is very large, and that the culture has been stimulated by certain negotiations which have taken place between the present Mexican government and the Confederate military authorities in Texas.

It would be more exact if I were to say that these negotiations have been carried on between the confederate government at Richmond on the one side, and the government of the new Emperor of Mexico on the other. It is well known to certain parties here that, as long ago as last March, before Maximilian had come over to America, these negotiations were set on foot. It was done in pursuance of information communicated to President Davis by Mr. Slidell in February last, to the effect that the plans of the Emperor Napoleon, so far as they related to the firm establishment of Maximilian on the Mexican throne, had been entirely successful, and that the departure of Maximilian from Miramar would not be long delayed. Mr. Slidell demonstrated to the satisfaction of the confederate government that the designs of Napoleon toward the latter were of the most friendly nature, and that although reasons connected with European politics would prevent him from recognizing the confederacy as an independent nation at present, yet he was disposed and willing to manifest his friendly feelings toward the South in a manner that would be highly advantageous to the latter. That was, by promoting a system of unrestrained commerce between Mexico and the newly-established imperial government and that portion of the southern confederacy that lies contiguous to it, namely, Texas. This is the mere essence of what Mr. Slidell communicated to President Davis on that head. His full dispatches were very voluminous, and gave the details of the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon in relation to the ultimate basis of trade between the Mexican empire and the southern confederacy. Regarding the absolute independence of the latter as certain to acknowledge at no distant day, and desirous of securing to France certain commercial advantages which it would be in the power of the confederate government to bestow, the Emperor Napoleon entrusted Mr. Slidell that the steps which he was now taking in relation to Mexico and Texas would eventually be followed by a commercial treaty between France and the Southern confederacy, equally advantageous to both.

Before I leave this point I will state that there is one contingency in which President Davis confidently looks for the armed intervention of France in its behalf. And this assurance comes not from Mr. Slidell alone, but from every other Southern gentleman who has been fortunate enough to gain access to the confidential ministers of Napoleon. It is this. The Confederate leaders long ago, nearly two years ago, abandoned the hope of foreign intervention in their behalf, and were convinced that if they gained their independence at all, it would have to be with their own arms. It would be superfluous to add that they are determined to do so, and that they are besides, entitled with the progress they have made toward that end. But, if they should fail, if it should happen that a series of fatal reverses should befall their arms, if their armies should be defeated, and put *hors de combat* one after another so rapidly that effective reorganization would be out of the question, if Richmond should fall, and the South be practically overrun by the armies of the North, then, and not till then, the arm of Napoleon will be stretched forth.

NAPOLEON DETERMINED TO PREVENT REUNION.

It is the interest of Napoleon to prevent the Northern and Southern States from ever becoming united again, under one government. In this he is perfectly identical with that of England, and he will act in accord with her. But the commercial advantages alluded to above can only be secured to France in case the South becomes independent of the North. They are so great, and will contribute so much to the wealth and aggrandizement of France, that Napoleon will resort to any measures, even to the length of war with the United States, in order to secure them. Mr. Slidell, on the part of President Davis, has assured the Emperor Napoleon that the South will never, never, lay down its arms until its independence is secured, and Napoleon in his part has assured the Confederate leaders, through Mr. Slidell, that if all other means fail, he will see to it that the South is never conquered or forced to subjugation by the armies of the North. On this assurance Jeff Davis and the other rebel leaders comfortably rest

London-American-Rebel Gossip.

Moundback, the London correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, in his letter of August 27, after referring to the "romantic marriage of Belle Boyd, says:

While on the subject of the heroines of rebeldom, I may mention a little story told here of Mrs Greenhow, who has also, I believe, returned to Richmond. Her last adventure here was to secure the release of one of the Confederate officers taken prisoner on the Alabama, or rather to the waters of the British Channel after she had gone down. The light or the ducking had such an effect upon the young gentleman's nerves that he was quite insane. He came over to London on parole, and being furnished with money for a new outfit, filled his portmanteau with toilet soap, so as to be well off for that article, but minus everything else. His condition was reported to Mr. Mason and Capt. Semmes, who were considering what could be done for him, when Mrs Greenhow was announced.

"The very person we want," said the Confederate Commissioner. "She can get him off if anybody can. Good morning, madame, we want somebody to do something."

"I do it—what is it?"

"We want you to go to Mr. Adams, and get this poor fellow off his parole, so that he can be taken care of."

The lady did not hesitate a moment, went to the American Embassy, sent up her card as "Mrs Rose H. Greenhow, of Richmond," and was at once admitted, and, of course, treated with all that constitutes which belits an American Minister to wear the Court of St. James. The lady preferred her request. She represented that Captain Semmes had set free scores of Federal officers without parole, and that in the cause it would be an act of kindness and charity to give this young gentleman, who had lost his head, his liberty, in return. The request was granted. The officer embarked for Nassau with Mrs Greenhow, to whom he will prove a true and devoted knight, it is to be hoped, for the future. This will be another incident for our romancers in the peaceful coming time

I may have mentioned that the loss of the Alabama has made Capt. Semmes more than ever a hero here. Since the fight, he "ogly sung—for surely he is not a handsome man—is in all the shop windows. He is dined and feted in the usual fashion of London lions. Just before the close of the season, he had a dinner at one fashionable mansion, and the same night a party at another, where some of the best singers were engaged to serve, with proper effects, "God save the South," and "Maryland." The latter has some airs the way to the lustrel organs, with "Dixie" and the "Dark girl dressed in blue." The ladies, that souls, are charmed with the modern cause.

The southern sympathizers in England have given a relative to Stonewall Jackson, and a sword to Capt Semmes. They are now about to open a bazaar at Liverpool for the relief of Confederate prisoners. There is a rebel fund already. With large contributions, by a strong effort to be made, to increase it. Among the lady patronesses is one Princess. Her Imperial Highness the Princess Mural, with a long list of Marchionesses, Countesses and other titled and untitled ladies, the wives of two members of Parliament and several blockade-running millionaires. The committee consists of ladies from eight Southern States. John Bull is expected to put his fat hand very deep in his capacious blue bps pockets on this occasion.

F. P. Blair Proposes to President Lincoln an Alliance with France.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 16th Sept.]

Mr. Blair (Frank) has just published a singular document, intercepted by the Confederates, from a letter by Mr. F. P. Blair to Mr. Everett, dated the 5th of August, 1864. The writer of this epistle manifests in it the most lively fear of a European intervention, and declares that he proposed to Mr. Lincoln an alliance offensive and defensive with France, in view of a possible contest with Britain. In order the better to secure himself of French neutrality, he would conclude a treaty of commerce of the greatest advantage to France. In case of a failure in this direction, Mr. Lincoln could address himself to Russia, which would be happy at an alliance that would give it the command of the seas.

It appears that the President, abundantly advised of the hostility of France and England, did not agree with the propositions of Mr. Blair

GENERAL HOOKER FOR MCCLELLAN.—This distinguished officer, the hero of Lookout Mountain, and lately a great favorite of the Lincoln Administration, is out for McClellan for President. The McClellan proposition relied upon the General in Waterloo, New Jersey, where he is staying. It was after the close of the rail Boston meeting.—*N. Y. Paper.*

SEPTEMBER SUNDAY EDITION.

TALK OF CHARTRES DUTIES.—Mr. Paulin Durel, No. 5 Chartres street, has just received a number of copies of the new edition of the United States Tariff. We refer the reader to his advertisement in another column.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern News, via Clinton, La. and Baton Rouge.

Richmond and Macon Dates to the 14th—New York Dates, via Richmond to the 12th.

THE 15TH A DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER IN RICHMOND.

GRANT RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS AND PREPARING TO WINTER BEFORE PETERSBURG.

No Purpose of Evacuating the City.

Atlanta Exiles Arriving at Macon—The Georgia Campaign Supposed to be Over—Railroad Accident on the S. W. Railroad—Kills a Number of Federal Prisoners.

MORE EFFECTS OF MCCLELLAN'S LETTER—VALLANDIGHAM WITHDRAWS FROM THE CANVASS IN HIS SUPPORT.

N. Y. Papers of the 12th Said to Report Gold Closing at 222.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

Baton Rouge, Sept. 17th, 2 30 P. M.—A scout from Clinton brings the Feliciana *Democrat* from which I extract the following telegraphic dispatches

Petersburg, Sept. 15th—All quiet to-day. The day observed throughout the city as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Grant is receiving reinforcements and completing Rail Road from City Point to Weldon Rail Road. Everything indicates the purpose of Grant to winter in front. No idea is entertained by our authorities of evacuating this city. On the contrary, every purpose of holding it against all odds.

Richmond, Sept 14—Some skirmishing on our right to day, and hear cannonading all along the line. Some damage sustained, but no serious accident occurred. Enemy advanced his pickets on our extreme right yesterday, but it was followed with no movement of importance.

Macon, Ga. 14.—The first train of Atlanta exiles arrived here this afternoon. They were stripped by the Yankees of everything except one change of clothing, and were in a deplorable condition. The impression that the campaign in Georgia is over for this year is fast gaining ground. Sherman may reinforce Grant and try to hold Atlanta with a small force, but no further advance is anticipated. Last night a train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off the track at Camp Creek, on the South Western Railroad. Eight cars smashed, and a large number of Yankees killed and wounded. Hood and Sherman had another correspondence about the exchange of prisoners. No conclusion arrived at.

Richmond, Sept. (no date)—New York papers of the 12th received. War news unimportant McClellan's letter of acceptance caused great sensation among peace Democrats. The New York *News* says that it cannot support a candidate who is in communion with the Convention that tenders to him the nomination. Mglialy, editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, repudiates McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvania, returned home in disgust. Gold closed at 222.

Richmond, September 14—The New York *Herald* of the 12th says our recent victories and rumors of victories come so fast that all Presidential candidates are upon war platforms. Success of the new loan and other causes all combined to bring down gold to 211 on Saturday Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to a friend in Washington "All hopes lost and I withdraw from the canvass." Case pronounced the platform ignominious and a surrender to the rebels. He says he cannot support it.

This region is clear from the mouth of Rappahannock river.

From the Rio Grande.

Surrender of Mexican Troops to the Federal Force in Texas—They Join the Federals in Repelling an Attack by Col. Ford—The Cortina-Brownsville Affair—Cotton Running Out—Boats Going to Matamoras.

Statement from passengers by the U. S transport St. Mary, from Brazos the 14th, are to the following effect

On the 8th inst two companies of the 1st Texas Cavalry, under command of Major E. J. Noyes, came down from Brownsville and marched to Palmito Ranche, where it was reported that there was a force of Mexican troops. Lonely upon their arrival they pushed on to within two miles of Palo Alto, where they found in force of the Mexican infantry, 18 cavalry and two pieces of rifled gun, which they had in charge. Major Noyes called for the commanding officer, and demanded a surrender in the name of the United States. The Mexicans surrendered without any hesitation. Major Noyes then ascertained that there were a hundred men with two pieces of artillery on the other side of the Rio Grande, who desired to cross over. About noon the next day they all succeeded in getting over to the Texas side. The Mexicans had been friends for five days.

Major Noyes was on the 7th attacked by Colonel Ford near Palo Alto, and being outnumbered, was compelled to fall back to camp, when he called the Mexican troops to his assistance and, after a series of skirmishes, succeeded on the 8th in driving the assailants back three miles, when he was ordered to return to Brazos.

There was no truth in the report that Cortina had captured Brownsville. It seems that, after making a demonstration against Brownsville, he returns to Matamoras, collected a force over the river.

When Major Noyes left Brownsville, he was coming to Brazos they saw three French vessels going up the Rio Grande to Matamoras.

Additional by the Pontoon of the Seven Nada.

By the arrival of the steamer Seven Nada last evening, we have New York papers to the evening of the 12th inst. Their war news had for the most part been anticipated by the telegraph or Western steamer arrivals.

The *Herald* contains an editorial on the Times.

The news from the war to day is not very exciting, but if we can judge from the information which reaches us it is difficult to mistake the present calm only indicative the coming storm. General Lee is said to have Longstreet's best veterans from Richmond to the extreme Beam's station on the Weldon road. A battle of a terrible character is expected to take place there at any moment. The enemy meanwhile repos from Bermuda Hundred to Harper's ferry with an that still more. Sheridan reached them to the effect that all the signs in comparison in Northern Virginia. Nothing Moby's have been distributed in Richmond, to take part in a grand attack which is now being projected against Grant's army. It is said that Jeff Davis Hood's defeat of Sherman is entirely in error received at Richmond for the same purpose.

The Richmond Examiner of the 14 says:

Headquarters Army of the James, September 13, Evening.

The last two days have been comparatively uneventful. Heavy rains have passed without doing much damage.

The rebels seem to have contented themselves with the execution of a single picket, and with firing a few shots at our pickets. We have also been quietly going up the entrenchments.

At the center of the line the rebels have been very timid for a few days. Yesterday, however, two white men came in and reported that two strong lines have been added to their entrenchments.

A battery on the Jerusalem road opened on us with rifled guns at the rebel pickets at five o'clock, and quite an interchange of compliments took place, but with no damage to either party.

Headquarters Army of the James, September 14.

A number of rebels came in from their lines last night from Chapter County.

The report that trains are running on the Weldon Railroad as far as Stony Creek where supplies are logged for Wilson and Kautz's cavalry at Petersburg, on Dinwiddie Courthouse.

Between five and six hundred wagons are crossing at Jones's bridge on the James. Deserters state that all the corn in that country is being pressed by Confederate officers and fed to the animals, leaving farmers none. Longstreet's entrenching tools are being sent to Richmond to take all.

W. D. MCCRACKEN,
Brevet Major and A. A. G.

Richmond News.

RICHMOND, September 14.—The following dispatch appears in the Richmond Examiner:

Headquarters Army of the Trans-Mississippi, Shreveport, September 4.

To General Bee, Mobile:

Sherman has retreated to Chattanooga beyond Jonesboro.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Maj. General.

The Charleston *Mercury* chronicles the loss of the new blockade running steamer Mary Bowers, which ran on an obstruction near Long Island Thursday night, proving a total loss. The officers and crew were saved.

From Washington.

THE NEW LOAN OF $45,000,000.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.]

Washington, Sept. 19.—The clerks of the Loan Office were at work till one o'clock this morning, opening the bids for the $45,000,000 loan. Some four hundred bids were left for examination to-day.

THE MARITIME INTERESTS—REPORT OF MR. FESSENDEN.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.]

Washington, Sept. 19.—The *National Intelligencer*, which enjoys the patronage of three departments of the Government, has come out to-day strongly for General McClellan.

BOSTON BANKS AND THE LOAN.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Boston Bankers, it is said, to bid for Five and a half millions of the new six per cent. loan.

The Split Between the Peace and the War Democrats—Editorial of the N. York News and Extracts from the Editor of the Metropolitan Record Repudiating McClellan.

The following are the essential passages in the article of the New York *News* and the letter from the editor of the New York *Metropolitan Record*, referred to in the Northern and Southern dispatches received yesterday

We have matured and strengthened the peace sentiments from the start. We have been faithful to it throughout the ordeal it has passed, as ordeal that it could not have survived if within its own resources it had not possessed the elements of eternal life, the truth that they be hidden but not destroyed. To that principle that is the guide of our political action throughout this crisis, and that commands our fidelity, we have devoted to its interests, we are linked by a bond that cannot be loosened. As we stood by it in tendency when the war was in progress, so we stand by it in resistance to tyrannic usurpation, we shall adhere to it, if we be left alone, if we be compelled to fall back upon our own resources. We will