New Orleans Bee.

Office 78 Chartres street

SUNDAY EDITION.....NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

Vol XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 13,230

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18

TARIFF ON CUSTOM DUTIES.—Mr. Faulin Dupré, No. 37 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.

THE VARIETIES TO OPEN ON MONDAY.—This elegant place of dramatic entertainment will open on Monday evening. The refitting work and the artistic embellishment recently bestowed upon it, will doubtless go far to secure it a brilliant opening. The papers of Monday morning will contain the programme of the first performance. A notice of the above effect will be found in another column.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUWO NADA.—The U. S mail steamship Suwo Nada, Captain Joyce, from New York the afternoon of the 10th, arrived at her wharf yesterday afternoon, making the run from dock to dock in 7 days. She brings a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Handy, Burk, wife, child and nurse, D Alcoy and child, S E Locke, C A Weed, W C Gilman, A Adams, W C Partridge, F Lacaze, J Teller, wife and son, S Sargent, Mrs Punch, J D Brewster, J H Carr, C C Madge, Geo Ball, Miss Alice Ball, C Bagnis, H S quin, E Hazlett, wife and son, Dr D Dameron, W R Mills, J J Rich, L Rock, G K Hatch and wife, L Portal, R C Hickey, J Andrews, Vanderman, H Klinger, C Morse and wife, M Judson, C C Hourgan, Mrs Hourgan and child, Miss F Finley, J F Tucker, Master M Comstock, J G Cary, F Meeker, L McLaughlin, M Hyman and lady, Jo Dunham, Miss J King.

The United States mail steamship Fung Shuey, J. B. Hildreth commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York direct, with a full freight of cotton, etc. the United States mails and the following passengers:

C J Suddeke, F Sullivan, A Stearns wife and child, Mrs G W Lawrence, John Hunter, F Foristall, Mrs R Dudley, Mrs R Ingersoll and 2 children, Mrs M A Stilwell, and 3 in the steerage.

The United States footprint steamship St Mary, Geo E Tripp, commanding, arrived at our city hour this morning from Brazos Santiago, with 112 cavalry and the following passengers:

Mr. Albertson, Mr. Burke, Mr Gerlaud

The Purser of the steamship Suwo Nada has our thanks for polite attentions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GEORGE CROMWELL COMING UP.

(To the N. O. Bee.)

S. W. Pass, 30 p. m. Sept 17.

The U S mail steamship George Cromwell, from New York the 10th, crossed the bar at 7 p. m.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

Richmond and Mobile Dates to the 11th—New York Dates, via Richmond to the 12th.

THE 13th 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—Mills 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 212.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

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

Petersburg, Sept. 13.—All quiet to day. The day observed throughout this 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 11.—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 run for a candidate who is in commission with the Convention that tenders to him the nomination. Mullady, editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, repudiates McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvania, returned home in disgust. Gold closed at 225.

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 210 on Saturday. Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to a friend in Washington: "All hopes lost and I withdraw from the canvass." Chase pronounced the platform ignominious and a surrender to the rebels. He says he cannot support it.

This region is clear for miles from the 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 a Caused French Gunboats Going to Matamoras.

Statement from passengers by the U. S. transport St. Mary, from Brazos the 13th, are to the following effect

On the 8th in two companies of the 1st Texas Cavalry, under command of Major E. J. Noyes, started from Brazos and marched to Palmetto Ranche, where it was reported there was a force of Mexican troops. Finding none there, the cavalry pushed on to within two miles of Palo Alto, where they found a force of 210 Mexican infantry, 60 cavalry and one 6-pounder 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 no rations for five days.

Major Noyes was on the 9th 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 11th 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 Bagdad on the 5th, he returned to Matamoras and sent his men over the river.

When Major Noyes' forces were returning to Brazos they saw three French gunboats going up the Rio Grande to Matamoras.

Additional by the Papers of the Suwo Nada.

By the arrival of the steamer Suwo Nada last evening, we have New York papers to the evening of the 10th inst. Their war news had for the most part been anticipated by the telegraph or Western steamer arrivals.

A NEW YORK VIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The *Herald's* summary of the 10th says:

The news from the war to-day is not very exciting, but it was just in time to the information which reaches us from different quarters. the present calm only indicates the coming storm. General Lee is said to have changed his head-quarters from Richmond to the vicinity of Beam's station, on the Weldon railroad. A battle of a terrible character is expected to take place there at any moment. The same intelligence comes from Bermuda Hundred. From Harper's Ferry we learn that another to accounts reached them to the effect that all the guerrillas companies in Northwestern Virginia, including Mosby's, have been ordered to repair forthwith to Richmond, to take part in a grand attack which is now being prepared against General Grant's army. It is said that part of General Hood's defeated Georgia army has already arrived at Richmond for the same purpose.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, 10th, P. M.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 8—Evening.

The past two days have been ominously quiet. Hours have passed without a single gun being heard.

The rebels were reported massing on our left with the intention of attacking us if they found the lines penetrable, but have evidently given up the enterprise.

At the centre of the line the pickets have been very friendly of late, but within a day or two strict orders have been given against any intercourse.

A battery on the Jerusalem road opened on a working party of the rebels this afternoon about five o'clock, and quite an interchange of iron compliments took place, but without much harm to either party.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, September 9.

A number of contrabands came into our lines last night from Chester County.

They report that trains are running on the Weldon Railroad as far as Stony Creek, where supplies are loaded on wagons and hauled to Petersburg, via Dinwiddie Courthouse.

Between five and six hundred wagons are engaged constantly in this business. They also state that all the corn in that country is being pressed by Confederate officers and fed to the animals, leaving farmers none for next season excepting just enough to pay that they did not take all.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Rebel News.

Washington, September 10—The following dispatch appears in the Richmond *Enquirer*

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee, September 6.

To General Braxton Bragg

Sherman has continued to retreat beyond Jonesboro.

(Signed) J. B. Hood, Maj Gl Genl.

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

From Washington.

THE NEW LOAN OF $31,000,000.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.]

Washington, Sept. 10.—The clerks of the Loan Office were at work till one o'clock this morning, opening the bids for the $31,000,000 loan, some four hundred bids were left for examination to-day.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER ON GEN. McCLELLAN

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.]

Washington, Sept. 10.—The *National Intelligencer*, which enjoys the patronage of three departments of the Government, comes out to-day strongly for General McClellan.

BOSTON BANKS AND THE NEW LOAN.

Boston, Sept 10.—The Boston Banks offer, it is said, to bid for 1 m and a half million of the new six per cent loan.

Late from Memphis.

FORREST REPORTED THREATENING THE CITY—AFFAIRS ON WHITE RIVER—MORE ABOUT THE FORT PICKERING EXPLOSION.

[Special to the N O Times.]

Baton Rouge, September 17.—Forrest is reported to be in force at Cold Water, about twenty miles south of Memphis. An attack is apprehended. The pickets are thrown beyond White's Station. Several men of the 19th Minnesota infantry were gobbled up last night. The city (Memphis) is exceedingly quiet under the circumstances.

A magazine containing 250 shells and 500 pounds of powder accidentally exploded at Fort Pickering to day, killing two men and wounding four. Cause of the explosion not known.

Dobbins, with a force of several hundred guerrillas, is reported to be on White River, filling on boats.

The Commercial was attacked on the 4th inst. at Gregory Landing, losing five killed and wounded of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry. Colonel Graves, of the Twelfth, was badly wounded in the knee.

The gunboat 30, Capt Grace, came to the rescue, and put the rebels to flight.

Financial and Commercial.

[From the N. Y. Com Advertiser, 10th, P. M.

The demand for exchange was limited, and the currency price lower, following the rate of gold. The gold price for bankers' names is up at 109 to 109¼, and at 109¼ gold might have been bought and turned that a profit of 1-16 to 218 for bills, a decline of about ¼ per cent from yesterday.

The gold market opened under a bear influence, and desire to sell at 228½, and fell to 226. There were a considerable number of "short" sales notified for to day. The extremes of the past few weeks in doubt against the safety of large drawers on the part of sellers, at 12 o'clock 227½ and 227½ at one o'clock.

The shipment of specie to-day amounts to $136,904, viz: $131,504 per Edinburg, $14,000 per New York, and $30,968 per Corsica.

The total shipment for the week will amount to $425,000.

The loan of $31,000,000 o per cent gold stock, payable in 1881, offered by the Government has been a great success. The amount offered was about $62,000,000, at a range of par to 105. The amount of offers was considerably increased by the offers of the department to accept 5 per cent coupon legal tenders, allowing the interest, nevertheless, the offers are very satisfactory. It is rumored, however, that the Secretary is about to repeat the great mistake of Mr. Chase, in rejecting all offers below 101. This, under all the circumstances, will be highly injudicious.

The Split Between the Peace and the War Democrats—Editorial of the N Y. News and Letter 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 sentiment from its germ. We have been faithful to it throughout the ordeal it has passed, an ordeal that it could not have survived if within its own essence it had possessed the elements of eternal life, the truth to at may be hidden but not destroyed. To that principle that is the guide of our political action throughout this crisis, and that commands the journal we have devoted to its interests, we are linked by a bond that cannot be loosened. As we stood by it steadfastly when to do so was to court persecution and to invite opprobrium, we shall surely not desert it now, in the day of its strength, when in fact, it rules the political situation. The suffrage of the Peace men are essential to the triumph of the Democracy; but the Peace men cannot give their suffrages in violation of their principles.

The Chicago Platform promises with its triumph an immediate cessation of hostilities, and advocates a plan for reconciliation that every peace man can conscientiously endorse. We accepted it, and with it the candidates nominated upon the platform.

But the candidates and the platform cannot exist apart. The platform is the soul—the candidate is the body. The one may change; decay, perish, the other is immutable, eternal, for it is principle. The two are therefore inseparable in their relative positions, for if the man renounces the principle, he ceases to be a candidate of the party that nominated him.

George B. McClellan was nominated upon a platform that promises an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. Does he stand upon that platform to-day? He does not. He has *renounced* the platform in his letter *accepting* the nomination. It is as if the bridegroom spoiled upon the bride's property but not her person. A bond like that is null and void. The peace party will not consent to have their principle betrayed and then do homage to the betrayer. They disbound all that is nominated in the bond. General McClellan having rejected the proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, declined the Chicago nomination, and stands before the people self nominated, on a platform of his own creation.

The Democracy must seek a candidate who *will* stand upon the platform, for they cannot consistently support one who is in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination. If the platform stands not with the premises's convictions of the right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the Convention the standard of the Democracy. The Democratic National Convention is not dissolved. It is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and, if General McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the Convention reassemble and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate that will suit the platform.

METROPOLITAN RECORD OFFICE, *New York*, Sept. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York News:

The undersigned takes advantage of this, the earliest opportunity he has had since reading General McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, to state that he has been compelled by a strict sense of duty as a journalist, and in accordance with his principles as a Peace Democrat, to withdraw the support promised in the last number of *The Metropolitan Record* to the nominees of the Chicago Convention. For fresh proof. That promise was made in the belief that General McClellan would accept the platform upon which he was nominated, and it was given on that condition alone.

In the course he has thought proper to adopt, he ceases, strictly speaking, to be a candidate, as the candidate and the platform have hitherto been regarded as inseparable.

General McClellan says: "I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view," but he certainly cannot be ignorant of the fact that the "record" of "the public life" has been the great obstacle to his nomination in the minds of the Peace Democracy and that it was only upon the assurance that he was in favor of the immediate cessation of hostilities that they withdrew their objections to him as a candidate. It was their wish that his "record" should be kept out of view, and they believed that he himself was not desirous of giving it more extended publicity than it had already obtained; but they have supposed that he would refer to it as a matter of pride or satisfaction. Are we to understand by this ill timed reference to his "record" that he regards his arrest of the Maryland Legislature as a justifiable act, and that if elected he will continue the system of arbitrary arrests inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln and so willingly carried into execution by himself. This "record" tells us that he is the enemy of habeas corpus, and it also informs us in regard to another very unpleasant fact—particularly unpleasant to the industrial classes—that he was the first to urge and press upon the President that most despotic of all despotic measures of the present Administration, the odious conscription. As he intimates his intention to carry on the war, the public should understand what that means, that it means renewed conscription, that men shall be forced by the strong arm of military power from their homes to wage a war of subjugation against a people who claim the right which we ourselves should be the last to resign, the right of self-government.

JOHN MULLADY,
Editor of the Metropolitan Record

General Market.

New York, Sept. 10—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet, with sales of 200 bales at $1 81½ to $85 for Middling Uplands.

Petroleum—is dull and prices are entirely nominal.

Whisky—The market is without decided change, sales 959 bbls at $1 70 for State and $1 70½ to $1 80 for Western.

Tea—The market is quiet and scarcely so much doing, 500 half chests Oolong, and 200 do Souchong, in bond, on private terms.

Wine—Are quiet, and prices are lower. Sales 100 bags Singapore Pepper, on private terms.

Flour, &c—The Flour market is heavy, irregular, unsettled and 5@10c lower.

Coffee—The market is without decided change. Sale since our last, 750 bags Rio Ordinary at 41c.

Sugar—Is inactive, with sales since our last 150 hds at 20½c to 21½c for Cuba. Refined are in fair demand and firm at 33½ to 37c for Soft Yellow, 27½ to 28½c for 8-9 White, and 29c. for Crushed, Powdered and Granulated.

Molasses—The market is steady, with only a moderate business doing. Sales since our last, 150 bbls New Orleans at $1 to to $1 18, and 50 hhds Porto Rico at $1 10

Hops—Are steady, with a fair demand. Sales 140 bales at 90 to 95c for crop of 1864, and 95c. for new.

Later via the West.

OFFICIAL FROM SECRETARY STANTON ON THE SITUATION—GEN. AVERILL REPORTS A VICTORY.

Two of our contemporaries have the following from the Cairo *Democrat* of the 11th:

From the Cairo *Democrat* of the 11th we take the following

To Maj-General Dix

Washington, September 11—This department has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He army is concentrated at Atlanta, and the troops are in good health and spirits. He says Wilson and Stoneman are strong. Wheeler up pretty well, but he they will make an end of him as Gen Hood of Atlanta. The weather is beautiful and all things bright. No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile. No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley or in the Army of the Potomac. Everything is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

Baltimore, September 10—The *American* has the following from Gen Averill, dated Hunter's Ferry, Tuesday night

Maj-General Kelly:

I have retired this morning toward Winchester, I am on his heels. I have whipped Kavanaugh's cavalry, and captured all his trains which were not buried, and taken two stolen flags. He had no artillery. I cut off fugitives in detachments.

W. W. AVERILL, Brig Gen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

A Grab Game.—Robert Porter, Jacob Beiler, and an unknown Fish, two aspirants to military fame paid a visit to the premises of old man Sylvester, who, beside cider, sales and other knickknacks. An Sylvester was in bed and was reluctant to receive visitors the men left him the choice to open the door voluntarily or to have it taken in effect their entrance. He preferred to give the first proposition, and then served them with cake and cider for which they paid him. They left but shortly returns for a repetition of the first act. When they had sufficient the good things, one of them grabbed man by the neck and clocked him until he was nearly blind. During that time he was robbed of his pocket book containing change to the amount of $2 00, one gold dollar, and some small pieces of silver. Such was the evidence laid in the court and both the accused were sent to the Workhouse for a term by the Provost Court.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A Hot *Key Pounding.*—H. Moynan, charged by Mr. McGrath with perjury before the Provost Court, gave bail to the extent of $500.

F. Wintz, a lewd pilferer, was sent to the Workhouse for six months; Sarah Paul, who was detected in passing off the goods and effects of Rose F. Reid, went down for a like term; and Kate Doyle, who contravened ordinance 1095, went along with them. A rape case was sent to a Criminal Court, and some more cases disposed of.

Trapped.—Officer Grube noticed a dexterous working in the crowd attending Montgomery's auction room. He induced Mr. Bailey to place his pocket book handy for that person. Sure enough that fellow took the bait, and was nabbed instanter. He will be tried before Recorder Venturé.

Not Smuggling.—John Fowler was arrested at the Lake, and charged with smuggling. The gentleman before the Provost Court did not establish that point, and accused was discharged.

Fined.—Officer Fitzgibbon prosecuted the well known Mrs. Taylor, of Dryades street, who has grown old in keeping dens of infamy and who has repeatedly been prosecuted for the disorderly conduct of the house. Accused was fined $50.

Kate Brouwel, drunk again, was let off with a fine of $15. George Meuter and James Wilery, for violent riding on the streets, have the choice of ten days workhouse or a fine of $10 each. The colored man, John Anderson, charged with the same violation of city ordinances, was fined $5 or five days workhouse.

Workhoused.—Kate Dalton and James Maloy were charged with keeping a disorderly house. The trial of the case resulted in their being sent to the Workhouse for 30 days. John Reilly was drunk and assaulted John Ryan, was eventually sent to the Workhouse, to be kept out of mischief for a month.

An Attempt to Swindle.—Wm. Soother, a young soldier, attempted to pass an advertising card for a Simon pure representative of legal tender. This came to the years of the night guardian of the class c parts of Dryades street. The result was that the young man was brought before Judge Lieber who sentenced him to serve one month in the workhouse.

The Detectives on Trial.—But little evidence was taken yesterday in the case charging detective Mohar and others with malpractice. It had been denied that Brookman had taken the Lion Clad in May the 23 last, as testified by him, but the instrument was brought into Court and identified. The clerk of the steamer Sam Pierce was put on the witness stand, with the passenger book, the trip of May the 7th. The name H Mayman, (who testified that he was on board at that time and witnessed the fact that Mohar took $100 in gold from Brookman) was not to be found on the passenger's list. Accused therefore charge Mayman in the Recorders Court with perjury.

An interesting witness was Mr. Brooks, the chief of government detectives. He was asked to give the points and conversations which led to the arrest of accused and particularly to state if Mr. McKeever had not taken a great interest in the case showing anxiety to have Mohar convicted. Capt Brooks thought Mr Keever had shown no more anxiety on that point than numerous other honest citizen who heard the case. Witness denied having heard McKeever say he would spend two thousand dollars to have Mohar convicted. The case was continued to Tuesday next. During the examination of Capt. Brooks he mentioned having found a check for $150 (gold) paid to Brookman after the charge was made. It is understood that the latter was not to prosecute after that, but he was forced to it by the authorities who got wind of the matter.

Gold reports from New York via the West have of late been extremely irregular and delusive. Those of the 9th, for instance, vary from 224 to 229—the last figure being given in a New York dispatch of the 9th in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, of the 10th, saying that gold closed at the evening board at 229. The papers of the Suwo Nada will show more clearly the real condition of the New York money market.

Col. Jessie Surprised and Captured *Louisville*, Sept. 9—Col. Holeman, of the First Kentucky cavalry captured the son *disant* Col. Jessie and 150 men yesterday afternoon. They were encamped near Ghent Kentucky, and being surrounded by Holeman surrendered without firing a gun.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—*San Francisco*, September 8th—The Democratic State Convention, now in session here, nominated Ex-Governor Downey and James Coffroth, for Congress. Resolutions were adopted simply endorsing McClellan's nomination, and the platform upon which he received it.

BURNING PAPERS.—By order of Brigadier General Miller, Commander of the Post, Ellis counsel of the *Firemen's Journal* and of the *Metropolitan Record* were destroyed by fire, in front of the depots, yesterday, where they were found.—*Nashville Dispatch, Sept. 7.*

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

SINKING OF THE JOHN J. ROE.—A Baton Rouge dispatch of the 16th to the *Times* says that the John J Roe was engaged and sunk 21 miles below New Madrid when running in dense fog. No one was lost, but three men were injured by the chimney falling, and 20 or 25 were drowned by jumping overboard after the danger was over. They were soldiers. About 100 of the horses were drowned.

PAPERS OF THE MOBILE AGE.—The Mobile Age reached the city this morning, with Western papers of the 10th. They contain nothing of note not anticipated by the telegraph or by other arrivals.

THE SUWO NADA.—This steamer, now coming up, is a new vessel recently added to the well known "Star" line, of which J. M. Contenay is the Agent in this city. It is her first trip from New York to New Orleans, and as she left New York on the evening of the 10th, it is a trip that speaks decidedly well for her speed and punctuality.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUWO NADA AT SOUTHWEST PASS.

New York Dates to P. M., 10th inst

GOLD 229—COTTON 85.

RETURN OF GEN SHERMAN TO ATLANTA TO REST AND REFIT HIS ARMY.

More About the McClellan Ratification Meeting in New York.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE UNACCEPTABLE TO THE PEACE WING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Daily News, Wood's Papers, Methodists him and his West Union Programme, and Demands a New Convention.

Return of the Steamer Rose to New York in a Leaking Condition—Many of her Passengers on the Suwo Nada

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Southwest Pass, September 17—8 A. M.—The mail steamer Suwo Nada from New York 10th inst, crossed the bar at 6 A. M., with the mails.

By the arrival of the steamer Suwo Nada from New York, 10th inst, we get the full log. Gold was 227 (Cotton 85.) In New York 10th. The situation at Atlanta unchanged. Sherman reports that finding Hood's army in a strong position about 30 miles below Atlanta, he did not attack it but moved back to Atlanta, where he will rest and refit for winter. No other military news. Gen Ord McClellan, in a letter to Worth, believes that the Union must be preserved and the war carried on to a successful termination, accepts the Union nomination.

The *Daily News* of 10th says, the organs of the party of the Democracy which represents a combination of chivalry, the money aristocracy and the politicians, to-morrow will repudiate the nomination of McClellan, and call for the reassembling of the Convention, to either modify the platform, to each the candidate, or to repudiate the platform and nominate a candidate to accept the platform. The Suwo Nada reports the New York steamer having returned to New York, bark Mary, with her machinery broken, one of her passengers are on the Suwo Nada.

Explosion at Fort Pickering.

We have received the following, from the Operator of the U. S. Military Telegraph, New Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, Memphis, Tenn., September 13th, 1864.

A letter received this evening, dated Memphis, September 13th, says: A magazine in Fort Pickering exploded this morning killing two negro soldiers, and wounding several others. Cause of explosion unknown.

The Turnout of August Belmont.

The Republican papers publish with much relish the actual status of the turnout of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The purpose that he well knows is the shaking of causes themselves by their intellectual lives, is that of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who, in a low horse-ride, drawn by four elegant and finely "thoroughbreds" with pedigrees mounted in the lofty coach box, and the Turf Journal men to extract from accompanying from which sat on the back of the carriage, which really rolling "in state." The turnout is lined with rich satin damask, and the outside turnings are of heavy gilt. The footmen are dressed in buckskin breeches and high top boots, with blue and gilt livery, and wear capt highly ornamented with gold lace. The men are peculiarly well formed, having been selected and trained in Europe with special reference to their fitness for the place of their relatives. Their livery is imported at a cost of about one hundred dollars, and the horses cost each $1,000. The equipment is stated that the turnout cost $25,000 and the harness and other trappings at $4,000. When the royal carriage makes its appearance on the streets of the Democratic princes in full costume, all vehicles instinctively give way, as though the occupant was indeed a "crowned monarch." The claims of a Democratic majority are said to contain some forty horses, valued at $1,000 to $3,000 each.

Expected Reduction in the Price of Kitchen Coal.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, referring to the late strike of the coal diggers, says: it is high in necessary and unreasonable, and will be firmly resisted.

It began to be the belief of many that if the coal dealers and manufacturers were not in actual collusion with the coal diggers, yet that they were not very anxious to oppose their exorbitant demands, finding actual profit to themselves in every advance.

The editor speaks of a movement in fact among the owners of coal mines, to increase largely the number of Europeans in the mines from newly arrived emigrants, thus bringing down the price of coal. At the present time the country immediately around us, the miners are paying from 20 to 25 cents a bushel for coal, which is high price, certainly for economy for by the successive demands of the miners, it is to be hoped that a plentiful supply of labor will bring down the price of coal all over the country.

Financial from Washington.

Washington, Sept. 9—The opening of the bids for the loan of $31,000,000 for bonds of the six per cent issue of 1881 was commenced to day. The number of proposals were larger than on the previous occasion. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon only about one fifth had been declared, to offers running from par to five per cent, the premium being comparatively low, however, at the latter figure. The bulk of the offers, however, by three and a half per cent at that rate.

New York, Sept. 9—The *Commercial's* Washington special says:

The statement that Mr. Fessenden will call for a temporary loan of $50,000,000 is somewhat premature.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

S. B. OFFICE:
SATURDAY EVENING, September 17, 1864.

The accounts from New York published to day have had a decided effect upon the stock and Foreign Exchange, but no material influence upon specie, so far as they have induced holders or buyers to wait before coming out of the market. There are rumors of a new loan, which, if true, will be a great blow to the Confederacy, and will probably have a great effect upon the money market. The Confederate Government, in the event of such a loan, will be compelled to pay specie for the bonds, and will be compelled to pay specie for the bonds, and will be compelled to pay specie for the bonds, and