THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 98 Camp street, cotton.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, in store No. 136 Royal street, gro-eries, wines, liquors, etc.

By J. K. Creasy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 35 Perdido street, carpenter's tools and wearing apparel; also at 11 o'clock, at No. 371 St. Andrew street, furniture.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA. — FASTEST TIME.—This steamship arrived last night in 6 days and 18 hours from New York—the quickest trip on record.

The purser furnishes the following memoranda: Left New York September 1st, at 3:30 P. M. September 2d, 6 A. M., latitude 28, longitude 74 26, passed steamship Morning Star bound North; September 3d, noon, latitude 33.42, longitude 76 53, exchanged signals with schooner M. M. Hallock, bound South; on 5th, 3 miles East of Jupiter Inlet, spoke United States schooner Beauregard.

This ship has made the best time on record—From New Orleans to New York 5 days, 15 hours, from New York to New Orleans 6 days, 18 hours, from dock to dock.

We are indebted to Ed. Henderson, Purser of the steamship Columbia, for favors.

Captain D H. Barton, of the steamship Columbia, has our thanks for kind attentions.

We are greatly indebted to Capt. J T. Sinclean, of the steamboat Sunshine, for St. Louis papers of the 29th instant.

WINE.—A lot of fine claret will be disposed of at private sale (till 12 o'clock to-day) on the levee, at the foot of Hospital street. See advertisement.

FLOUR.—Mr. Jerome Vanborn, No. 61 Magazine street, will sell for notes of the Bank of Louisiana, which he will take at par, a large lot of flour of various brands. See his advertisement.

The annual election for twelve Directors of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of said company on Monday, September 28th.

Dealers in cotton for shipment, investment or speculation should be present at R. T. Montgomery's sale of 150 bales of cotton, this day, (Wednesday) 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street. The cotton has been put up in fine shipping order, and in original packages, sampled and classed by experienced factors, and will be exhibited for inspection at an early hour. Terms cash.

The attention of grocers and buyers in general is called to D. E. Morphy's auction advertisement of stocks of groceries, wines, liquors, etc., which takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 136 Royal street.

Furniture of a private residence at auction to-day, at No. 371 St. Andrew street, at half past 10 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry.

Three Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

SUMTER STILL DEFIANT.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Confederate Levy of 400,000 Slaves.

COTTON AND GOLD ADVANCED.

The steamship Columbia crossed the bar at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and arrived at her wharf about 10 o'clock last night. She brought New York dates to the 1st instant, a portion of the most interesting intelligence we give below—domestic and foreign.

The New York *Herald* of the 1st gives following as a synopsis of

Late Foreign News.

We publish in the columns this morning the latest news from Charleston, via Richmond. On the evening of the 25th ultimo our troops made an assault on Fort Wagner, with a view to the possession of that important stronghold. Rebel authorities state that it was repulsed. On the 26th ult. the fire on both sides was very slow and deliberate. The dispatch of the 28th says that the Union troops are working hard in the trenches in front of Fort Wagner.

The death of John B Floyd is confirmed by the Richmond papers. He died of the effects of typhus fever and jaundice, in their worst forms.

According to intelligence received from Beaufort, N. C., the blockade at Wilmington is a mere farce, regular lines of packets for Nassau being duly advertised, and the hour of sailing announced.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says the Yankees are preparing to advance from Newbern with a force of eight thousand men.

A telegram from Major General Jones, of the rebel army, to President Davis, dated White Sulphur Springs, August 29, reports a battle between a brigade of his force and a Union force under Gen. Averill, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, and one hundred and fifty prisoners and one piece of artillery captured. We have had no intimation, however, of such a transaction having occurred.

We learn by dispatches from Stevenson, Ala., yesterday, that, according to rebel accounts, the fire upon Chattanooga was opened by General Wilder, without giving notice to the citizens, and that in consequence three ladies and two male citizens were killed. The enemy are busy in the city digging trenches to resist the assault. The mountains around have been penetrated by General Crook, and found clear of rebels.

Lieut.-Colonel Clark, of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, returned to the Union army from the pursuit of the rebel chief Quantrell, through the counties of Cass, Jackson and Johnson, Mo. Other parties of our troops have also returned. The number of the guerrillas killed amounts in all to over one hundred.

Reports from Jackson, Mississippi, via Vicksburg, to the 25 h ult., speak of an important but mysterious military movement being on foot. It was stated at Jackson that three thousand Federal troops were moving from Yazoo City towards Benton, and that a party of rebel cavalry recently crossed the Big Black river, and when within sight mile of Vicksburg were driven back by a force of Federal cavalry.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 1st has the following among its telegrams from Washington:

ARMING OF THE NEGROES SOUTH.

There is no direct confirmation of the Saturday's report, that Jeff. Davis had called on 500,000 negroes. There is but little doubt, however, that the subject has been under serious consideration, or that the thing will be done. The direct allegation is, that Beauregard, supported by the opinion of the Governor of South Carolina, has been asking for authority to arm a few negro regiments for the defence of Charleston, and Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, pressed by the necessity of providing for the defense of Mobile, had addressed the same request to Richmond, and recommended in a public proclamation, the arming of negroes in his own State. Every Governor in the rebel States, it is said, has been consulted concerning the propriety of arming slaves for the war, and invited to Richmond to confer on that subject. This invitation was complied with, according to a letter to the *Tribune*, and after fifteen days of close conference between the Governors of the States and the members of the Cabinet, it was decided that the salvation of the cause required the arming of the slaves, and that a force of 400,000 blacks, as conscripts, every eighth lieutenant, should take place forthwith. One of the motives which urged the adoption of this measure is, I understand, the effect it is likely to have upon European Powers. The proceeding is here related in the light of a fait accompli. I have just received the following dispatch which will not be divulged until Jeff. Davis's proclamation, submitting the whole matter to the people, is issued.

JEFF DAVIS AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is rumored among politicians in Richmond, that Robert M. T. Hunter will be sent to Mexico as the representative of the Southern Confederacy, in order to prepare the way for an offensive and defensive alliance between the Emperor of that country and the Government of Richmond. It is said that this gentleman has already received instructions for the immediate recognition of the future Emperor of Mexico, in return for which it is hoped his Majesty will be led to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Robert M. T. Hunter is now at Paris, where he was sent nearly two months ago by his Government, with a special mission to the Emperor of the French. The principal object of his visit there is, to act conjointly with Mr. Slidell, in all matters appertaining to the Mexican question; to give his support to the action of France, Austria, England, or Spain having the defeat of the Monroe doctrine for its end, and to promise the co-operation of the Rebel Cabinet in all measures tending to counteract the policy of the Federal Government in the Mexican question. Mr. Hunter will leave Europe and will accompany the Emperor of Mexico to his capital as soon as the candidate for that throne shall assume the government of his dominion.

In this connection the *Picayune's* telegram from New York says:

Reliable letters announce an alliance signed between Napoleon and Slidell.

Recognition is going on here for Mexico. The U. S. Navy Department has ordered the construction of an iron-clad fleet, which shall be superior to anything afloat here or abroad.

"Why is the Wall of Charleston Belayed?"

The New York *Herald* of the 1st says in its first paragraph of an editorial under this heading:

The country is deeply disappointed at the news received from Charleston. The siege still drags its slow length along. Instead of the Union flag waving over Forts Sumter and Wagner, as was announced a few days ago, neither work is yet in possession of our troops, and it seems that the Confederates intend to protract the resistance of Sumter "to the bitter end," which they hope to do by erecting new fortifications of sand and rubbish, we suppose, like those of Wagner, amidst the debris of the shattered masonry of the old fort. So confident indeed does Beauregard appear to be of holding Wagner and the other forts in the harbor that in his letter to General Gilmore he impudently and defiantly pronounces them "impregnable." Perhaps he means to the routine and red tape of Washington officials.

Gold in New York.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the evening of the 1st says:

Gold fell last evening to 126⅜ to 126¾, and before business hour this morning was nominally about the same, but it advanced to 127⅛ immediately afterward, and has ruled quite steady at 127 to 127⅜ all the morning. The sales at the board were 1,000 within these range, closing at 127 to 127⅛. Foreign exchange is quite dull this morning, and sterling bills are nominal at 139⅜.

Our correspondent writes that at the time of the departure of the Columbia, gold was at 127.

European News.

[From the New York Herald of the 1st.]

The steamship City of London, from Queenstown on the 20th August, arrived at this port yesterday evening. Her news is one day later than our telegraphic report from the Hibernia, at Boston

The rebel privateer Florida had appeared in the Irish Channel, and worked her way cautiously up to Cork, after taking a brig. She captured three persons in that city, who were supposed to be a scats of the rebel government en route to London. Lying off, the privateer communicated with several merchant vessels, and it was thought she was receiving supplies of war material. The Florida had a mast broken on her voyage from Bermuda. At the latest date she was lying off Tuskar. A large quantity of silver, taken from the ship Joseph Hoxie, was landed by the privateer, under the name of "luggage."

An interesting trial had taken place at Croydon, England, in which the plaintiff, a merchant of Frankfort, and the member of the firm of Pasley & Co., carrying on business at Wilmington, in the Confederate States, sued the defendant, a general merchant, carrying on business at Hull and London, upon alleged causes of action arising out of agreements entered into between them at the time of the letting of the Latona and Peterhoff, for the purpose of breaking the blockade of the ports of the Southern States. The jury found for the plaintiff. The testimony revealed the great pains that were taken in England to set at the blockade at naught. This was not the cargo which was on board the Peterhoff when she was captured.

We publish to-day the comments of the leading journals of Madrid on the subject of the acceptance of the crown of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, with the article from the *Memorial Diplomatique* setting forth the Austrian reasons why he should assume the kingly dignity in the late republic. The Paris *Moniteur* contains the resolutions of the Mexican Council of Notables vesting the sceptre to the Archduke, which are also given. A letter from Vienna speaks of a projected journey of the Archduke Maximilian to France to visit the Emperor. The Archduchess Charlotte would, it is said, accompany the Archduke.

The Polish insurrection continued to drag along with varying success to the belligerents. On the 15th of August a sanguinary conflict took place with the Russian forces, which lasted until night. At the commencement of the engagement the Poles were two hundred and fifty strong, of which number but thirty six escaped. The London *Post* suggests that in the event of the Russian reply to the notes of the three Powers being again unfavorable, it will be politic to recognize the Poles as belligerents, in the same manner as France and England have recognized the Confederate States.

Consols closed in London on the 20th of August at 93⅜ to 93¾ for money. The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant, and all descriptions had advanced. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Provisions were firm.

There was a further decline of three per cent in the rebel loan. The fall is attributed to a report of large quantities of cotton having been burnt to prevent its falling into the hands of the Northerners.

Late Southern News.

The *Picayune* received Mobile papers to the 3d instant, from which we take the following:

Richmond, September 2—Passengers by the Fredericksburg trains report heavy firing this morning in the direction of Port Royal, doubtless caused by an attempt of the Federals to recapture the gunboats Reliance and Satellite. The commotion among the Federals in Stafford yesterday is supposed to have been caused by the movement of artillery towards Port Royal. Not a syllable of news from the Army of Northern Virginia. All auction sales of bonds and stocks to-day, prices were generally lower, except for Confederate. Most offerings were withdrawn. The demand for cotton interest bonds is increasing.

A force of Federal cavalry is reported at Trenton, Georgia.

Advices from Knoxville, of the 1st, says that no Federals are there. The city is quiet and business is going on as usual.

At the last accounts Burnside was still west of the mountains.

At Chattanooga, yesterday, the Federal sharpshooters were in the rifle pits trying to pick off stragglers. No appearance of the enemy took place in front. Trains of cavalry are reported in the direction of Bridgeport.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Canton, of the 30th, says the whole of Burnside's corps has certainly gone north.

In the recent engagement at White River, Price captured four Federal regiments. Price succeeds Holmes, deceased, in command.

Atlanta, September 2—The Federal force in East Tennessee is variously reported. One says but four thousand cavalry came to Wartsburg, and retreated across the mountains on the advance of Forrest. Another, that the Federals are stronger and have not fallen back. Private advices from Chattanooga say the enemy is firing on the town.

CAPTURE OF THREE MORE VESSELS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "The party of Confederates under command of the gallant Lieutenant John Taylor Wood, on Tuesday last, in Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Rappahannock, captured three transports, the Cosquette, Golden Rod, and Twin Brothers, two of them from Philadelphia and one from Maine. Two were laden with anchors, and one with coal. The Golden Rod was destroyed, and the other two ordered to a place of safety. There were about fifteen prisoners taken on board the three. This makes ninety prisoners, two gunboats and three transports captured by Lieut. Wood since he left Richmond on this expedition."

The *Sentinel* thus alludes to the previous captures of Lieut. Wood:

It appears from the United States Naval Register that the vessels captured by the gallant Lieut. Wood were rated as follows: Reliance, screw steamer, of 90 tons, and one gun, (she had two guns when captured); Satellite, side-wheel steamer, 217 tons, and two guns; Carrittuck, screw steamer, 198 tons, and five guns. They all belonged to the Blockade flotilla.

Lieut. Wood, who commanded the expedition which has proved so successful, is a grandson of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The following orders was published yesterday:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, September 7, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 223.

[Extract.]

11. No person in the Military service of the United States, within this Department, will be permitted to receive any extra pay or compensation for any service or duty transacted, unless the same is expressly authorized by the laws of the United States.

By command of Major General BANKS.

G. NORMAN LIEBER, A. A. G.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, September 7th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 223.

[Extract.]

16. All persons in the Military Service of the United States are prohibited from riding through the streets of New Orleans at a gait faster than a gallop or trot, unless they are specially ordered so to do by their commanding officers. Any officer so ordering will give his instructions in writing and will be held strictly responsible for their necessity.

The Provost Marshal General and the Commanding Officer of the Defenses of New Orleans are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General BANKS,

E. NORMAN LIEBER, A. A. A. G.

Found Dying—A colored man was found in a vacant lot in the rear of St. Mary's market, in a dying condition. This was the report made by officer Kennedy to the Pacanier Station on Wednesday evening, but what was done in the matter was not stated. Probably it will turn up before the Coroner.

Recognized—The body of the drowned boy, on which the inquest was held a day or two ago, has been identified by his parents. His name was Thomas O'Brien, and was 6½ years old.

A Race—At the Fair Grounds Course, yesterday afternoon, a race came off in the presence of a large concourse of the lovers of the turf. The purse was $1500. The horses were Favorite, Nannie B., and Boston. Nannie B. won the first heat in 1.54, and the second in 1.49¾.—Favorite second best. The victor is owned by J. Moyle.

Police Provost Court—Judge Atocha—(Tuesday Morning.)—Daniel Sullivan was charged with insulting the United States flag. At the corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets, he called for a Confederate cigar; above the cigar stand is an American eagle with a flag, which the accused hauled down and threw on the banquette. The proprietor made him pick up the flag, streak him, and had him arrested. Three months in the Parish Prison was the sentence.

Ned, an "unbleached" vag., who generally makes a count of the public banquette, was sent to the Work House for three months.

Gregory Blakely, who appeared with "the same old drunk" on him yet, was fined $10.

Tommy Taw, the Celestial, who made such a narrow escape before the Judge a few days ago, on the charge of harboring and hosting some little girls to steal, was brought up again this morning, with a white and black boy, on the charge of stealing sugar on the Levee. The little nigger was made a witness of and during his examination he confessed that he had been promised to be let off if he would swear that Tommy had told him to steal the sugar.

This of course broke down all his testimony, and the Judge very reluctantly discharged the accused. He observed, however, that he was sure Tommy was one of the greatest rascals in the city, and if he ever got a good hold on him, "celestial" though he was, the community should have the benefit of Tommy's absence for a long time.

A dandy darky, named Raymond Lewis, was charged with the commission of a nuisance. The officer stated that the accused threw some unlawful substance from the gallery to the banquette, in spite of several warnings. The defence was that the offender was a dog; and the court held that the keeper of such a dirty animal should pay at least $5 for it.

Pat. Feilly was workhoused for two months for pitting his employer, Mr. Wheiling, on the head, because he was ordered to stay outside the yard and get sober.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheiling were then charged by Pat. with having in their possession blankets and sheets belonging to the United States. Captain Brown testified that the accused were in his employ, and that all was O. K. Discharged.

Three darkies were sentenced to the Workhouse four months, on the charge of stealing iron from a Government shop belonging to Mr. Patrick Irwin. S. Leopold being tried for receiving the iron, it was shown that it had been given to the darkies, and all were discharged.

Edward Carrigan, a Government coal heaver, got so full of whisky and lager beer, that some of it oozed out in the shape of burrahs for Beauregard. This being the simple truth of the case, the Judge told him to go to work and behave himself.

A black girl in a white dress, which she was charged with stealing from her mistress, besides other articles, made heavy charges against her prosecutrix; but it would'nt answer, and she was ordered to give up the goods and go to jail for a month.

Two Basin street beauties—one a broad shouldered and rosy-faced Teuton, the other a slab-sided French girl—were arraigned for fighting together. One had a lawyer and three witnesses, the other stood solitary and alone. The Judge gave her a chance to plead her own cause, which she was so successful in that both were fined $5.

The case of Bell, for beating a negro, was continued to Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

Henry McGio, the owner, and J. M Cowley, Captain of a schooner, were up for obtaining a permit to bring shells from the lake, and that they brought wood, violating the permit. It was shown that stress of weather and accompanying circumstances made it impossible for the vessel to load shells, and the Captain had to take wood or to return empty. The Court deemed it necessary to punish all such violations of permits The wood brought was worth $300. A fine of $50 was imposed.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPIAN AND MOBILE NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Correspondence Between Gen. Gillmore and Gen. Beauregard.

SUMTER STILL HELD OUT ON SEPTEMBER 2D.

General Hardee Appointed to Pemberton's Command.

THE SINKING OF THE VANDERBILT REAFFIRMED.

The *True Delta* has received a copy of the *Mississippian*, published at Meridian, of the 28th ultimo.

We give only the text of the correspondence exchanged between General Gilmore and General Beauregard, the facts being already known

[COPY]

Headquarters Department of the South,
Morris Island, S. C., August 21, 1863.

GENERAL—I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition, within a few hours, a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not opened.

Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: E KEARNY, A. A. G.

To Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confederate forces, Charleston, S. C.

The following is a copy of the reply of Gen. Beauregard to the communication of Gen. Gilmore, conveyed by Col. Roman, under flag of truce, to the enemy's flagship for delivery:

Headquarters Dep't of S C, Ga and Fla.,
Charleston, S C., Aug. 22, 1863.

SIR—Last night, at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these headquarters, dated headquarters, Department of the South, Morris Island, S C., August 21, 1863, demanding the "immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces," and the Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces," and the alleged grounds that "the present condition of Fort Sumter and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty," and that if this demand were not complied with, or no reply thereto was received within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission," a fire would be opened upon the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city." This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned.

About half past 1 this morning one of your batteries did actually open fire and throw a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarned.

About 9 o'clock this morning the communication alluded to above was returned to these headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous, the usages of war prescribe that when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander in order that non-combatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally, the time allowed is from one to three days; that is, time for the withdrawal in good faith of at least the women and children. You, sir, give only four hours, knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than one hour would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner; with this knowledge you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works which you assailed by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than four days.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due north from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom varying from a half mile to two and a quarter miles; this city, on the other hand, is to the northwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery opened against us this morning.

It would appear, sir, that despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against old men, the women and children and hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of inexcusable barbarity, from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns seems to you a matter of certainty."

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly failed in this respect receive the due rebuke of your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war, into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a "bad eminence" in history—even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demand, if in order to attain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter you feel authorised to fire on this city, why did you not also include the works on Sullivan's and James Island—nay, even the city of Charleston—in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in angurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front which were found otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you that if you fire against this city from Morris Island batteries, without granting somewhat more reasonable time to remove non-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available, during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply, that neither the works on Morris Island, or Fort Sumter, will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove with the utmost possible celerity all non-combatants—who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
(Signed) General Commanding.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters at 3 P. M.:

"Morris Island, 2:55 P. M. August 23.—To *Gen. Jordan*—At eleven o'clock to-day, General Gilmore's communication was received. He gives until eleven P. M., to-morrow, to remove non-combatants.

"(Signed)

General Hagood."

On receipt of the communication, however, at headquarters, it was discovered that Gen. Gilmore dated his dispatch in reply 9 P. M. of the 22d, (Saturday night,) but did not cause it to be delivered at Wagner until 12 meridian, Sunday. The date was not then noticed, and hence Gen. Hagood's telegram, that until 11 P. M. to-morrow, was given for the removal of non combatants. The fire upon the city was, therefore, renewed Sunday night at 12 o'clock. At the same time an answer was received to the communication of Senor Mosnada, Spanish Consul, who had also sent a note to Gen. Gilmore, requesting forty eight hours notice for the removal of non combatants.

Death of Gen. Floyd.

Richmond, August 26.—A telegram from Abingdon announces the death at that place this morning of Gen. J. B. Floyd, ex Governor of Virginia, and Secretary of War Department during Buchanan's administration.

The Prisoners on the Captured Gunboats.

Fifty-four prisoners captured on the Yankee gunboats Satellite and Reliance arrived here to-day. The guard reports that the steamer Commetock, with supplies for the Yankee gunboats, was also captured by Lieut.-Col. Wood.

Deserters Captured.

Ten deserters from the army of Northern Virginia were captured on Monday night in —— county, and were brought to this city this morning. They will be dealt with according to military law.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Judge Ould has returned from City Point. He submitted a proposition to the Yankee commissioner relative to the exchange of prisoners, which the Yankee commissioner refused to accede to until he consulted with the authorities at Washington.

General News.

GEN. HARDEE IN COMMAND OF PEMBERTON'S TROOPS.—A letter from Morton, Miss., the 22d, in the *Mississippian*, says:

I have the pleasure to announce the gratifying fact that Gen. Hardee left last night for Enterprise, Miss., to assume command of and reorganize the army of Vicksburg, whose thirty days' furlough will soon expire. This relieves the country of a great weight and a great apprehension.

THE VANDERBILT.—The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 22d says: "We are happy to state that the dispatch received by Mr. Pattes, some days since, announcing that the Federal steamer Vanderbilt had been sunk by the Confederate steamer Georgia, Capt. Semmes, has been confirmed by a passenger, who recently arrived at a Confederate port from Havana. It seems that the Vanderbilt chased the Georgia for some hours, and, upon nearing, hailed her with the command to surrender, which was answered by a broadside from the Georgia, which disabled and finally sunk the Federal steamer. Her crew, consisting of about 500 men, were all drowned except 30. One thing only was wanting to make this victory a complete success. The notorious Com. Wilkes was not on board the Vanderbilt when she sunk, he having been removed from the command some time previous, and, consequently, was not drowned."

THE PORT HUDSON TROOPS.—We have frequently been asked where the Port Hudson garrison would report for exchange. The men of all the soldiers which we have examined in Mississippi, specifies simply that they are to go to their homes and remain unmolested until exchanged. Whether the Confederate authorities intend calling them into service of instruction or not, we have not been able to learn. Should they be ordered into camp, as in case of the Vicksburg garrison, measures should be immediately taken to notify the troops, as it is not their intention, from information we can gather, to leave their homes, however they may be exposed to the enemy, until exchanged. That is the way they understand the conditions of their parole.

STILL LATER.

Fort Sumter not Captured on the Second instant—A Terrific Night Attack.

After making up the foregoing news we were placed in possession of the Mobile *Evening News* of the 2d inst., from which we extract the annexed telegraphic dispatches from Charleston:

Charleston, September 1—The firing this afternoon has been slow, the fleet not participating.

The land batteries have been chiefly firing at Fort Sumter, which holds out gallantly. Little additional damage has been done, and the garrison is in good spirits.

Maj Gen. J F Gilmer is here, and will enter upon duty to morrow as second in command to Beauregard.

Most of the non-combatants have left the city. The enemy have not pushed their works towards Battery Wagner during the last four days, but have strengthened their present position. Their sharpshooters are very active. No casualties occurred on our side in the action with the Monitor yesterday.

Richmond, August 1.—An eloquent letter from Hon W. C. Rives on the aspect of public affairs, is published in the *Whig* of this morning. In the concluding paragraph he says: "On our side I look I see no omen of discouragement, but, on the contrary, new grounds of assurance with regard to the ultimate certain triumph of the great cause in which we are embarked. No local or occasional disaster can check the onward progress of those causes blessed with the approving smiles of Heaven, and sustained by stout hearts with unceasing vigilance and unfaltering faith.

Several public men of this State have taken the stump, addressing mass meeting in various sections. They are arousing the enthusiasm of the people everywhere.

Passengers from Fredericksburg, this afternoon, report an unusual commotion in the Yankee army in Stafford, just before the train started. The cause could not be ascertained.

The official statement shows that the entire debt of Virginia, at this time, does not exceed $36,000,000.

Skirmishing at Goshen

Goshen, Aug. 27, via Stanton.—The Federals have fallen back to attack Jones at Lewisburg in rear, while another detachment is about attacking him in front.

Jackson, during the last ten days fighting, has fought gallantly. After having been several times flanked and surrounded, he heroically cut his way out.

A detachment of Major Lodie's battalion went in the enemy's rear and destroyed a portion of his waggons.

Our loss, all told, is from fifty to one hundred.

Situation in Virginia.

Orange, C. H, August 27.—No change in the position of affairs. Both armies recruiting and getting ready to move at the first appearance of cool weather.

Richmond, August 27.—The stock of ammunition in the Confederacy is represented as being abundant, and in any contingency now developed ample supplies will be ample.

A more cheerful view of the situation of affairs is taken by persons here in positions to gain correct opinions.

Gen. Sherman says if Gilmore takes Charleston, and refuses to lay the city in ashes, he will be sacrificed by his troops or his superiors. The Northern people demand the utter destruction of Charleston.

Furious Cannonade at Charleston.

Charleston, September 2—Last night at 11 o'clock, the Monitors approached close to Fort Sumter and opened a terrible fire of shot and shell against it. For a time the impression prevailed that the enemy were about to try to pass the obstructions.

All our Sullivan Island batteries, including Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg on Cummings's Point, opened upon the Monitors, and the roar of heavy ordnance was kept up incessantly till daylight.

The firing was the loudest ever heard here, and startled the entire city.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

News from Washington.

Washington, August 28.—A descent of White's guerrillas in superior force upon a detachment of Scott's 900 this morning, near Edwards's Ferry, had the usual result of these cavalry attacks. We lost 17 killed, wounded and captured. The resident rebels counted our force a week ago, and of course sent word to White, who pounced upon it with three or four times its number. Gen. Heintzelman holds out hope that this sort of warfare in sight of the Capital shall be put an end to.

THE MONEY ON THE STEAMER RUTH.

An exploration of the steamer Ruth, destroyed by fire a short time ago while conveying $2,600,000 in greenbacks for the payment of Gen. Grant's army, has failed to discover any trace of the missing money. It is now considered certain the money was destroyed by the fire, as a guard of 50 men were constantly watching it from the time it was placed on board until the boat was burned.

A REBEL TORPEDO.

The Navy Department to-day received from Admiral Dahlgren a specimen of a rebel torpedo. It is four feet in length, tapering from the main body, which is about a foot in circumference. A sinker and floats are attached. The removal of the percussion caps has rendered the powder inside harmless.

The Madison *Journal* says that there has never been so much in Wisconsin at any time as there is now. It estimates the crop at 30,000,000 bushels. Of this 5,000,000 bushels are needed in Wisconsin for food, the same quantity for seed, and 20,000,000 bushels will be sold, which, the *Journal* says, is enough to supply all New England.

On a Piece of Marble from Diocletian's Baths.

The coins from Rome! Oh, mighty word,
To give a pride to each reward!
That more, thereby, my muse it stirred,
Than if 'twere Ruspet's ruby crown.

To think my coin—that wandering child—
Should find its way to its native Rome!
Seems! it sees my fancy wild!
Fershance bard by Agrippa's dome.

Or on the Gabriel she bought
This marble toy to please mine age.
Or mother's hand in her lap it caught
Mere, dwelling in my hermitage.

In the Pantheon I am heard!
Yes, in St. Peter's not forgot!
Goetz, the Hun only used as a target,
But if from Rome I, it were not what.

Love counts no trivial token small,
Though but a scrap from some old bath;
To be remembered—that is all
Ev'n Rome, or Diocletian hath.

Austria and the Mexican Crown.

Vienna, August 11.—The *Presse* of to-day publishes the following article, headed "A New Imperial Crown for Hapsburg:"

We wish to speak to-day, not of a German Empire, but, as we hasten to add, in order to tranquillize the minor German States, of the imperial crown of Mexico, which, according to a dispatch from that country, is now really destined for an Austrian Archduke.

The Paris papers of to-day already announce that the Emperor and Empress have congratulated the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian upon the imperial crown which he has been offered. They may possibly consider it a subject for congratulation to obtain possession of a crown in a country like Mexico in such a manner; but we believe ourselves expressing the opinion of the Austrian people when we frankly declare that every man in this country will think the acceptance of the crown by the Archduke rather a fatality than good fortune. A fatality, we say, for it would be nothing else, if an Austrian prince should ever think to entrust of accepting a crown at the hands of one of the Napoleons. Nothing similar occurred at the time of Germany's deepest humiliation through Napoleon I; and shall constitutional Austria of to-day condescend to what absolutism would not allow? And what a crown! The French invaded Mexico without plausible grounds, treading under foot the independence of the people of which they are constantly talking; and after shedding streams of blood, have occupied the Mexican capital, followed by the curses of a nation hitherto proud of its self dependence. Should a prince of constitutional Austria take his seat upon a throne thus forcibly erected upon blood and tears? As compensation, perhaps, for the pearl broken out of the Austrian crown in 1859? Or as a present to hold us harmless for future eventualities of a similar sort? The more we occupy ourselves with these reflections, the more incredible, adventurous, unacceptable, and monstrous does appear to us the latest attention offered to Austria by the court of Napoleon.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH LORD.—On the arrival of the British steamer Corsica at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, a complaint was preferred by D. D. Field, Jr., against Frederick Annelie, charging him with having stolen, during the passage, a draft on the Bank of England amounting to £300.

The accused, who is reported to be a lord, denied the charge, and appeared to be very much surprised when taken into custody; but upon examining his trunk the draft was discovered at the bottom among a number of other papers. The proof being conclusive against the lord, he sent for his friend Harris, and after asking forgiveness and promising to make the matter satisfactory, the parties appeared before Recorder Martindale, and the complaint was withdrawn. Annelie occupied the same stateroom on the passage to this port, and appeared to be on the most intimate terms until Harris discovered his loss, when he ordered the accused to produce another berth.

It is an official statement that no less than twenty five persons came in this steamer from Havana, who for the past eighteen months have been engaged in the blockade business, and having made considerable money are now on their way to England.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 28th*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 8, 1863.

We have no material or important changes to notice in the condition or of financial affairs to-day. The money market generally being still very easy and limited. Specie is in rather better demand and the rates are firmer. Quoting at 12@3 ⅌ cent premium for Currency and 27@28 ⅌ cent. for Legal Tender Notes and Silver, with less inquiry. Legal Tender Notes are still less required and the rates have further declined to 9@9½ ⅌ cent. premium over the City Currency. There is a steady supply being in domestic exchange for the outgoing mail steamer to depart for New York until next Saturday. The rates may however be placed at par@¼ ⅌ cent. premium for Legal Tender Notes, and at 1@1½ ⅌ cent. premium for Currency. There is little or nothing doing in Foreign Exchange, and we repeat our previous quotations which are nominal, Sterling 1 35 at 40, France 4 19@5.

We have nothing to report in stocks, excepting a few shares City Railroad at 6¼ and a small lot of Canal shares at about $1 00. Owing to reports to the effect that the Bank of Louisiana will not be reinstated her notes have declined to 80 cents @ dollar. Merchants Bank notes range at 42@43, and Crescent City Bank notes at 60 @ dollar.

Nothing else reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 8, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales to-day by auction to-day of 34 bales duty not paid, of which 1 repeated at 30¾c; 1 do at 31½c; 12 good Ordinary at 47½c; 15 Low Middling at 48c; and 5 do at 54½c; 41 bales Middling grinned here were offered and bid in at 54½c. Terms cash, in current bank notes.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The transactions were confined to small sales to-day at 9½@9¾c for fair Sugar, and 35c ⅌ gallon for good 38° assay.

FLOUR.—The transactions are confined to retail sales at $5 50@6 75 for Superfine, and $7 50@8 12½ for Extra.

CORN.—A lot of 100 sacks white sold at 81c. By sketch, 3000 sacks yellow mixed sold at 81½c, and 81 21½c.

INDIA BAGGING.—19 bales and 20 rolls sold at 18c. ⅌ yard.

ROPE.—60 coils sold at 12c ⅌ lb.

TWINE.—5 bales sold at 40c ⅌ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 1 half bbl Mackerel at $1 45, 61 do