THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers Columbia and George Cromwell.

THE EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Return of General Franklin's Command to New Orleans.

Naval Engagement with the Enemy's Batteries at Sabine Pass.

Disabling and Capture of the United States Steamers Clifton and Sachem.

THE OVERLAND MOVEMENT, &c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamers Columbia, Captain Barton, and George Cromwell, Captain Post, at this port from New Orleans, we have intelligence from that city by the former vessel to the 13th inst. The news is of importance. General Franklin's command has returned to New Orleans. The United States steamers Clifton and Sachem have been captured by the rebels at Sabine Pass. The letters of our correspondents will be found full of interest.

The first bale of cotton of the growth of 1863 sent North was brought by the steamer Columbia, and was shipped by George Hunnewell, and brought at auction, in New Orleans, sixty-seven and a half cents per pound.

Our Expeditionary Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, GENERAL WEITZEL'S DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, STEAMER BELVIDERE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Sept. 11, 1863

The expedition of the Nineteenth army corps, Major General Franklin commanding, which left New Orleans on the 4th instant, has returned, without accomplishing the object for which it was despatched. All the preliminary arrangements were made in the most expeditious and secret manner, and the promise of success was most flattering up to the very last moment, when a combination of those unfortunate accidents which no human foresight or determination can prevent or overcome turned victory into defeat, and rendered nugatory all the efforts of the gallant officers and men composing the expedition, compelling them to relinquish for the present the attempt, and return to the base of operations at this place.

OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

The aim of the expedition was the occupation of Sabine City, situated on the right bank at the mouth of the Sabine river, the dividing line of Louisiana and Texas, a point of great strategic importance as a base of operations against either Western Louisiana or Eastern and Central Texas. The city is only forty to forty-five miles from Galveston by land, and about sixty miles by sea, from Houston, the capital of Texas. It is distant about sixty miles, and is connected with it by a branch railroad from Beaumont. This railroad is not in operation at present, a portion of the track having been torn up. The distance from the mouth of the Mississippi is two hundred and eighty miles. The strategic importance of the place has been considered, at a glance, and its occupation was doubtless intended as the first step in a campaign the results of which promised to be of the most brilliant and lasting character.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Accompanying the land force was a naval force of four light draught gunboats, consisting of the Clifton, Arizona, Granite City and Sachem, and the plan was for these to silence the batteries, drive back the enemy, and cover the landing of the troops. How gallantly and nobly they strove to carry out successfully their part of the programme, how they failed, and how the many brave hearts within sight and hearing of the conflict witnessed that failure with bitter feelings of anger and regret that they could not be relieved, may forever become portions of our history, but will remain indelibly recorded on the hearts of all who were present, and nerve them to still greater exertions in the glorious cause of redeeming their country.

THE FIRST ACCIDENT.

At the last place of rendezvous, off Berwick Bay, it was determined that the entire fleet should endeavor to reach the point of destination by midnight of the 7th, and the attack was to take place at three or four o'clock on the morning of the 8th. With this understanding the long line of vessels moved on their way, piloted by the gunboat Arizona, Capt. Tibbetts, which was followed by the transport Belvidere, Capt. Fletcher, having on board the veteran Brig. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, commanding the First division of the corps, and the gallant members of his staff, the General being assigned to that post of honor and of danger which he not only willingly accepts, but modestly requests, the command of the advance. The blockading vessel stationed off Sabine Pass was now the object, and the fleet steamed swiftly on, while a bright lookout was constantly kept to discover the vessel. Hour after hour passed, and, no vessel appearing up to three o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the fleet was hove to, and upon examination it became apparent that the fleet had run by the designated point quite a distance, in consequence of the absence of the blockader. It was, of course, too late in the day to carry out the original plan, and the consequence was a delay of an entire day was necessitated, thus giving the enemy, if advised of the expedition, an opportunity of receiving reinforcements and making all necessary preparations either for evacuation or a more vigorous defence. I would add in this connection that the blockader was absent on a cruise, from which she returned before the battle.

FEELING THE ENEMY.

During Monday night, therefore, the entire fleet were collected in the neighborhood of Sabine. The gunboats and lightest draught vessels of the transport fleet crossed the bar, and immediate preparations were made for the attack, the unavoidable delay necessitating some changes in the mode. Captain Crocker, of the Clifton, as gallant a sailor as ever fought a ship, was to inaugurate the action by feeling and uncovering the enemy's batteries, ascertaining the number and disposition of the opposing force, and drawing their fire, while Generals Franklin and Weitzel personally examined the shore of the pass and ascertained the most eligible point for disembarking the land forces. Accordingly the Clifton steamed up the pass, throwing a shell now and then from her huge rifled guns at the only work visible (an earthwork containing six heavy guns), and making a careful reconnoissance of the surrounding locality. She received no response to her numerous shots, and with daring bravery steamed within easy range of the fort, turned about and leisurely returned to her former position. The face of the enemy's work was from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards in length, and was supposed to be open at the rear.

PLAN OF BATTLE.

On the return of the Clifton the order of battle was immediately arranged and rapidly perfected. The gunboats Clifton, Arizona and Sachem were to engage the enemy's work, while the Granite City, which carried only a broadside of small brass guns, was to cover the landing of an advance force of five hundred men, of Gen. Weitzel's division, selected from the forces of Fort Hudson, and comprised of two companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York, four companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York, and a detachment from the Seventy-fifth New York regiments, under command of Captain Fitch, of the last named regiment. The General himself came on board at the last moment, to superintend personally the operation of disembarking his troops.

THE BALL OPENS.

"All ready!" was the signal, and about four o'clock P. M. the gunboats steamed slowly forward, the Clifton advancing directly toward the fort, followed by the Granite City, and she in turn by the transport General Banks, having on board the advance of the army. The Sachem and the Arizona steamed off to the right and ran up nearly opposite the battery. The Clifton opened the ball with a shell from one of her nine inch pivot guns, which exploded inside the rebel works, throwing up a perfect shower of debris, and instantly followed it with a second shot of the same kind. Soon the little Sachem, commanded by Captain Johnson, opened her broadside thirty two-pounder guns on the work, and the next moment the Arizona also paid her compliments to the foe. The gunnery was magnificent, a few of the shells only exploding prematurely, and the pieces dropping in the water. Up to this time, and until from thirty to forty shell had exploded in the works, not a shot had been returned by the enemy. An ominous silence pervaded the fort, and many were of opinion that the works had been abandoned. Neither soldiers nor inhabitants made their appearance, and the only signs of life apparent were the movements of a small steamer in the river, which had run up above the city and down as far as the fort once or twice during the forenoon, and which was joined by a second steamer about the time the action commenced.

THE ENEMY REPLIES.

The action of the enemy, however, was the deceptive calm which often precedes the storm, and the sudden flash of flame which was plainly visible from the deck of the General Banks with the naked eye, and the cloud of white smoke which floated lazily up from the parapet of the enemy, were instantly followed by a heavy shot thrown at the Arizona, the largest boat of the fleet, and which passed directly over her, striking in the edge of the water beyond. This was followed in quick succession by a shot at the Sachem and another at the Clifton, neither of which, however, took effect. The engagement now became general and very warm, the Clifton and Arizona moving very slowly forward and back, while the brave little Sachem, under a heavy fire, kept pushing steadily forward, endeavoring to pass the battery and engage it in the rear, which was supposed to be unprotected. This movement the enemy divined, and redoubled their fire at her, answered shot for shot by the three boats, the huge shells every instant bursting in their midst, carrying destruction in their wake and knocking great holes in the parapet, which appeared of sufficient size to admit the passage of a carriage and horses. The enemy acted with great bravery, however, and if their fire slackened an instant after one of those terrific explosions, which seemed to shake the very earth around them, it was instantly resumed with increased rather than diminished determination. Gradually but surely the little Sachem was gaining her desired position. A moment more and she would pass out of range, and the day would be won. All eyes were bent upon the noble little craft, when suddenly a flash was seen to strike her amidships, crushing in her sides and tearing their iron plating for the protection of sharpshooters as a piece of paper, and causing her to careen and tremble from stem to stern. An instant more and she was enveloped in the scalding vapor of escaping steam, and lay a helpless wreck, at the mercy of the enemy. The flag was lowered, and the enemy, ceasing their fire on her, now turned their entire attention to the Clifton, probably aware of the fact that the draught of the Arizona would not permit her to advance near enough to become a very formidable antagonist. The disabling of the Sachem at the instant when victory was within her grasp was the second of those unfortunate accidents referred to and was, of course, of so serious a character as to imperil the success of the entire affair. The Clifton was now the only effective boat engaged. She was called upon to do double duty, and not for one breath did her gallant commander and brave crew hesitate, but with three rousing cheers, which were heard above the din of battle, they poured in their fire, running in closer and closer to the batteries, in face of the concentrated fire of the entire rebel fortification.

THE THIRD ACCIDENT.

Putting on a full head of steam, the Clifton ran swiftly down directly toward the battery, with the intention, doubtless, of delivering her broadside, giving her sharpshooters an opportunity of picking off the enemy's gunners and thus silencing the works. At the same time the Granite City and the General Banks gradually followed in her wake for the purpose of reaching the point of debarkation as soon as the Clifton had effected her object, although the heavy solid shot and blazing shell which were intended for the Clifton, but which passed her, came ricochetting along on the water, almost reaching them. Just as the Clifton gained the point she aimed at reaching, and as her bow was thrown round slightly, in the act of turning, she struck, the velocity with which she was running driving her a long distance into the thin mud at the bottom of the pass. At the same time a hitherto undiscovered battery to the left of the main work, and in easy range, opened upon her as she lay, her broadside offering a target of which the enemy took every advantage. The gallant Crocker still kept up a constant fire from both bow and broadside guns, the quick rifles, loaded with double charges of grape, being poured into the main work, sweeping the parapet clean at every discharge, and killing the enemy by scores, while with his broadside guns he administered dose after dose of shell and solid shot to the battery on the left. Lying as he did, he would probably have succeeded in silencing the main work, thus enabling the troops to land, had it not been for the broadside work; for it was from that his boat was disabled. Up to this time she had sustained no material damage. The shots which had struck her had been harmless to the ship, and but very few of his crew were injured. But fate was against him, and he was obliged to succumb. A shot from the small battery struck his boat about the centre, passing through her side and entirely through the boiler, leaving her a stranded wreck at the enemy's mercy. The flag was instantly lowered; but the firing still continued, both from the boat and the batteries. It must have been lowered without the captain's knowledge, or he may have been killed and the crew left without a leader. An instant more, and just after a shower of grape from the enemy was poured into the noble little craft, the white flag was run up and the firing ceased. The engagement was concluded. Brave hearts and manly forms had been sacrificed upon the altar of their country, but without success. There was but one available gunboat uninjured, the Arizona, and she was incapable of offensive operations against works of such strength. She was immediately withdrawn from the unequal contest, and the order reluctantly issued to the fleet to withdraw.

THE RESULTS.

Considering the number of the forces engaged, it is doubtful if any affair of the whole war can compare with the battle of Sabine Pass in obstinacy of fighting, loss of life and the amount of interest involved. To the enemy it was a matter of life and death, and to the Union forces it was the opening battle of a most brilliant campaign. The enemy retained their prize; but their loss has been undoubtedly without precedent in the annals of the war, and they will, in the midst of their rejoicing, tremble at the thought of a repetition of the attack. There were on board the Clifton, beside her crew, a party of seventy-five sharpshooters and three of the signal corps, and on the Sachem a detachment of thirty sharpshooters. Of the crew of the Clifton, five soldiers, one sailor and one signal man escaped down the beach, and were taken off by a boat from the fleet. The number of killed and wounded must have been large, particularly on the Clifton, as she was not only exposed to a cross fire, but was raked from stem to stern by grape. As to the killed and wounded on the Sachem nothing is known; but the loss is supposed to be light, and mostly from the escaping steam, as but the one shot was known to have struck her. The loss of the enemy was undoubtedly enormous, as the huge nine-inch shell apparently scarcified every nook and corner of the earthwork, and when the Clifton was aground the same guns poured in a murderous fire of grape, sweeping the parapet from end to end. Their loss, however, will probably never be known.

Where the blame is to rest in this affair it is difficult to determine, as the arrangement appeared to be of the most perfect character throughout, and the action of all engaged unsurpassed in determination. There appeared to be a failure in some respects in the Quartermaster's Department; but the result of the entire affair will probably, and with justice, be ascribed to those accidents which often determine the fate of armies as well as nations.

The Captured Steamers and Their Officers.

SKETCH OF THE GUNBOAT SACHEM.

The gunboat Sachem, which was captured at Sabine Pass at the time the Clifton was destroyed, was an old propeller which was built in 1840, in this city, and was formerly owned in Hartford, Conn. She was about one hundred and ninety-eight feet burthen, and drew only about seven feet of water. She had a vertical engine, with a cylinder twenty-four inches in diameter and ten inches stroke. She was rebuilt in 1854, and was sold to the government early in the war. In the attack upon the forts below New Orleans she was the Coast Survey vessel, under the charge of Mr. Gerdes, Assistant United States Coast Survey. After the taking of New Orleans she was fitted up with a heavier armament, and figured at various times and at various places with much credit to herself. She was captured by two rebel gunboats. Captain Johnson and the entire crew were captured. The following is a list of her officers:—

Acting Master Commanding—Amos Johnson.
Acting Ensign—A. H. Reynolds.
Acting Master's Mate—J. C. Sullivan, L. C. Granger.
Acting Engineers—John Frazier, James R. Wall and George C. M. Woolfe.

SKETCH OF THE GUNBOAT CLIFTON.

The United States gunboat Clifton, which was destroyed at Sabine Pass, was built in New York and was purchased by the Navy Department in the early part of the rebellion. She was a Staten Island ferryboat, and was well known in our harbor. She was attached to the old Porter mortar flotilla, and did excellent service in the engagement below the forts at New Orleans, which were captured by Admiral Farragut. She carried nine guns of heavy calibre.

After the mortar flotilla was broken up and scattered the Clifton served in several expeditions, where she always distinguished herself. After the Galveston affair she was commanded by Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, and was noted for her exploits on the coast of Texas. Her last duty has been performed on that station. She grounded and was subjected to a terrible fire from the enemy. Lieutenant Crocker, finding it was useless to fight any longer, shifted one of his nine inch guns and put a shell into the machinery, completely disabling the vessel. He then spiked the guns and was captured.

This is the second boat which has been destroyed of her class, and both on the same coast. The first was the Westfield, which was blown up in Galveston Bay by Commander Renshaw.

The following is a list of the Clifton's officers:—

Lieutenant Commanding—Frederick Crocker.
Acting Masters—Robert Rhodes, B. S. Weeks.
Acting Ensign—W. W. Weld.
Acting Master's Mate—Loring Cannon.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—D. D. T. Nostell.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Joseph S. Carols.
Engineers—Acting Second Assistants, James A. Fox, S. S. Pollum, F. J. Bradley, G. W. Spies.

SKETCH OF THE COMMANDER OF THE CLIFTON.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, United States Navy, of the Clifton, is a volunteer officer, formerly in command of the R. R. Cuyler. He entered the service as acting master in May, 1863, and in February, 1862, was appointed to the command of the United States steamer Kensington. In September, 1862, he obtained the command of a small force, with which he captured Sabine Pass, routing the rebels in several engagements there. On the 1st of October last he went with a launch and twelve men eighty miles up the Calcasieu river, in Louisiana. The last ten miles he went alone, in a skiff, rowed by two rebel prisoners, and alone captured a steamer, with ten men on board, compelled them to get up steam, and was several miles on his return before he met his boat's crew. For his successes he was promoted to acting volunteer lieutenant, and after the Galveston affair appointed to the command of the Clifton. The Clifton accompanied General Grover's expedition, and covered his landing. Immediately after he started to operate on the Teche, with General Banks' army, and arrived while the battle of Bealsand was raging, but, owing to the numerous obstructions, could participate only at long range. The Clifton had many and great difficulties to overcome to get up the Teche. She took up four torpedoes, removed heavy spiles, and passed through and over two large sunken vessels. She at last reached the advance, and contributed materially toward preventing the enemy from making any further stand, and compelling them to destroy their gunboats. Lieut. Crocker is a man of untiring energy and of unquestioned bravery. His thoughtfulness and promptitude in destroying his vessel when he found he had fought his last place is worthy of all commendation. It is rumored that he is mortally wounded, but we hope that there is no foundation for such a story.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ARIZONA.

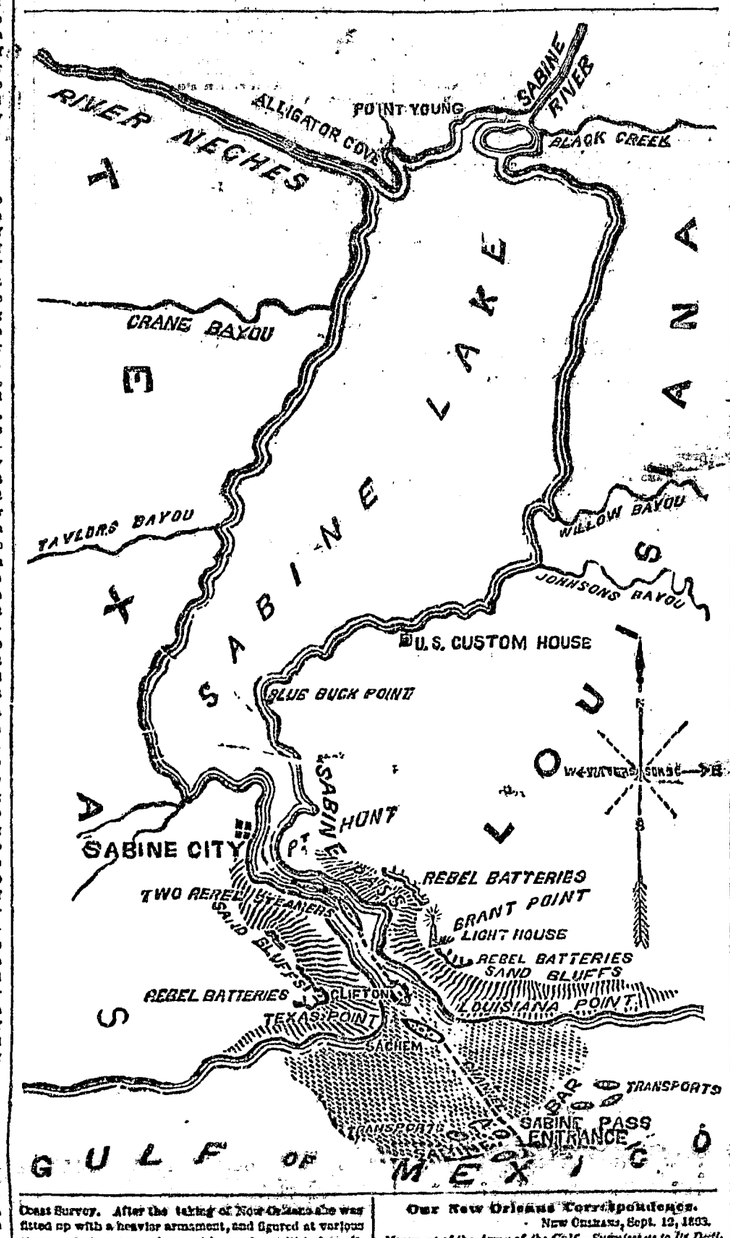
Acting Master Commanding——— Tibbitts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Samuel H. Weir.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—William Leo Darling.
Acting Ensigns—Samuel Merrill, Sprague J. Butler.
Engineers—Acting First Assistants, Charles H. Harrington, Frederick D. Stuart, jr.; Wm. McBrown.
Acting Master's Mates—S. S. Bissell, John H. Mallon, Henry Hollacker.
Paymaster's Clerk—Geo. A. Westervelt.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER GRANITE CITY.

Acting Master Commanding—C. H. Langom.
Assistant Surgeon——— Vermilion.
Assistant Paymaster—John Read.
Acting Master—A. O. Atkinson (Executive Officer).
Ensigns——— Tyrell, —— Berry.
Master's Mates—H. Marshall, —— Ashmead.
Engineers—First Assistant, John Green; Third Assistants, R. Gordon, J. Rollins, E. H. Shriver.
Paymaster—Henry H. Fanning.

SABINE PASS AND ITS APPROACHES.

The Scene of the Naval Disaster, Tuesday, September 8.



Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12, 1863.

Movement of the Army of the Gulf—Surmises as to Its Destination—Mobile Supposed to be the Point—The Opinion Wrong—Texas to be Occupied—How it is to be Accomplished—General Thomas Inspects the Negro Troops—The First Bale of Free Labor Cotton—Sabine Pass Affair, &c., &c.

In my last I mentioned that the entire Army of the Gulf was in motion, but in what direction I was unable to say. Many were the rumors; but the majority were under the impression that Mobile was the point aimed at. Hardly any one gave a thought to Texas, although the occupation of the coast of that State and the line of the Rio Grande has been considered one of the most important movements to accomplish fully the work of the army in the Department of the Gulf. The immense traffic between Matamoros and so-called neutral ports, in articles contraband of war, has continued since the war commenced. Attention has been called to it over and over again. Yet no steps have been taken to prevent it. Matamoros has been the great feeder to the so-called Southern confederacy. More arms and munitions of war have reached the rebels through this source than have run the blockade at Charleston and Mobile, and more cotton has been sent to Europe through this channel than in any other way. The success of our arms on the Mississippi river has in a great measure cut off the means of sending arms East, or cotton West, and has influenced very much the contraband trade heretofore carried on, so much so that the large stock of goods now in the hands of the merchants of Matamoros, will doubtless prove a source of loss, rather than profit.

The recent occupation of Mexico by the French has also caused much surmise as to why our government has not paid more attention to Texas, not that we feared the army of General Forey would cross the border, but because we thought he and Magruder might become too good friends, and hobnob too often across the narrow stream that separated the forces of France from those of Jeff. Davis. We thought, also, that it would be a matter of pride with our government to regain possession of Galveston and Sabine Pass, after having lost them in the manner we did.

When the large number of transports sailed last week, we thought, as a matter of course, they were bound, maybe, to Ship Island or Pascagoula, as the advance guard of the army in the march upon Mobile; but we thought, at the same time, it was singular that so many troops were being transported across the Opelousas Railroad and up the river. I will give the authorities the credit of having kept everything very quiet respecting this movement. Nothing definite was known by any one, all was mere conjecture, and it was not until we learned that the steamers and sailing transports which crossed the bar of the Southwest Pass, on Sunday morning last, the 6th instant, turned their heads west instead of east, that the truth burst upon us, and we gained the information that the whole expedition was for the occupation of Texas. It then became evident that one portion of the army was to move by water and land to some point on the Texas coast; that the main body would move by way of Brashear City and the Teche country, taking the route by way of Franklin and New Iberia, and that the other would take the Red river and move upon Alexandria, and from there towards the Texas boundary—all those to concentrate before crossing the State line. The division of the army was manifestly as follows:—The expedition by sea, to be composed of the divisions of Generals Weitzel and Emory, both under command of Major General Franklin; the main body, by way of Brashear, under Major General Washburn, commanding the Thirteenth army corps, and the Red river and Alexandria route the division of Major General Herron, consisting of the brigades of Generals Vandever and Orme, now attached to the Thirteenth army corps.

During the entire week the troops have been in motion, and we have been surprised at the immense number of men concentrated in this vicinity in so short a space of time and in so quiet a manner. The movement is evidently one of great magnitude, and we look for most important results from it, and think that not only will all of Western Louisiana be in our possession very soon, but that the most important part of Texas will be once more under the control of the government of the United States, and the great channel for rebel supplies effectually and forever closed. From the direction our forces have taken a collision with the enemy must very soon occur, and, if all the reports are true concerning the rebel force between Berwick City and New Iberia, the battle or battles will be of importance. The old battle field at Camp Bisland may be the first point at which the rebel General Dick Taylor will make a stand. It probably will be; for he is said, since his reoccupation of that point, to have erected very strong works there in order to hold us in check until the main body of his army can be brought forward to resist our advance. The division of General Herron in his rear may make some change in his plans, and compel him to fall back to New Iberia, or even Vermillionville, before offering battle. A very few days more, if it has not occurred before now, will disclose how much resistance is to be offered to the forward movement of our large and well appointed army.

Apart from "the movement," everything in and about New Orleans has been exceedingly dull during the past week. Adjutant General Thomas has visited and inspected the negro troops now doing garrison duty at Forts St. Philip and Jackson. He appears to be very enthusiastic on the subject of negro soldiers, and is putting his shoulder to the wheel in order to obtain as many as possible.

The first bale of cotton raised under General Banks' free labor agreement has been sold in this market at a fair price. The first bale, remember, has been sold. Let us wait and see how many more under the same contract will be offered; and, although the first bale brought a fair market price, many would like to know how much more than the price obtained did it cost to raise it. Who can and will answer this important question—the question that is to test the practical working of free over slave labor? Possibly some of the enthusiastic "free labor" men will take the trouble to find out and give the information desired.

SEPTEMBER 12—Evening.

The account of the disaster at Sabine Pass, by the Herald's correspondent with the expedition, sent hereto-with, will be found of the greatest interest. The affair is most unfortunate; not that the loss is great; but we not only are delayed, but have furnished the rebels some fine ordnance wherewith to make the position still stronger than it formerly was. It is very evident that the naval force was not adequate to the occasion, either in number of vessels or their character. They were canal and ferry boats—very good for the purpose for which they were constructed, but not for men of war. We shall have to try it again.

The First Bale of Cotton of the Crop of 1863.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 8.]

The first bale of cotton of the growth of 1863, and the first bale of new crop in market, was received yesterday by Messrs. Pratt & Davis. It was raised on and from the plantation of Judge P. A. Rost, near the Red church, twenty-five miles above the city. Three gentlemen are working this estate, which has for the last third of a century been devoted to the cultivation of sugar. Our citizens need not be reminded that this is one of the estates of the late John Noel Fortenau. The bale of cotton appears to have been well handled and ginned, classes eight middling, and, being the first of the season, will, as heretofore, command a very high price.

CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Steamship McClellan.

NEWS TO WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

The Terrible Explosion of the Magazine in Fort Johnson.

New Heavy Gun Batteries to Command the City.

Napoleonic Order of General Gillmore, &c., &c., &c.

The United States steamship McClellan, Captain Gray, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Hilton Head 16th, and Morris Island 16th, at a quarter past ten A. M. She brought a mail, a number of passengers and one hundred rebel prisoners taken at Fort Wagner.

General Gillmore was busy mounting heavy guns at Fort Wagner and Cummings Point to bombard Charleston city with, and was somewhat annoyed by the rebel fire from James Island. The casualties on the Union side were few.

Fort Sumter was yet in the hands of the rebels. The siege was progressing favorably.

The steamer Powhatan was to leave Hilton Head on the 16th, with the prize iron-clad Atlanta in tow, for New York. The McClellan brought the following passengers:—Colonel R. H. Jackson, Colonel J. B. Howell, Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Hall, Captain R. F. Clark, Captain C. C. Carpenter, United States Navy; Surgeon William S. Robinson, Lieutenant C. F. Knapp, Lieutenant N. G. Parker, Lieutenant W. G. Tompkins, Theodore R. Davis, B. E. Carr, H. C. Dickinson—and forty-eight in the steerage.

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch.

HOMES ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

There has been a lull in active operations since Sunday last, at which time the naval assault on Fort Sumter occurred, the particulars of which are already familiar to your readers. Since that unfortunate affair the navy has remained perfectly quiet. Not a hostile gun has been fired by them, or indeed by the land forces, since our occupation of the northern part of the island, if I may except an experimental shot against Fort Johnson yesterday. Although we on shore are not engaged in hammering away at the rebels, it must not be taken for granted that our forces are idle. Important work is being performed, and our large fatigue parties are by no means idle, day or night. Precisely how the troops are now engaged it will do the public no good to know, and a knowledge of it might be of no small service to the rebels. The anxious public may rely upon it that Gillmore appreciates the value of time, and knows well how to use it to the best advantage. Not an instant is lost, and the public may expect in due time to see the glorious fruits of his labors and vigor.

GENERAL GILLMORE'S NAPOLEONIC GENERAL ORDER.

The following is a general order issued yesterday by General Gillmore to the troops in the department, a copy of which is to be placed in the hands of each officer and soldier who has participated in the glorious campaign just closed. It has the true ring, and will pass current anywhere. The General is quite as eloquent and effective with his pen as he has proved successful and persuasive with his sword. Beauregard will give confirmatory evidence on this point, if he can ever be found in an amiable and cheerful mood again. He has felt the points of both weapons, and ought to be a good witness in the matter. But to the general order:—

GENERAL ORDERS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 15, 1863.

It is with no ordinary feeling of gratification and pride that the Brigadier General commanding is enabled to congratulate this army upon the great success which has crowned the enterprise in which it has been engaged. Fort Sumter is destroyed. The scene where our country's flag suffered its first dishonor you have made the theatre of one of its proudest triumphs.

The fort has been in the possession of the enemy for more than two years, has been his pride and boast, has been strengthened by every appliance known to military science, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant fleet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crumbled to ruins, its formidable batteries are silenced, and, though a hostile flag still floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreck.

Fort Wagner and Gregg—works rendered memorable by their protracted resistance and the sacrifice of life by the prolonged siege—have also been wrested from the enemy by your persevering courage and skill, and the graves of your fallen comrades rescued from desecration and contumely.

You now hold in undisputed possession the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of your artillery from the very spot where the first shot was fired in your country's flag and the first blow was struck in the present rebellion itself was inaugurated.

To you—the officers and soldiers of this command—and to the gallant navy which has co-operated with you, are due the thanks of your commander and your country. You were called upon to encounter untold privations and dangers, to undergo unremitting and exhausting labors—to sustain severe and disheartening reverses. How nobly your patriotism and zeal have responded to the call the results of the campaign will show, and your commanding general gratefully bears witness.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Some of these days the rebel chieftains will admit that General Gillmore's assurance to his troops, that "the city and harbor of Charleston now lie at the mercy of our artillery," is painfully true to them. It will be brought home to them through the hard arguments of Parrott's bursting shells, which may not easily be misunderstood by the dullest rebel in that haughty city. There are still other new theories in heavy ordnance and military engineering to be demonstrated before this campaign is finally terminated. They are not unlikely to result quite as successfully as those already tested.

ANOTHER REBEL MAGAZINE EXPLODED.

Yesterday morning a tremendous explosion occurred in one of the rebel batteries, on Sand Point, near Fort Johnson, which, for a while, made "every thing tremble" miles around. It undoubtedly proceeded from one of the large magazines which the rebels have been so vigorously engaged in constructing for a long time back near Battery Simpkins. Of course the cause of the explosion is not known; but its results are plainly visible. The magazine is obliterated, the parapet of the battery is demolished, the guns are nearly all dismounted, and things look badly for Dixie all around Johnsonville. It is not unlikely that some of the rebels went up with the magazine. This is a suggestive remark, thrown out for the benefit of special artists. How they went up, and in precisely how many fragments, we must rely on the artists to show us.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT NORTH.

Lieut. Colonel Jackson goes North in the McClellan to-day, having in charge one hundred rebel prisoners, taken of operations on Morris Island. They are to be delivered to the Provost Marshal in New York, to be placed in safe keeping until exchanged. Another detachment of about one hundred will be sent North on the Fulton to-morrow, in the custody of Major Oscar V. Dayton, of Gen. Gillmore's staff. The prisoners are principally North Carolinians and Georgians—the South Carolinian chivalry being generally located in places inaccessible to our brave boys, and consequently do not figure very extensively in the present invasion. There are a few South Carolina soldiers among the captives, principally Germans and Irishmen—the South Carolina regulars being made up from the foreign element, the real F. F. S. C.s furnishing the officers, who always manage to escape capture by dint of rapid locomotion. There are a large number of men among the prisoners who will gladly take the oath of allegiance to the government, and return to their homes, never to enter the rebel service again. Quite a large proportion of the North Carolinians may be placed in this category, and quite a number of the Georgians. The South Carolinians will, for the most part, gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to leave the rebel service, although they may not be anxious to take the obligations of the oath; on the whole, they may fairly represent the rebel army in this quarter.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES F. HALL.

The Provost Marshal General of the Department, Col. Hall, goes North on the McClellan, bearing the remains of his little daughter, Ellie, who died at Hilton Head last spring. He has a leave of absence to transact important business connected with his department, and will be absent, we hope, but a short time. His administration of the affairs of his department has given universal satisfaction. Capable and efficient in the transaction of the delicate and laborious business of his office, a terror to evil doers, and a friend to the distressed of whatever color or garb, he has, by his courteous and genial manners, firmly fixed himself in the confidence and respect of all. We shall miss him, and count the days until his return. As your correspondent, in company with the representatives of other papers on the island, was a prisoner of State under his paternal care, I can pretend with some degree of confidence to speak by the book. I have been there, and cheerfully place on record my certificate as to his popularity, endorsed by all the correspondents in the department.

GENERAL STEVENSON.

Brigadier General Thomas H. Stevenson called on Monday in the Merrimac for home, on sick leave. Captain Clark and Lieutenant Fred. Fawyer, aide-de-camp, follow him on the McClellan. General Stevenson will deserves a long leave of absence, as he has splendidly performed his duties, both on James Island and in the siege of Sumter—duties that have worn him out by their exhaustive demands day and night. We shall anxiously wait to hear of his complete restoration to health and of his arrival in the department again.

THE REBEL BATTERIES SILENT.

Since our occupation of Cummings' Point the enemy's batteries on Sullivan's Island and James Island have maintained a most regular, and at times exceedingly vigorous, fire upon our force at that point and in Wagner. The batteries on either side fire alternately, and manage to keep one shell in the air nearly all the time. Their fire is heavier during the night, when our fatigue parties are at work erecting defensive and offensive batteries looking city-ward. But our men are so well covered now that the casualties are remarkably slight, and will gradually decrease as our protective works are enlarged and perfected. We have not fired any shots in return as yet. Powder is wasted in this desultory firing, and we gain nothing.

THE RHIC RAINBRIDGE.

In a recent letter I reported the arrival of the United States brig Rainbridge, on the authority of a naval officer. It was not until several days after my letter had been sent North that the loss of the Rainbridge was reported here. It was not until then that I learned the vessel which I believed to be the Rainbridge was another man-of-war, the John Adams. I inadvertently failed to correct the report in my next communication, and have thereby, I fear, excited false hopes in many as to the safety of the ship and her precious cargo. No intelligence has been received here, I regret to say, which will throw additional light on the fate of the Rainbridge. We have only the reports which we find in the New York papers.

There is nothing doing in naval affairs in this quarter. I believe that there are prospects of some degree of activity before long. Whatever occurs shall be duly and promptly detailed in my correspondence.

The gunboat Ottawa, Lieut. Com. Whiting, arrived here from Fortress Monroe this morning, bringing us the glorious news from the Southwest. We are consequently in very good spirits, and somewhat desirous of doing a little towards finishing our work about Charleston, in the expeditious manner Rosecrans performed his little affair at Chattanooga. But we are not so rapid here I fear.

CASUALTIES.

September 9—Thomas Mack, Fourth New Hampshire, simple fracture right fibula by torpedo. Died September 10.

September 10—Peter Riley, Third Rhode Island, Co. M, right leg amputated.

David H. Gunkle, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Co. C, injured in left thigh. Dead.

September 12—John R. Fordice, Thirty-ninth Illinois, Co. B, left thigh amputated.

Zachariah Clancy, Sixty-second Ohio, Co. D, contusion right knee.

Alonzo Smith, Ninth Maine, Co. E, both thighs fractured. Dead.

John Ryan, One Hundred and Seventeenth New York, Co. F, shell wound in lung. Dead.

A Railroad Superintendent Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement—$40,000 Involved.

Edwin Noyes, Superintendent and Acting President of the Maine Central Railroad, was taken into custody at the Astor House yesterday, by detective Macdougal, on a charge of embezzlement. The complaint against Noyes is made by the directors of the above railroad company, who allege that the accused is a defaulter to the extent of $40,000. The arrest was made on a requisition from Governor Coburn, and the documents in the case have just arrived in time to prevent Noyes from sailing to Europe in the steamer which left at noon. Sixty-one thousand missing funds was found upon the person of the fugitive, and the balance, which is principally invested in United States securities, will probably be recovered during the week. Noyes fled to Canada first after having made the above movements were known, but returned in a few days and came on to New York for the purpose of taking the steamer for Liverpool. The accused is a man of more than ordinary abilities. He went East yesterday afternoon in the custody of officer Macdougal and one of the Maine officials.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—Yesterday morning, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, the new steamboat Eliza Hancock was launched from Allison's ship yard, at the foot of Greene street, Jersey City, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The hull is built of the best red oached white oak, and diagonally braced with iron bolts from stem to stern. The dimensions are as follows:—Length of keel, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; 161½ feet over all, and will measure 875 tons burthen. The engine, which is to be built by Murphy & Co., of New York, will be very powerful, and will have a cylinder of forty inches in diameter with nine feet stroke, and five hundred and twenty horse power. The Eliza Hancock was built expressly for towing passenger purposes, and will be used chiefly for towing ocean-going steamers between Sandy Hook and Quarantine. She is owned by J. A. Jessup & Son, Peter Rowe, and, when completed, which will be in five weeks, will cost $16,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19—6 P. M.

Gold rose again to-day. It touched 135 several times in the course of the day, relapsing from that point ⅛ a ¼ per cent. Exchange was 1.18 a 1.18½. Yesterday bills were lower than gold. To-day the inquiry for exchange was active, and the leading drawers were not anxious to draw at the quotations.

Money is easy; call loans 6 per cent to good borrowers and 7 to the speculators of the street. Debt certificates are ⅛ better.

The business of the Stock Exchange was larger to-day than yesterday, and there was more animation in the market, though, as usual on Saturdays, there were no afternoon sessions of the boards. New York Central rose 2 per cent, on an alleged "secret tip;" Erie rose ¼; Erie preferred ¾, Southern old ⅛, Michigan Central ¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg ⅛, Prairie du Chien 1½, Mississippi and Missouri 2. On the other hand, Hudson declined 1½, Harlem 1, Illinois Central ½, Rock Island ⅛. Governments were dull; Missouri State sixes ¼ lower. Quicksilver improved 1½ per cent, and was in fair demand. At the close of the board the market showed signs of weakness, and prices fell off ¼ a ½ per cent all round. But at the one P. M. session of the public board the dull feeling gave way, and New York Central rose to 138¾, against 135 at the close yesterday. The general list was steady.

The imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New York for the week ending September 18, 1863, were $2,665,655.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1863.

$2000 US 6's, 5-20, c.	102¼	2200 shs Erie RR....	107⅞
50 0 US 6's, 1 yr cer	103½	100 do.....s10	107⅞
9000 do.....new	103½	100 Erie RR pref..b10	105½
5000 Dicks ex-Coupon.	108¼	300 do.....c	105½
2000 Illinois war loan	100	1900 Hudson Riv RR.	137¾
7000 Tenn 6's, '90..	64½	200 do.....s10	137
10950 do.....c	64½	450 do.....b30	137¾
11000 Missouri 6's....	69	50 do.....s30	137
2000 Mich 6's, '70..	100	500 do.....s30	136
5000 Ohio&MissRR cifs.	33	100 do.....	137
3000 do.....c	32½	200 Harlem RR.....	140⅛
5000 N Y City 6's....	108	500 do.....	140¼
1000 C,B&Q 8 p c bd.	120	1000 do.....b10	140
1000 Mich So 2d m..	109½	600 do.....	144
2000 Ill Cen RR bds	117	600 do.....	143½
2000 Alt&Ill m bds.	88	150 Mich Cen RR....	118½
10000 Chi & N W 2d m	60	1600 MichSouNindRR	90⅜
2000 Chi&NW int bds	83	500 do.....	90⅜
2000 H&StJo 1st m b	83	500 do.....	90⅜
5000 P, Ft W&Chi 3d.	85	1000 do.....b10	90¾
2000 Ind Bl&W 1st m	106	2000 do.....s30	90¾
5000 Clev & Pitts m bd	92	200 do.....s30	90
25000 Miss & Mo 1 g.	60	200 do.....b10	90⅜
47000 American gold	133½	100 do.....	90⅜
25000 do.....	133½	1000 Mic So N I gr s.	129
70000 do.....	134	60 Ill Cen full stock.	112⅜
10 shs Am Ex Bank.	107½	1250 Ill cen bn scrip.	105
10 Hanover Bank....	99	50 Panama RR.....	128
250 Canton Company.	32½	800 Ill Central RR	128
100 do.....	32½	100 do.....	124½
10 Fet & Hud Can Co	100	350 do.....	125
450 Cum Coal Co pref	31	100 do.....b30	125
100 do.....	30½	100 Clev & Pitts RR..	99½
500 Q'Skilver M'g Co.	05½	2000 do.....	99¼
100 do.....	05½	300 do.....s60	98
100 do.....	06	200 do.....b30	99⅜
200 do.....b30	06½	900 do.....b10	99⅛
200 do.....b10	06⅜	600 Cal & Chi RR....	107
50 Cen Am Transit Co	27	100 Clev & Tol RR....	117½
3850 N Y Central RR	137½	100 Chi & Rk Is RR	108½
4800 do.....	137¾	350 do.....	108¼
150 do.....s30	137	100 do.....b10	108½
50 do.....b30	137½	300 do.....	108
500 do.....s30	137¼	400 do.....	109
50 do.....s10	137⅜	100 do.....s10	109½
2450 do.....	137½	100 do.....s30	109
300 do.....s10	137⅝	200 do.....b30	109⅝
60 do.....b5	137¾	100 do.....	70
900 do.....b30	138	200 Toledo & Wab RR	72
50 do.....s30	138½	100 Pitt,Ft W& Chi RR	81½
50 Nor & Wor RR....	92	100 do.....	82
25 do.....	93	700 Alton&SterlingRR	69
1800 Reading RR.....	117¾	200 Chi & N W RR	37
3400 Erie RR.....	108	100 do.....s60	38½
100 do.....b15	108½	100 do.....	38¾
100 do.....b30	108	100 do.....b10	37
500 do.....b10	108	200 Chi & Alt RR....	82
100 do.....b15	108	400 Mis&MissurRR	38
1200 do.....	107½		

Salsa at the Public Board.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

850 shs Cum Coal....	31	2250 shs Erie RR.....	107⅝
400 do.....s3	34	600 Harlem RR.....	140⅛
200 Bucks Co Ld Co.s60	1½	1200 do.....	140⅜
5000 do.....s10	1½	200 do.....s3	140⅜
200 Fet & Hud Can Co	100	1650 do.....b5	140⅜
200 N Y Central RR	137⅝	200 Reading RR.....	117⅜
500 do.....b5	137⅞	800 do.....	117⅜
200 do.....s5	137⅜	500 do.....b5	117⅝
100 do.....s10	137⅜	100 Shel Co & N I RR	99½
300 do.....s5	137⅜	100 do.....s	99½
100 do.....s30	138	100 do.....s	99⅜
100 do.....b5	138	100 do.....	99⅛
2500 do.....	138	100 do.....	99⅜
100 do.....	137⅝	250 do.....	99⅜
1600 do.....s30	138¼	200 do.....s3	99⅜
100 do.....	138	1450 do.....	99¼
200 do.....b5	137⅝	100 Illinois Cen RR..	124⅛
100 Erie RR.....	107⅜	200 Clev&Pitts RR.s0	99⅜
100 do.....s3	107⅜	600 do.....	99⅛
100 do.....b30	107⅜	200 do.....s3	99⅜
600 do.....s3	107⅜	600 Galena & Chi RR.	107⅛
400 do.....b3	107⅜	200 do.....b3	107⅛
100 do.....s30	107⅜	500 do.....	107⅜
200 do.....b3	107⅜	200 Chi & Rock Is RR	103½
50 do.....c	107⅜	250 do.....	103⅝
100 do.....b3	107⅜	100 Chi & North'n RR	89½
200 do.....b3	107⅜	100 Pitts&FWaCh.s3	81⅜

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19—9 P. M.

Flour has been quite active to-day, influenced by the rise in gold, prices have generally advanced 10c. per bbl. Receipts limited. Rye flour has been in more request, at prices, $5 a $5 35 per bbl. Corn meal firm, with a light stock and a fair demand.

Wheat has been in lively demand and generally 2c. per bushel higher, with a moderate supply offering.

Corn has been actively sought after, partly on speculation, and prices of sound Western mixed have advanced, closing buoyantly at 75c.

Rye has been steady, but quiet.

Barley less active, but held firmly.

Oats quiet at about former quotations.

Ashes are saleable and firm, stock, 664 bbls.

Cotton very firm and buoyant, with a fair inquiry.

Provisions saleable and steady; new mess pork, $13 75 a $13 80; plain mess beef, $10 50 a $13 50; prime lard, 10½c. a 10¾c.; State butter, 16c. a 22c.; cheese, 9½c. a 13c.

Seed Oil is up to $1 20 a $1 22, and spirits turpentine $2 75 a $2 80, with a rising tendency.

Whiskey is steady at 50c. a 50½c. sales 450 bbls.

Freights less active, but quoted firm.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ACKERSON—SMITH.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday, September 14, by the Rev. J. A. Todd, Mr. W. A. Ackerson to Miss Annie, only daughter of Jacob B. Smith. No cards.

APPLEBY—CURTIS.—In St. Paul's church, Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, September 17, by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Beach, J. Chas. Appleby to Julia Maria Curtis, daughter of the late Wm. H. Curtis, of Hoboken.

FLOSTRON—GIRVAN.—On Wednesday, September 16, at St. Luke's church, by the Rev. Mr. Tuthill, Alfred Joseph Flostron to Mary Ann Stiles, youngest daughter of T. G. Girvan.

GRANT—STEWART.—On Friday, September 18, at Woodburn, the residence of Thomas A. Scott, by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, D. B. Grant, of this city, to Miss Rebecca Douglas Stewart, of Philadelphia.

HOAG—LOVE.—On Saturday, September 19, by the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, Mr. A. J. Hoag, eldest son of Mr. Hoag, to Miss Mary Love, eldest daughter of Samuel Love, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

May flowers be strewn on your pathway,
And storms never lower to disturb;
May heaven its choicest blessings display
O'er your life as on yours bridal day.

JACKSON—MCFARLAN.—On Thursday, September 17, at the residence of the bride's father, C. H. McLonald, Esq., by Rev. A. Mc Willis, John Jackson, of Guelph, Canada, to Lizzie A. McFarlan, of Brooklyn.

LOBDELL—HOWE.—On Thursday evening, September 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, David P. Lobdell, of Ottawa, C. W., to Burn, daughter of the late Thomas Howe, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

Other papers please copy.

PABOR—DUREY.—At Harlem, on Friday, September 11, by the Rev. S. Bowne, Jr., William E. Pabor to Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of Joseph Durey, Esq. No cards.

Died.

AMES—At the New York Hospital, after a lingering illness, Patrick Ames, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also those of his brother William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 12 Mulberry street, on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

BARNARD—On Friday, September 18, John Bernard, member of the Seventeenth New York Volunteers, aged 28 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 225 East Nineteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BIRCH—On Saturday, September 19, Ella Louisa, daughter of Isaac C. and Sarah D. Birch, aged 1 year 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 Market street. The remains will be taken to New York Bay Cemetery.

BYRNE—On Friday, September 18, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary A. Byrne, in the 64th year of her age, formerly of Ballyvoluck, parish Newgrove, county of Cork, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 West Thirteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, at half past one o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

BIANCHI.—On Saturday, September 19, Benjamin F. Bianchi, son of the late Francis Bianchi, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, September 21, at one o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Therese Bianchi.

BROOK.—On Friday, September 18, Thomas Brook, a native of the town of Ballinasloe, county Roscommon, Ireland.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Bellevue Hospital, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

BYRNE.—On Saturday, September 19, Edward Byrne, aged 20 years.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Excelsior Engine Company, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 24 Eldridge street.

BONNEAU.—On Saturday, September 19, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Francis Bonneau, Jr., aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

CHATMAN.—At Bonnetcarre, La., on Monday, September 7, in the service of his country, Corporal Abram P. Chatman, Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ironsides regiment, New York State Volunteers, aged 20 years, 9 months and 11 days.

CRAFT.—On Friday, September 18, Mary, wife of Andrew Craft, Jr., aged 26 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eleventh Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed church, Norfolk street, near Stanton, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Lutheran Cemetery.

COLORD.—On Friday, September 18, Florence Colord, youngest daughter of Benjamin A. and Cynthia J. Colord, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 107 West Broadway, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

DEVLIN.—At West Farms, on Saturday, September 19, Mary, widow of Michael Devlin, aged 45 years, 9 months and 15 days.

May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, West Farms, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

DEVLIN.—On Friday, September 18, at the residence of his parents, 38 Essex street, James Wilson Devlin, eldest son of Samuel and Hannah Devlin, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncles, James, Andrew and William Devlin, are requested to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, 89 Forsyth street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FENNELLY.—On Friday, September 18, of diphtheria, Manus, son of Richard Fennelly, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from Fifty-second street, west of Eleventh avenue.

FLOYD.—On Saturday, September 19, after a severe illness, Annie Louise, infant daughter of Wm. R. and Annie S. Floyd, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

GWYN.—On Friday, September 18, after a long and severe illness, William R. Gwyn, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the N. Y. B. Bookbinders' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 172 Broome street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

GANNON.—On Friday, September 18, Bridget Gannon, wife of Chas. Gannon, and daughter of the late Andrew O'Connor, of Cortlandt street, aged 30 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family and those of her brother-in-law, William Jennott, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 30 New Bowery, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GORMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 64 Bedford street, on Saturday afternoon, September 19, at two o'clock, Freeman William Gorman, in the 50th year of his age, son of John L. J. Gourgas, of New York.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the church of St. John's church, Varick street, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock. The remains will be conveyed from the church to the New York Bay Cemetery.

HALLOCK.—On Thursday, September 17, John C. Hallock, aged 35 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Daniel L. Hallock, 697 Third avenue, without further invitation.

HORAN.—On Saturday, September 19, Michael Horan, a native of Caherciveen, county Kerry, Ireland, aged 34 years.

His friends are requested to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 31 New Bowery.

JENKS.—On Thursday, September 17, Evelyn, youngest daughter of Joseph J. and Rachel Jennings, aged 1 year, 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Keystone Lodge No. 236 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 107 Allen street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

JORDAN.—At his residence, 481 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, Frederick Jordan, of the Fourteenth regiment New York State Militia, son of James and Mary Ann Jordan, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family and the officers, members and ex-members of the regiment are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

KNAPPER.—On Thursday, September 17, of consumption, Ferdinand Knapper, aged 32 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Hose Company, No. 49, and the members of the Fire Department, in general, also members of the Greenwich Guard, and First Ward Guard, the members of the Hermanie Lodge No. 109, F. and A. M., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 Greenwich street, this (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

KELLEY.—On Friday, September 18, after a lingering illness, J. W. Kelley, aged 31 years.

His friends and acquaintances, the members of Company H, also those of Company F, Twelfth regiment New York State Militia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral in uniform, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 East Thirty-second street.

LE NARD.—On Saturday September 19, Julia, daughter of Michael and Julia Leonard, aged 18 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from 123 East Twenty-sixth street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—On a New Orleans, on Wednesday, September 9, Jacob Rich Lockwood, eldest son of Eliza and the late John H. Lockwood, aged 29 years, 4 months and 5 days.

LESOURT.—Shot, on the banks of the Rappahannock, while reconnoitering within the enemies lines, on Tuesday evening, September 1, Lieutenant Fractus S. Lesourt, son of Augustus W. and Eliza S. Leggett, of Waterford, Oakland county, Michigan.

MOONEY.—On Saturday, September 19, of scarlet fever, Wentworth, youngest daughter of Thomas and Sarah Mooney, aged 2 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 643 Washington street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MURPHY.—On Thursday, September 17, Hart A. Murphy, daughter of John and Catharine Murphy, aged 2 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 334 Washington street.

MCFEETERS.—Suddenly, on Friday, September 18, Mrs. M. L. McFeeters, wife of Robert McFeeters, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Frank Bowman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, from her late residence, Franklin avenue, two doors south of De Kalb, west side. De Kalb avenue cars pass within two doors of the house. Also the members of Normal Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 523, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in waiting for the members of the Lodge at Fulton ferry, Brooklyn side, at one o'clock, to convey them to the house.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

MCLEAN.—On Saturday morning, September 19, John McLean, aged 56 years.

His disease was contracted in the trenches on Morris Island, while in the discharge of his duties as member of Company A, Colonel Serrell's regiment, First Engineers, N. Y. S. V. The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, to Greenwood, from his late residence 127 West Twenty-seventh street.

Montreal papers please copy.

MCCAULEY.—On Friday, September 18, after a short illness, James McCauley, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his brother's residence, 45 Baxter street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—On Saturday, September 19, Edmon O'Brien in the 66th year of his age, a native of the parish of Castle Island, county Kerry, Ireland.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 22 Mulberry street, on Monday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

RYRE.—At four o'clock on Saturday morning, September 19, Lydia Ryer, aged 49 years and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 151 Charles street, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock. The friends are requested to attend without further notice.

ROONEY.—On Friday, September 18, Sarah Jane, daughter of Dennis and Annie Cooney, aged 8 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 35 Allen street.

SCHECKER.—On Saturday, September 19, John H., N., William Sammis, son of John C. Scheeker, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from Nos. 42 and 44 Nassau street.

SMITH.—On Friday, September 18, Margaret Smith, a native of the parish of Drumreilly, Townland of Tuam, county Leitrim, Ireland, aged 18 years, 9 months and 22 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, also those of her brother-in-law, Edward Quinn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 334 First avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, September 18, Kate, the beloved daughter of John Walsh, aged 8 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Robert Douglass, No. 63 Douglass street, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WOLLENHAUPT.—After a short illness, on Friday evening, September 18, Hermann A. Wollenhaupt.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, September 21, at eleven o'clock, from his late residence, No. 709 Second avenue, corner of Fiftieth street, without further notice. The American Musical Fund Society will please take notice.

WELLER.—Departed this life, on Thursday morning, September 17, after a short and painful illness, Lucy Ann Weller, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 236 Fourth street, between North Eighth and Ninth, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

WOLLENHAUPT.—On Friday, September 18, after a short sickness, Herman A. Wollenhaupt, aged 35 years.

The members of the American Musical Fund Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 709 Second avenue, corner of Fiftieth street, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. By order,

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hecla	Liverpool	Sept 5	New York
Arabia	Liverpool	Sept 5	New York
America	Liverpool	Sept 10	Quebec
China	Liverpool	Sept 12	New York
Chalia	Galway	Sept 15	Boston
City of Washington	Liverpool	Sept 16	New York
Bremen	Southampton	Sept 16	New York
Europa	Liverpool	Sept 19	Boston
Kangaroo	Liverpool	Sept 19	New York
City of London	Liverpool	Sept 23	New York
Persia	Liverpool	Sept 26	New York
Columbia	Galway	Sept 29	New York
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	Sept 30	New York
Africa	Liverpool	Oct 3	Boston
FOR EUROPE.			
Adriatic	New York	Sept 22	Liverpool
Scotia	New York	Sept 23	Liverpool
Hansa	New York	Sept 24	Bremen
Etna	New York	Sept 26	Liverpool
Damascus	Quebec	Sept 26	Liverpool
Arabia	Boston	Sept 30	Liverpool
Hammonia	New York	Oct 1	Hamburg
City of Manchester	New York	Oct 13	Liverpool
America	Quebec	Oct 3	Liverpool
Anglia	Boston	Oct 6	Galway
China	New York	Oct 7	Liverpool
Bremen	New York	Oct 10	Bremen
City of Washington	New York	Oct 10	Liverpool
Saxonia	New York	Oct 17	Hamburg
City of London	New York	Oct 17	Liverpool
Columbia	New York	Oct 20	Galway
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Ocean Queen	New York	Sept 23	Aspinwall
Illinois	New York	Oct 5	San Juan

HAVANA, NASSAU, N. P., KINGSTON, JA., AND NEW ORLEANS.

For Havana—Steamship Roanoke, from New York, Sept 19, at 12 M.

Steamship Eagle, from New York, Sept 23, at 3 PM.

Sun Steamer Star of the Union, from Pantagonet, from New York Sept —. From Kingston, Ja. Sept 5.

For St Domingo City, &c—Steamship Tubal Cain, from New York Sept 12, at 3 P. M.

For Nassau and Havana—Steamship Corsica, from New York Sept 12.

For New Orleans—Steamship Creo'e, from New York Sept —. Via Key West.

Steamship Evening Star, from New York Sept 19, at 3 PM.

Steamship Locust Point, from New York Sept 17, at 3 PM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the NEW YORK HERALD *should be sealed.*

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 45	MOON SETS	eve 11 15
SUN SETS	6 02	HIGH WATER	morn 1 10

Port of New York, September 19, 1863.

CLEARED

Steamship Saladin (Br), Saladin, Kingston, Ja—Walden & Hoole.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana—Ludlam, Heinecken & Co.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New Orleans—James A Baynor.

Steamship Trade Wind, Delany, Port Royal—P N Spofford.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland—H B Cromwell & Co.

Ship Emil (Ham), Boorman, Rotterdam via Baltimore—Ruger Bros.

Bark Augusta (Brem), Wenke, Bremen via Harburg—Sloman & Boge.

Bark Anna (Br), Lothrop, Gambia via Boston—E B Crocker.

Bark Lexington (Prus), Bearse, Buenos Ayres—J Norton, Jr.

Bark J C Rahming, Borgefeldt, Nassau—J C Rahming.

Brig John & Elizabeth (Br), Hubbard, Cork—J Hughes.

Brig Robert Bruce (Br), Claypool, Matamoras—O K King & Co.

Brig Rout Mowe, Hotchkiss, Demarara—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Coroneola (Br), Salter, St Johns, NF—D R Dowolf.

Brig Louisa (Br), Harris, Harbor Grace—A Smithers & Co.

Brig Lapwing, Overman, Philadelphia—J W Elwell & Co.

Brig Dani Boone, Parks, Portland.

Schr Fearless, Hall, Havana.

Schr Ida May (Br), Outhouse, St Johns, NF—P I Morlas & Sons.

Schr Comet (Br), Geer, St John, NB—D R Dowolf.

Schr A Kelly, Kelly, Charleston—Bentley Smith & Co.

Schr Catharine, Land, Watch Spring, Va—F O Benton's Sons.

Schr West Wind, Bennett, Washington.

Schr L B Cowperthwait, Rogers, Washington—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Moonlight, Terry, Washington—Tupper & Brattle.

Schr Margaret Plator, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del—T L Gordon.

Schr Mary Tice, Philadelphia—J W Mellee.

Schr Marion, Brannan, Philadelphia—J W Mellee.

Schr C & W Hughes, Gaskey, Philadelphia.

Schr A Sawyer, Curtis, Rondout.

Schr Sarah, Hale, Gardiner, Me—W S Brown & Co.

Schr Terro, Pollock, Kennebec—W S Brown & Co.

Schr Maria Lane, Frost, Rockland—W S Brown & Co.

Schr Ann Amelia Hallock, Hallowell—Ferguson & Wood.

Schr J Bell, Buck, Portsmouth—W S Brown & Co.

Schr A Jamesson, Jamesson, Boston—W S Brown & Co.

Schr N Berry, Mills, Boston—W S Brown & Co.

Schr Plymouth Rock, Allen, Dayton—J E Dayton.

Schr Maria Louisa, Dobbins, Rockland—Kemp.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, New London—H S Rackett & Son.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cuddy, Baltimore.

Steamer Vine and, Mand, Millville, NJ.

ARRIVED

Steamship City of Cork (Br), Tibbetts, Liverpool, Sept 5, and Queenstown 7th, at 2.15 PM, with mails and 600 steerage passengers. Sept 19, at 6 PM, 68 miles W of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a steamer, supposed the Kangaroo bound in; 14th, at 5 30 AM, lat 47 05, lon 23 30, passed the Cuba for Liverpool; 15th, 5 PM, lat 44 23, lon 33 33, passed steamship City of Limerick, bence for Liverpool, and 17th, bark Joon Hull, bound E.

Steamship Columbia, Dalton, New Orleans, Sept 13, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed in the river steamer Creole, and Texas Scout bound to New Orleans. Had heavy weather all the passage.

Steamship Mel'eilan (U S transport), Gray, Hilton Head Sept 16, and Morris Island 16th, at 6 PM, spoke steamer Whitehead, bence for Charleston Bar. The steamer Pocahontas was to leave Hilton Head 16th with the priest from Mad Ai sails in tow for New York. The McClellan brigs a mail.

Ship Adriatic, Moore, London and Isle of Wight, Aug 11, with mdse and 123 passengers to E K Morgan. Sept 9, lat 41 4, lon 66 20, spoke Br ship William Wilson, 9 days from Montreal for Liverpool; 11th, lat 41 58, lon 64 51, spoke Br steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Dungeon (Br), Lewis, Cienfuegos, Aug 20, with molasses and sugar. Sept 3, in the Bahama NNE 20 miles, spoke schr Mary Clinton, hence for Vera Cruz, 31 days out. Sept 2, lat 22 22, lon 84 51, spoke brig Agnes, of Glas ow from Jamaica for Liverpool. On 30th Aug, in lat 31 12, lon 81 14, had light squally weather; at 4 PM, saw two water spouts making up a short distance to windward, and coming directly towards the ship. When about two miles of the top of the nearest one appeared in a squall, but the ship was turned into a whirlwind and came rushing along; at the time the ship felt the breeze, and by keeping her off the spout passed by to windward. The other spout (and it was a very large one) passed directly for the vessel, but before reaching it it was lost in a squall, and the only effect felt was a very heavy rain.

Bark Bulton (of Yarmouth, NS), Kellum, London, 42 days, with mdse, to Thos Dunham. 7th inst, on the Banks, spoke schr East Wind, of Provincetown, fishing; had 1300 quintals of fish.

Bark Kelestad (Norw), Werge, Hamburg, 52 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Weidhorn.

Bark Augusta & Jeanette (Prus), Schwerdtfeger, Leghorn 60 days, and Gibraltar 45 days, with mdse, to Fabbricotti Bros.

Brig Mary (Br), Martin, Ponce, PR, 20 days, with sugar and cotton, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig H F Gothlerd (of Turks Island), Brown, Aquin, Sept 4, with logwood, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Judge Halliday, Ryder, Havana, 17 days, with molasses, to H B Brown & Co. Has had heavy northerly weather. Simon Gerver, first officer, of Canada, died in the hospital at Havana on 11th inst, and also Peter Gugon, steward, on 25th, and Robt Smith, of Liverpool, a seaman, on the 11th Sept, at sea.

Brig J Congdon (Br), Norris, Maitland, NS, 10 days, with plaster, to H J & D Dowolf.

Schr Tropic Bird (Br), McDougall, Mantanzas, 18 days with sugar, to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Ann D. Jackson, Georgetown, DC, 4 days.

Schr J Jones, Stout, Baltimore, 4 days.

Schr Saml Gilman, Orowell, Boston, 3 days.

Schr J W. Faulkner, Boston, 3 days.

Schr Ann Flower, Lovell, Boston for Albany.

Schr Wm Peyton, Dewey, Bristol for Albany.

Schr Dorl Brown, Heald, Fall River. During the late gale split foresail.

Schr O P Stickney, Sherwood, Fall River for Philadelphia

Schr J Ellis Wilson, Ryan, Providence.

Schr L P Smith, Osborn, Providence. Brought to this port captain and crew of schr Leader, capsized off Old Field Light. (See Miscel.)

Schr Wm Penn, Davis, Brighton.

Schr Anna Sheppard, Looker, Norwich.

Schr Transit, Chappell, New London for Albany.

Schr Ada's Felicia, Tongree, Port Ewen for Fawtucket.

Steamer Bolton, Worth, Washington.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence.

Bt brig Mary (of St John, NB), McKellar, from Matanzas, Arrived off Sandy Hook 18th, and was ordered to Boston.

SAILED.

Steamships Germania, City of New York, Evening Star.

Wind at sunset: NNE, with rain.

Miscellaneous.

Steamship City of New York, Capt Kennedy, sailed yesterday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Steamship Vaderland, Capt Ehlers, sailed yesterday for Southampton and Hamburg.

Steamship Evening Star, Capt Bell, sailed yesterday for New Orleans.

Bk Son J W Haviland, Wood, from New York, for St John, NB with a cargo of flour, pork and brick, ran ashore during a thick fog on Year Old Tea Neck, 20th inst, about 7 miles to the Quaco Ledge, Wednesday morning, 9th inst, off same night and put into Holmes' Hole. She has been raised on the marine railway for repairs, and her bottom found to be much cut.

Schr Alfred Alcock, from Alsbia, for Portland, while beating up the East River yesterday, went ashore on the upper end of Blackwell's Island. Was got off by steaming Active.

Schr Leander Mayo, from Fall River for New York, having the pole of Friday, off Old Field Point, was capsized and filled; was in ballast. Her captain and crew were taken off by schr L P Smith, Capt Osborn, from Providence, and brought to this port. Saved nothing from the vessel.

Launched—The superior built ship Nesutan, of 900 tons, was launched from the yard of James O'Donnell, Medford, on the 19th inst. She was built for the California trade, and will load for San Francisco at Boston. She is owned by the builder, James O'Donnell, and will be commanded by Capt Alfred A Lunt.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that on or soon after the 1st of November, the Nun and Can Buoys occupying stations in Newton Harbor and Broad Sound, will be removed to the Winter Quarters and the Spar Buoys at corresponding numbers and colors substituted.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. WINSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, Sept 19, 1863.

Whalemen.

Ship Lapwing, Soule, NB, from at Atlantic Aug 6, on that date was making arrangements to ship oil to New Bedford.

Bark Platina, Allen, of Westport, was at Zanzibar July 23, with 750 bbls sp oil.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Star of the Union, 35 days from Cadiz, and ordered to Boston, Sept 18, 5 miles E of the Lightship (by pilot boat E Nye, No 2).

Foreign Ports.

CIENFUEGOS Aug 26—In port barks Benj Barstow, Snow, Ida, Pitot Pilot, do; M

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework, &c. at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 37 Stanton street, near the Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as child's nurse and seamstress; can speak Spanish and would like to go to Havana. Call for three days at No. 9 Harrison st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY desires such a position in a hotel or widower's family; is fully competent to take entire charge. Good references. Address M. A., station D.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—SITUATION WANTED in a Protestant family, to take care of children. Can give the best of recommendations. Apply at 343 West 23d st., this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as housework or to travel. Call at 204 4th av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 230 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT JAUNdress, who can undertake her business in all its branches; does not wish to go out washing; family washing carefully done. Call at 216 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, back room.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—$3 POSITIVELY MADE FROM 20 cents; urgently needed by every person. Call and examine or ten samples sent free by mail for 50 cents—retails for $1. By S. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham square, N.Y.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED. Apply to Foster Brothers, 272 Bleecker street.

A BOY WANTED—TO APPRENTICE AT THE SIGN painting; age not over 16; must have a taste for lettering or drawing, and bring specimens. Apply to Hoyer & Simpson, 97 Duane st.

AGENTS WANTED—$3 POSITIVELY MADE FROM 20 cents; something urgently needed by every person. Call and examine, or ten samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retails for $1. Full directions and terms by addressing R. L. Wolcott, 170 Chatham square, N.Y.

BILLIARDS.—BOYS WANTED, TO MARK THE GAME of billiards. Apply at Kavanagh's saloon, corner of 10th st. and Broadway.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE JEWELRY AND spectacle business. Apply at 25 John st., spectacle shop.

CLERK WANTED—IN A JEWELRY STORE; ONE who thoroughly understands the business and no other need apply to Geo. C. Allen, 415 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Several first class salesmen for the silks, dress goods, cashmeres and glove departments. Apply to W. K. Peyton, 274 Bowery.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESMEN wanted. Apply to a southwestern city. Good salary paid. Best references required. No others need apply. Call at No. 21 Warren st., up stairs, on the 22d, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CITY.—A physician or druggist for the sale of an approved medical instrument. Inquire of G. Bastian, 835 Broadway corner 13th st., front office up stairs.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A FIRE INSURANCE company. Applicants will please give their names, address and references. None need apply without unexceptional references. Address box 2,924 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—ON A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence near this city, a smart, active young man, capable to fill the position of gardener's assistant. This is a good opening for one of the right sort. Apply with references to J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house; one who has an extensive country trade will be paid a liberal salary. Address A. H., box 105 Herald office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF 18 WANTS A SITUation in a wholesale business; he writes a good hand. Address C. M. H., care of Brown, Wilson & Fisher, 19 Wall street.

WANTED—SIX GOOD AGENTS, TO VISIT THE PRINcipal cities and sell a new and popular article of stationery and other goods. Inquire of N. C. Boardman, 81 John street.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE HORSE AND wagon, and work in the store. Address box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO ACT AS PORTER in a wholesale store. Address box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY, AGED 12 TO 15 YEARS, IN AN office; must be acquainted with the city, and give good references. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, on Monday, at North River Warehousing Co., foot 22d st., North River.

WANTED—A MAN IN A GROCERY STORE. A German preferred. One who understands taking care of horses and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references required. Apply at 733 6th ave. corner 42d st., to Macy & Co.

WANTED—A BOY, WHO HAS WORKED AT SILVER ornament making. Also, an errand boy. Apply to George Smith, Heraldic Chaser, 219 Canal st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

WANTED—A SOBER YOUNG MAN, TO OPEN oysters and wait on table, at the Oyster House, 109 Bowery.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN AN AUCTION HOUSE, a young man, to assist in packing goods and delivery. Testimonials and experience indispensable. Address A. M. 37, Herald office.

WANTED—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, FROM 30 to 40 years of age, to correspond in general, domestic and foreign correspondence. Address box 493 New York Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OF AGE, RESpectably connected and of good address, in the clock department of James A. Hearn & Son, 775 Broadway, above 9th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, FOR THE shawl, cloth and cloak department; also, check and parcel boys. Apply to the retail department. LORD & TAYLOR, 461 to 467 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OF pleasing address, for two or three hours, afternoon and evening. Apply to Mr. Hurd, 35 Chambers st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL, STEADY MAN, TO TAKE the full charge of my piano forte manufactory. Also one more to work at finishing and regulating. Apply to J. P. HALE, 478 Broadway.

THE TRADES

A FEW GOOD SHIRT COTTERS WANTED—AT 65 Duane st., up stairs. Apply to J. & W Lyall

A GOOD TINSMITH WANTED—ACCUSTOMED TO sheet iron and brass work for ships. Apply at 224 West st.

HARNESS MAKERS.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS workmen on harness. None need apply but superior workmen. WOOD GIBSON.

STEAM PIPE COIL MAKER WANTED—A GOOD JOB for a good man. Inquire of the foreman at Baker & Smith's, 180 and 182 Cedar st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ARCHITECT, WHO IS a very useful practical mechanic and draughtsman. Address box 178 Herald office.

SIX GOOD BRICKLAYERS WANTED—APPLY AT 5 Buildings, Broadway, between Second and Third avenues, on Monday morning.

THINNERS, ATTENTION.—WE CAN GIVE CONSTANT employment to thirty or forty good thinners. Address promptly in person to George D. Winchell, Marsh & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TEN BURNISHERS WANTED—ON PLATED KNIVES, spoons and forks; work given out; none but those understanding the business need apply.
JOSEPH HILL, 60 Beekman st., N. Y.

TO HATTERS.—SILK FINISHERS WANTED—AT 32 Dunne street.

TO HATTERS.—TEN SOFT HAT FINISHERS WANTED on fine work. Apply at 23 Walker st.

TO COMPOSITORS, MALE OR FEMALE.—WANTED, two or three good hands to work on very fat reprintwork. To good hands steady work.
T. R. DAWLEY, 13 Park row.

TO JEWELLERS.—GOLD VEST CHAIN MAKERS wanted immediately, on first class work. Also, three respectable boys to learn the trade. Apply to Jahns, Smith & Co., 95 and 97 Cliff street.

WANTED—SIX SILK HAT FINISHERS. EXPENSES paid to Philadelphia. Address immediately P. Herst & Co., 35 South 6th st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—SIX GOOD COVENTRY RIBBON weavers. Apply to Thos. W. Dale & Co., Paterson, N.J.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE HORSESHOER, AS foreman, who perfectly understands his business; none but respectable persons need apply. Call at 60 West 30th st.

WANTED—SIX IRON MOULDERS FOR BENCH work. Apply at 87 and 89 Beekman st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LOCKSMITH, AND bell hanger, to go a short distance into the country. Apply at 220 Bleecker street, between 11 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER FOR CUSTOM WORK. One to go to a nice town in the interior of the State. Apply at 161 Chatham st., N. Y. Schloss, 35 Warren st., from 8 to 10 A. M., on Monday next.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a well established file manufactory in a Western city; one who can invest some money in the business need apply. To the party taking charge of the factory liberal inducements will be offered. Apply to WM. Read, at the office of Loudcake, Gleinwald & Co., 23 Fletcher, until the 21st inst.

WANTED—A CUTTER ON FASHIONABLE ORDER work. Inquire at store, 558 Broadway.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CHASERS AND FINISHERS. Call on or address, at 147 Greene st., third floor.

$3 PER DAY AND A PLEASANT BUSINESS SECured for a lady, or respectable female wishing employment, and willing to exert herself for the first year. Full particulars given, at 34 West 18th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE DEUX FILLES FRANCAISE, UNE de 16 a 20 ans, pour soigner des petits enfants; et l'autre pour soigner un enfant, et femme de chambre. Il faut qu'elle sache coudre. S'adresser au 36 Amity st., avant midi. Sans de rendez-vous.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER DANS une famille particulière, comme bonne d'enfants et femme de chambre; elle peut donner de bon renseignements. S'adresser au 36 West 18th st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED for building two frame dwellings in Eighty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to WM. J. STEWART, 257 Ninth street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OF AGE, OF GOOD FAMily and education, a good penman and quick at figures, wishes a situation as clerk. Address B. W., No. 0 20 av.

A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN READ AND WRITE both English and German and has been three years clerk in the country, and understands bookkeeping, wishes a situation in a wholesale or retail store. Inquire of M. Feuerbend, 44 Delancy st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years old, as clerk or light porter in some wholesale business; has been in the auction business five years, and can name well recommended. Address J. H., Herald office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUTH 18½ years of age (who resides with his parents), either in a wholesale grocery or hardware store, or any other genteel employment. The best testimonials as to character given. Address P. H., box 225 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WESTERN LAWYER OF FIRST rate legal abilities and several years practice, a clerkship in some railroad corporation or express company's office, located in this city, where, in addition to his departmental labors, his legal attainments may be made useful to his employer. Good references given. Address Relative, box 788 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN A storage warehouse; could influence some business, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful. Salary no object. References first class. Address J. C. L., 70 Wall st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper or entry clerk; is a good accountant, fair writer, and can give general satisfaction. Address J. A. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN AMANUENSIS OR copyist, or to write up a set of books. Address Copyist, 274 Dean st., between Powers and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS COOKS AND COOKS to assist with the washing and ironing; also, a Protestant English nursery governess and a Protestant chambermaid and nurse can be obtained at the Servants Large Institute, 138 11th st., corner of 6th av.

ALL LADIES WHO WORKED LAST WINTER ON Newman's Patent Crochet Mittens, will please call at 147 Chambers street, up stairs, to M. Rohn.

A GOOD MILLINER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands trimming. Apply at 51 West 29th st., one door from 6th av.

CLOAK HANDS WANTED—THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for experienced hands; workroom lightest and best aired in the city; no gas used. Apply to Woodbridge & Kehoe, 337 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—MUST BRING GOOD RECommendations; wages $8 per month. Apply at 343 West 23d st.

COOK WANTED—TO DO THE COOKING AND WASHing in a small private family; must thoroughly understand cooking in all its branches—meats, pastry, &c.—and bring good recommendations. Wages $12 per month. Apply at 343 West 23d st.

FLORIST WANTED—AT MME. M. HARRIS', 729 Broadway; young ladies to mount and branch artificial flowers.

GIRLS WANTED—WHO CAN RETOUCH PHOTOgraphs. None but those having had experience in this branch of the business need apply to A. V. Turner, 15 Mercer st.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE UP LACES AND LAdies' underlinen. Apply to James A. Hearn & Son, 775 Broadway, above 9th st.

MILLINERS WANTED.—SEVEN GOOD MILLINERS WANTED.
Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M., at 1,117 Broadway, corner of Twenty-fifth street, opposite the Worth monument, for one week. J. BLUXOME.

MILLINERS WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS milliners wanted. Apply at Mrs. J. Finlel's, 54 East 13th st., between Broadway and University place.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON SINGER'S MACHINE. Apply to James A Hearn & Son, 775 Broadway, above 9th st.

PROTESTANT COOK WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMily, living a short distance in the country; wages no object to such a one as can command and who's character will bear strict investigation. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday, at 306 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—487 HANDS TO WORK ON CLOAKS; CONstant work and the best prices given. Smart hands are now making from $8 to $12 per week. Also 43 good operators. Workroom well lighted and well ventilated; no gas used. Apply at the manufactory, entrance 67 Franklin street. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A BOARDING house. Apply at 63 Mercer st. immediately.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS CHAMBERmaid; one must be a thorough worker, she must understand her business in all its branches. Also, a parlor maid who understands the care of fine furniture. Reference required, and good wages. Apply at 115 Eighth street.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND TO DO general housework, in a small family; must have good recommendations. Apply at 97 Madison ave.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK HANDS, ALSO, an errand girl, from 10 to 12 years of age. Apply at George A. Herron's, 425 Broadway.

WANTED—100 FIRST CLASS CLOAK MAKERS. Those accustomed to the best city work will get constant employment and the highest pay. Apply immediately at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Canal st., corner of Mercer Entrance to workroom on Howard st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCH GIRL, TO DO the general housework of a small family living in the country, a short distance from the city. Good wages given. Apply at 197 Beekman st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COLORED WOMEN. APPLY at No. 6 East 34th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; a first rate washer and ironer and good plain cook; Protestant preferred; must have good references; no objections to a colored girl. Apply at 265 West 43d st.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR FOR A GROVER & BAker's machine, at the New York Mourning Store, 623 Broadway. M. & A. MYERS & CO.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD CLOAK HANDS, ALSO an operator on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; a few apprentices. MME. MAS, 32 Amity st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SALESWOMEN AND GOOD milliners. Steady employment at Madam Hallings, 318 Canal st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON THE SELF FEED ing spangling presses; to good hands steady work and large pay. Apply on Monday morning to H. Carpenter & Co., 85 Leonard street.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A farm house 10 miles from the city. None need apply unless they thoroughly understand the business. Address W. S., Union square Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of six persons. Must come well recommended. Wages $7 per month. Apply at 335 State st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, ABOUT THE 1st of October. One competent to take charge of a lady during confinement and with good references may address J. W., box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS NURSE, to take charge of an infant. One having had experience, with good recommendation from her last place, may apply on Monday or Tuesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at 37 West 32d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT CHAMBERWORK and all kinds of family sewing. Knowing also how to cut and fit. Apply at 20 East 14th st., between 19 and 20 o'clock.

WANTED—SOME ABLE AND EXPERIENCED hands, to work at fine muslin and lace goods; good wages and steady employment secured. Apply to Mme. Courteille, 471 and 173 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GIRLS TO WORK IN A wholesale confectionery establishment. Apply at 63 Barclay st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN English woman, who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing, to whom good wages will be paid; best of reference required; none others need apply. Call on Monday from 8 to 9 A. M. at 175½ West 21st st.

WANTED—AT THE GIRARD HOUSE, CORNER OF Chambers street and West Broadway, four chambermaids; none but those who understand their business need apply. Hours from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AT 643 6TH av., between 37th and 39th sts.

WANTED—LADIES, TO BRAID BY HAND, AND ON Grover and Baker's machine, at 753 Broadway, third door from 8th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE AND DO the work of a small family; a middle aged woman desirous of a home preferred. Call at 64 West 5th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS SALESWOMAN. One speaking French preferred. Apply with the best of references, at De Percival's, 657 Broadway.

10 TO 12 GIRLS WANTED TO WORK AT THE enamelling business, to enamel on jewelry; those who have worked at the trade preferred. Apply to John D. Swartwout, 33 Nassau st., second floor.

12 FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND ONE GOOD trimmer on Broadway trade. Also, two apprentices on millinery and fine sewing. Apply at 667 6th ave.

50 GOOD SEAMSTRESSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply at 311 Fourth st., near Greene.

1,000 CLOAK MAKERS WANTED.—TO GOOD seamstresses, experienced hands, who thoroughly understand the work, we can give steady employment and the highest pay. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory (rear entrance) of Allen & Paine, 535 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMOND JEWELRY, PEARLS and India Cassels—Real Shawls.—A high price given for genuine cut stone rings. Brilliants, Valuations at per cent. Office hours from 9 to 11 and 2 to 3 only. B. WPLUMB, Diamond Broker, 312 Broadway, up stairs.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS, SET IN SOLID 18 CARAT gold, closely resembling the real diamonds in appearance; defy the most expert judges. Pins, $2 50 to $25; Rings, $2 50 to $20; Earrings, $4 to $30; Studs, $3 to $10. Sent by express or mail on receipt of price. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, 407 Broadway.

COMPOSITION AND GOLD PLATED WATCHES, warranted to wear equal to solid gold, and to keep correct time, $10 to $20. Also, just received, largest lot of our celebrated Gold Plated and Composition Chains, which wear equal to the real, $2 to $10.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, 407 Broadway.

WATCHES, WATCHES, WATCHES.—A LARGE LOT of Gold and Silver new and second hand Watches, which I am selling for greenbacks at gold prices. Silver Watches, $5 to $20; Gold Watches, $15 to $150. Watches taken in exchange and bought for cash. Every Watch sold by me is warranted for two years.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, 407 Broadway.

WORTH KNOWING—WHERE TO SELL YOUR Diamonds, old Gold, Silver or Broken Jewelry. By going to LOUIS ANSELIN'S, 723 Broadway, under the New York Hotel, you will receive thirty per cent more for Diamonds, old Gold and Silver. Established 1835. Remember 723 Broadway.

THE MILITARY.

ATTENTION!—ALL THOSE WHO HAVE JOINED Captain Slosson's Company will report at 478 Grand street to go on the island. The Company is to be mustered on Tuesday, the 22d. H. V. BLOSSOM, Captain.

COMPANY H, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. Attention!—The members of this command are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, fully uniformed and equipped, at 12 o'clock, this (Sunday) noon, to attend the funeral of Sergeant Wm. J. Keeley. By order of MATTHEW GLENN,
GEORGE STEWART, Orderly Sergeant. Captain Commanding.

DRAFTED MEN—WHO WANT SUBSTITUTES, WILL do well to call on us. Substitutes given the highest bounties as soon as (because the surgeon.
CHRISTIE & STOW, 84 White street.

EXEMPTION PAPERS CAREFULLY PREPARED BY JOHN BUTCHER, Notary, Public, 521 Grand street, N.Y., who is authorized to administer the necessary oaths. Attendance from 6 to 9 in the evening.

FIFTY SUBSTITUTES WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO whom the highest bounties will be paid, at the Substitute Broker's Office, 64 Crosby street, between Spring and Broome.

HEADQUARTERS, COMPANY E, SIXTY-NINTH REgiment N. G. S. N. Y.—Essex Market Armory, Sept. 19, 1863. Obedient to the regimental order promulgated by Colonel James Bagley, Company E, Sixty-ninth regiment, will report for special service, Sunday, 4 P. M., at their headquarters, wearing white gloves. The above company will also report at their headquarters, to participate in the obsequies of the late gallant Colonel Michael K. Bryan, 170th N. Y., on Monday, at 10 o'clock M. By order,
THOMAS DEMPSEY, Captain.
JAMES MURPHY, Orderly Sergeant.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.—SUBSTITUTES FURnished at No. 29 Bowery. Persons who wish to exempt themselves from the draft can procure substitutes at the office of Capt. Maschowsky, 29 Bowery, corner of 3d st and street. Menzel's Hotel.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—AT NO. 25 CHAMBERS street. Persons who wish to exempt themselves from the draft can procure any number of substitutes at the office of JAMES LEE, 25 Chambers street.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—TO WHOM THE HIGHEST bounties will be paid as soon as they pass the Surgeon.
Captain MASCHOWSKY,
No. 29 Bowery, corner Canal street, Menzel's Hotel.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—TO WHOM THE HIGHEST price will be paid; also, substitutes furnished at the shortest notice. Inquire at 95 Bowery, corner of Hester st.
WM. CARLAND, Agent.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—AT 217 DUANE STREET. We give the highest bounty now paid, $350 paid, cash down; for this State only. J. NOLAN.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—$300 CASH DOWN WILL be paid for (0 men. Agents and runners will be dealt with liberally. Apply at 61 New Bowery, corner of Chatham square and Oliver street, to Captain M. NOONAN.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—APPLY AT 42 EXCHANGE place, office No. 14, third floor, from 9 till 4.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO HAS been drafted for Monday, 21st inst., at No. 4 Howard street, fourth floor.

SUBSTITUTE WITHOUT MONEY.—A RESPECTABLE young man, of good education, ages as a substitute for any gentleman whose influence will procure him a Second Lieutenancy. Address H. C., box 105 Herald office.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—$323, CASH DOWN, WILL BE paid. Apply Monday morning, at eight o'clock, at 596 Broadway.

TO CONSCRIPTS IN BROOKLYN.—THE DRAFT made easy. Workingmen unable to attend in the day time can procure their certificates for exemption by calling on Judge Calahan, at his residence, corner of Fourth and North Fifth streets, E. D., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock. He will also be in attendance at his office, 145 Grand street, in the day time, except from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED,
TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES,
TO WHOM THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the County Substitute and Relief Committee. Apply immediately at Nos. 71 and 73 Duane street.
By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CONSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON, }

WANTED—A FIRST LIEUTENANT IN AN ARTILlery regiment. Call at 90 Cedar st., between 11 and 12 A. M.

$325 PAID, CASH IN HAND, TO GOOD MEN TO go as substitutes, besides all other bounties; no advantage taken of substitutes. Apply early, at STEVENS' Central Office, 25 Nassau street, up stairs.

$365 CASH IN HAND PAID TO VOLUNTEERS of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers. Regiment is nearly full, and no time should be lost to receive the largest bounty ever offered. Families receive $26 per month. All particulars given on application at 101½ Montgomery street, Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry.
E. H. DECOURSEY, Recruiting Officer.

$925 BOUNTY FOR SUBSTITUTES—CASH, $250; government bounty, $175; insurance bounty, $500, making a bounty of $925 for each substitute. Apply this day at 219 Broadway, room 14.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND IN BARCLAY STREET—A POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum, on Saturday, which the owner can recover, by calling on A. P., 168 Broadway, up stairs, and proving property and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, AT THE corner of Pearl and Wilton Barrett, a Ram of Money. The owner can have the same by describing the amount to Thomas G. O'Shea, hardware stand, 70 Vesey street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, IN A FOURTH avenue stage a Pocket Memorandum Book, bound in green morocco, with the initials L. C. on the cover. If the finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving the same with Van Schaick & Edwards, 65 Front street.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE, A BLACK LEATHER Valise Trunk, with handles in middle, two locks, and marked "R. Cleveland." By leaving it at Gorbury & Co.'s, under Barnum's Museum, the finder will be rewarded.

LOST—LEFT IN A BROADWAY STAGE, ON THE 15th inst., a package containing papers in a suit. Whoever will return the same to the plaintiff's attorneys, 170 Broadway, room No. 2, will confer a favor, and receive a suitable reward.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BROADWAY and Canal, a small parcel of Lace and Hair Nets. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at James B. Hixon's, No. 45 Howard street.

LOST—AN OPAL PIN, SET WITH DIAMONDS. THE finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Rogers & Raymond, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.

LOST—ON SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, IN THE evening of the 18th of September, a Box marked "J. Brummell, 590 West Thirty-third street, New York." A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery by A. D Jones, 785 Broadway.

MISSING.—A LARGE POCKETBOOK, OR PORTFOlio with lock, of dark color, belonging to the late EDITH LOCKWOOD, is missing. Any information concerning the same will be gratefully received by the family Address R. C. Cranberon, 63 Murray street.

NOTICE TO PAWNBROKERS AND OTHERS.—LOST—On Saturday morning, September 19, near the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, a Ladies Hunting Case Gold Watch, No. 91,811. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 45 West Twenty-sixth street.

STOLEN—FROM ON BOARD THE BRITISH BARK Alice Thompson, a Valise, containing wearing apparel and some papers and correspondence in Greek, English and French, considerable value to the owner, for which a reward of $10 will be given if returned to Messrs. Holmboe & Balchen, 72 Beaver street, and no questions will be asked.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, FROM NO. 11 CAROLINE street, on Wednesday, September 16, a small black and tan Skye, cropped ears, with collar and neck; answers to the name of Topsy. Whoever will return the same to 31 Jay street, will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, A YELlow brown rat terrier Dog (slut.) Call at 226 Grand street

$5 REWARD—LEFT AT NIBLO'S THEATRE, ON Friday evening, a Pearl Opera Glass. The finder will please leave it with W. O. Labagh, 115 Broadway, where the above reward will be paid.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 18TH INST., AT or near the Bull's Head Bank, a Pocketbook containing about $50 in bills and a certificate of deposit of $50 in the Manhattan Company. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the pocketbook and its contents to the Janitor of the Free Academy, corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street.

$15.—STRAYED AWAY ON THE 30TH OF AUGUST, and supposed to have been picked up and sold, a gray Skye Terrier Dog, long silky hair, long brownish ears and short tail; had on at the time bullet's chain collar, with a brass plate and name of owner and town residence engraved put it. Any person retaining the same to 100th street and Eleventh avenue will receive the above reward.

$20 REWARD—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 18TH INST., on the route from the corner of Bleecker and Greene to Third street and First avenue, a leather Pocketbook, containing about $80. Any person returning the same to Thomas Sadler, 185 Bleecker street, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, who is a working man.

$20 REWARD.—IF THE DRIVER OF THE HACK, who, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, at 7 o'clock took from 571 Broadway a man and child, the child dressed in a red cloak, will give information to Sergeant Young, Police Headquarters, Mulberry street, where the child was taken, he will receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 17th inst. from the subscriber, a Grey Horse, about 15 hands 2 inches high, with very heavy mane and a scar on the right hind leg. Said horse is about 11 years old.
JOHN MOORE, Rockland Lake.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, between Niblo's Garden and Tenth street, a Gold Watch and Chain, with charms attached. The above reward will be paid to the person returning it. Gold Watch, place of residence unknown.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL WHITE POODLE dog last week; was shaved thin on the back; she is quite old; answers to the name of Jack. Had long chain; answers to the name of Fanny. The above reward will be paid on her return to H. McCuan, No. 132 West Twenty-first street.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 16 or 17, supposed in Fulton street, New York, a gold patent lever Hunting Watch, with ribbon, buckle and pin; seconds hand; stained number of movement, 16,137; also, number on the inside case 1,852; "Chas. Taylor & Son, London." Whoever will return it to the jewellers, 41 Hicks street, Brooklyn, will receive the above reward and no questions asked. As it is a gift of a deceased relative, it is more valued.

$200 REWARD.—LOST, ON CONEY ISLAND, Atlantic Dock, a gold Hunting Case Watch, Chronometer Watch, jun. and Dunlap, Maker, name S. Hamblond & Co. on dial and A. P. Walsh, London, on the movements, No. 270. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, by delivering it to S. Hamblond & Co., jewellers, 41 Fulton street.

EXPRESSES.

BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS—OFFICE 115 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Pianos, Mirrors, Pictures, Statuary, &c., boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Covered wagons for removing furniture of families. Furniture stored.

DRY GOODS.

AT STRANG & ADRIANCE'S,
355 Broadway,
Between Leonard and Franklin streets,
will offer at retail
ON MONDAY, Sept. 21,
a large assortment of
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS,
FANCY PLAID and PLAIN SILKS,
just received by the latest steamer which will be offered at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Also
MERINOS, ALPACCAS and EMPRESS CLOTHS,
in great variety.
VICTORIA LUSTRES,
in all the new shades.
Also,
54 PARIS POPLINS and 44 CLOTH PLAIDS,
new and beautiful fabrics for
Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of every description.
Also,
a complete assortment of
MOURNING GOODS.

AT STRANG & ADRIANCE'S,
355 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin streets.
Having opened a new cloth Department, invite attention to their extensive assortment.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, &c.,
AT RETAIL.

AT STRANG & ADRIANCE'S,
355 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS,
TOWELS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELLING,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHEETINGS,
OF THE
FIRST MANUFACTURES
AND
CHEAPEST PRICES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S
AND MISSES' CLOAKS,
OF SCARLET, BLUE, AND OTHER FANCY COLORS,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN,
AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Bakers' salesroom.)
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
and made to order at the shortest notice.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
FELT BLOOMERS AND BONNETS.
FELT BLOOMERS BY THE CASE.
FELT BLOOMERS BY THE DOZEN.
FELT BLOOMERS BY THE SINGLE.
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS by the case, dozen or single one.
The largest and cheapest stock in the city.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street, and 66 Allen street,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS!!
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM,
ALSO
FULL LINES OF OSTRICH FEATHERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street.
Entrance to this Department 66 Allen street.
Fifth block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS JUST
RECEIVED.
Best brands in SILK RIBBON VELVETS below regular prices.
We sell the very best PLUTED RIBBONS at 20 cents per yard, every conceivable shade and mixture.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street.
Entrance to this department 66 Allen street.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS:—
AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE
You will find the cheapest lines of RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, MILLINERY LACES, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and BLOOMERS in this city, from Friday and Saturday's sales.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street and 66 Allen street,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW BONNET RIBBONS,
From auction, 13, 18, 25, 31, 38 and 44 cents, all new styles.
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK and COLORED SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 50 per yard and upwards. Bargains.
FROM AUCTION.
Desirable Shades in BONNET SILKS, at 56c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
FROM AUCTION.
EMBROIDERED, COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, and NEBLEWORKED EDGINGS CHEAP.
Genuine KID GLOVES, 56c., 81, and $1 per pair. Bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen streets,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT JAMES MOONEY'S,
103 and 110 Sixth avenue,
Between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets,
GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL DRESS GOODS,
On MONDAY, 21st inst.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH MERINOES, PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES, MOURNING GOODS, BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK AND COLORED MERINOES, CASHMERES, &c., &c.

AT DE PERCIVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY—ALL KINDS of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Hibs, Bankers, &c. Ladies' and Children's Embroidered Chemises and nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready made Undergarments, fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linens and bedclothes. Braiding, c

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD Three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $35, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. *These rates make the* WEEKLY HERALD *the cheapest publication in the country.*

THE EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Five cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

THE CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 3d, 13th and 23d of each month, at Six cents per copy, or $3 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

Volume XXVIII .....No. 261

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—OTHELLO.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HAMLET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NIGHT DEMON—REPRESENTATION—GOLDEN FARMER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE MISLETOE BOUGH—PONGO—FALSE COLORS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE PYTHON—INDIAN CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS, &c., at all hours. BRUNHILDA—GHOST. Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—ELIOT DADDY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN FOLKS, DANCES, &c.—THE GHOST.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—SPECTRE OF WITCHLEY.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE STEREOPTICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Sunday, September 20, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Our advices from New Orleans, brought by the steamer Columbia, is to the 13th instant, and the news is of importance. General Franklin's command, which had sailed for Sabine Pass, had returned to New Orleans in consequence of the repulse and capture of the gunboats Clifton and Sachem. The corps under General Franklin left New Orleans on the 4th instant with the intention of occupying Sabine City as a base for future operations. An attack was set down for the morning of the 8th, and the accompanying gunboats opened the ball without eliciting a reply for some time until the vessels came within easy range, when the rebel batteries opened fire with heavy shot, and after a sharp engagement so crippled the Sachem that she had to lower her flag. The other gunboats then engaged the batteries with some degree of success, for the purpose of covering the landing of troops, until a shot struck the Clifton, destroying her boiler and making her a wreck. She was also compelled to surrender, the rest of the boats were withdrawn and the expedition abandoned. Our map sets forth the locality of the scene of strife.

The news from Fortress Monroe is of great importance if true. It is there rumored that the rebels have evacuated Richmond and gone southward, completely abandoning Virginia to the Union troops. The rumor apparently carries an amount of probability with it, as Longstreet and Hill's forces were reported in our yesterday's issue as having joined the rebels in the Southwest, and doubtless the remainder have gone to Beauregard's assistance, or the whole may have concentrated for a decisive battle with Rosecrans.

The arrival of the steamship McClellan places us in possession of news from Charleston harbor to the 16th instant. General Gillmore was very busy mounting heavy guns on the upper part of Morris Island for the purpose of bombarding Charleston, and, although Fort Sumter was still held by the rebels, the siege was progressing favorably. General Gillmore has issued an eloquent congratulatory order to his troops, and a copy is to be placed in the hands of every living officer and soldier who has participated in the campaign on Morris Island. On the morning of the 15th inst. the magazine of one of the rebel batteries on Sand Point, near Fort Johnson, exploded with terrific violence, destroying the battery, its magazine, guns, &c. One hundred rebel prisoners, taken on Morris Island, came North in the McClellan, and another hundred may be expected to-day.

Our special despatches from Gen. Rosecrans' army give the details of the movements of that body to the time of the occupation of Chattanooga. The storm had so disarranged the wires that up to the time of going to press last night we were without our usual telegraphic reports from that region.

The equinoctial storm has also prevented our receiving telegraphic news from any part of the West, or from the Army of the Potomac.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship City of Cork, from Queenstown on the 7th inst., reached this port yesterday evening. Her telegraphic news reports are one day later than the advices of the Arabia.

The privateer Florida was victualling in the French port at Brest. The fact was duly announced in the *Moniteur*, and the official declaration was regarded as announcement that Napoleon considered that the day of "neutrality in American affairs was fully passed."

The London *Globe* says that M. Chevalier's pamphlet "rings out the knell of the North American Union."

The imperial deputation from Mexico had arrived in Paris. It was thought, at the latest moment, that Maximilian would accept their tender of the crown.

The Emperor Napoleon had accepted the Grand Cross of the restored Mexican Order of Notre de Guadalupe. He also appointed the General Marquez Commander of the

official hours—

Ore
Drake
Mexica
Legion
Bonds
Bonds
on the
Yesterday most
Mr. Edwin Noyes, a native
Wine
London
85¼ a 85¾.

of Maine and a lawyer by profession, who has lately served in the capacity of General Superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, was arrested at one of our hotels charged with having embezzled the property of the company to the amount of $40,000. The circumstances of the case, so far as learned, appear to be that a short time since the president and directors of the road made an examination of Mr. Noyes' accounts and found a deficit of $40,000. As soon as Mr. Noyes learned this fact he fled to Canada, and finally came to this city. $20,000 of the missing money was found on the absconder, and it is thought the balance, which he is said to have invested in government securities and Western stock, will also be recovered. Mr. Noyes was sent back to Maine in charge of an officer.

The travel between New York and Boston by railroad is so great that it interfered materially with the arrival of the mails. The Eastern mail, which is due in this city at five o'clock in the afternoon, is frequently detained until near seven, which is altogether too late to be of any use to merchants till the next day. The same difficulty is experienced with the Eastern bound trains. The Post Office Department should suggest to the railroad companies the propriety of starting an earlier train with the mails, which would take a sufficient number of passengers to relieve the regular half-past eight trains.

General Benjamin F. Butler will enter immediately into the canvass in Pennsylvania in favor of the re-election of Governor Curtin. His first speech will be made at Harrisburg.

Theodore Runyon, the candidate of the democracy for Mayor of Newark, N. J., says he is willing to devote all he possesses for the success of the democratic party. He is just the man for the "strikers."

The draft in Norwalk, Connecticut, takes the junior editor of the *Gazette*, the United States Assessor, the Postmaster and many prominent citizens.

The stock market was pretty strong yesterday, with rather more business, the chief advance being on New York Central. Money was easy; call loans six per cent. Gold rose to 135, exchange to 149 a ½.

Cotton was active and advancing on Saturday. Flour, wheat and corn were more sought after and higher in price. Provisions were firm, with a fair inquiry. Whiskey was heavy and a trifle cheaper. Coffee, teas and molasses were in moderate demand, while sugars were in brisk request at rising prices. There was more doing in hay, hops, wool, tallow and tobacco, which were quoted firmer. Hides, leather and skins were in fair demand. Manila hemp was inquired for. Fish attracted more attention. There was less activity in the freight market.

The Military Situation.

Advices from General Rosecrans' army continue favorable, and still indicate that a general action of the first magnitude may take place there at any hour. Only an inconsiderable distance and a range of hills separates the Union army and a rebel force of sixty-five thousand men. The rebels are concentrated at a small town, with a force thrown out to hold the only gaps by which Rosecrans can pass the hills.

Thus the general situation of the two armies is relatively the same as was the situation in Maryland just before the battles in the South Mountain that led to Antietam. There also the rebels were concentrated beyond the hills, and held or obstructed all the passes. Reno carried the pass on the National Road, Slocum the pass at Crampton's Gap, and the army went on to Antietam, which was fought with our army on the exterior of a semicircle. We may expect a repetition of events in the same relation now, if the battle is fought at once. But if it be delayed, other complications will arise and materially change the face of the contest.

There can be no longer any doubt that the rebel government intends to strain every nerve to save its fortunes by a great victory in the Southwest. Such a victory is necessary to its existence. Unless the rebels can successfully oppose General Rosecrans, he will sweep all unity of opposition on their part out of the way; for his success in Northern Georgia isolates every considerable point in the confederacy from every other considerable point. Richmond, Charleston and Mobile must then get them each a bogus President and go it alone. But, even aside from the main success, the army that covers Rosecrans' flank in East Tennessee flanks Richmond by the continuation of its present line. So many and so great, therefore, are the dangers that loom on the rebel horizon, that the last great effort of the Southern government has to be made now. We hear, consequently, of extensive movements of troops from Virginia, and the note of preparation for a great blow, to be aimed either at the main force under Rosecrans or at that in Tennessee. And the blow may be made at both if the rebels can get their men to the proper places in time. North Carolina is also a sore spot in Davisdom, and probably it is the intention that the rebel troops should go through that State and sweep up for the Southern army every available man; for the North Carolina troops have been far the best the rebellion has had, and they need more of them now.

Such, then, is the present position. There is a paramount necessity for the rebellion to strengthen its force in the Southwest, and doubtless at Charleston, too. But to do this to any effective extent it must greatly weaken its force in Virginia. Now, therefore, is the hour when General Meade should be at the gates of the Southern capital. Now, while the enemy puts his main force elsewhere, and while the Army of the Potomac is in admirable trim, let the blow be given.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS BEING FORCED TO SHOW THEIR TRUE COLORS.—The semi-official and official organs of the Emperor Napoleon have over and over again denied that our Minister at Paris, Mr. Dayton, had made representations to his Majesty's government on the subject of the proposed Mexican empire; also, that no steps had been taken by our Minister as regards the admittance into a French seaport of that notorious pirate, the Florida. We hear from good sources that Mr. Dayton certainly did, in a firm but friendly tone, address himself to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, upon both these subjects, and that he recalled to the latter the circular of Mr. Seward, dated 3d of March, 1863, protesting against the establishment of any monarchy in Mexico. We do not know what response was made to Mr. Dayton apropos of Mexico; but we learn that, as regards the Florida, the French Minister asserted she should remain in the port of Brest but just the time needed to procure provisions and make repairs. England established twenty-four hours as the time, and France followed her example. But the Florida remained at Brest a much longer time. By attending closely to these things our Ministers will force the governments of France and England to show how far their enmity to us and their favor to the rebels is to be carried, and we shall then know what we have to count upon.

Practical Jokers in High Places—A Plutarchian Parallel Between Abraham Lincoln and Louis Napoleon.

Plutarch made himself and the great characters of antiquity famous by his ingenuity in discovering and illustrating points of resemblance between the famous personages whose lives he sketched. He found out that between two men apparently dissimilar to each other in all that marked their public career there were, here and there, points of contact which brought them into affinity and established a close resemblance. And to his skill in detecting and describing these parallels Plutarch is indebted for much of his own reputation as a historian, and the great men of the past are indebted for the immortality which they enjoy.

There are two famous personages now playing their parts on the stage of the world who, though apparently as unlike as men can be, have strong points of resemblance in their characters. They are the Emperor of the French and the President of the United States, and the peculiarity in which they are alike, and to which each of them owes his high position, is their being two of the greatest practical jokers of the age. How did Louis Napoleon attain to the imperial throne of France? Through his talents as a practical joker. How did Abraham Lincoln reach the Presidential chair of the United States, and how is he likely to hold it for another four years? Why undoubtedly through his talents as a practical joker.

Let us illustrate. Louis Napoleon, on the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte, became the heir to the glory and aspirations of the name he bore. His heritage, however, appeared to be of little real value. His family was proscribed, he was an exile in Switzerland, and Louis Philippe, the Citizen King, was firmly seated on the throne of France. As an ordinary man he would have succumbed to the force of circumstances, and sought for promotion in the regular course as an officer of the Swiss army. As a practical joker he knew a trick worth two of that. That trick was to keep, through the eccentricities of his conduct, his name before the French people, and to remind them that he was the heir of the great Emperor. After some disastrous experiences in support of a revolutionary movement in Italy, and after identifying himself with the Polish revolution of 1831, he perpetrated the joke of getting up a hostile expedition against Louis Philippe. He landed at Strasbourg, immediately found himself, with all his adherents, in the guardhouse, and was soon after sent on his travels to America. European statesmen and politicians shook their heads and pronounced him a silly fool. They did not know then what a practical joker he was, and that he had really attained his object, which was simply to keep his name familiar in France. Soon after he came very near involving Switzerland in a war with France for giving him shelter; and this, too, served his purpose. Then, having gone to London, and keeping steadily in sight the same object, he published his famous work, "Les Idees Napoleoniennes." In 1840 we find him once more making a descent upon the coast of France, landing at Boulogne with two or three followers and a live eagle which he had procured from some travelling menagerie. Again he was soon enjoying the hospitalities of the guardhouse, and again sensible people exclaimed—"What a ridiculous simpleton!" But still, as usual, he was quietly playing his game. The great state trial which followed the Boulogne attempt, and which ended in his being sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, was part of the joke. He carried it out, too, in the fortress of Ham, where he was constantly corrupting the garrison and winning over regiment after regiment to Napoleonic ideas. At last an opportunity for escape was offered him, and he availed himself of it, to the great delight of Louis Philippe, who was puzzled what to do with him.

Finally came the revolution of 1848, the flight of the Citizen King, the bonfire made of his throne and the proclamation of the republic. Louis Napoleon, then in London, packed up his valise and started for Paris, much to the annoyance and disgust of the provisional government. He was elected to the National Assembly by one district of Paris and by three other constituencies; but, as the decree of banishment had not been revoked, and as there was some effort made to have it enforced, he resigned his seat with a great flourish, and again betook himself to his familiar haunts in London. Still again people pronounced him a fool, and still again he was playing his game as a practical joker of the first order. Elected by five constituencies the following September, he returned to Paris, took his seat in the National Assembly, and there convinced people that he had no talents of a serious order. He was therefore looked upon as a harmless, eccentric individual. The election for President of the republic was approaching. Cavaignac, the great general, who had endeared himself to France by his squelching of the red republicans, was the prominent candidate, and his election was regarded as certain over such candidates as Ledru Rollin, Raspail and Louis Napoleon; but when the ballots came to be counted the latter had, out of seven and a half million votes, five and a-half millions in his favor.

And all this was the result of the practical jokes of Strasbourg and Boulogne. By and by he managed, through the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, 1851, to secure for himself the French empire; and then for the first time sensible people began to rub their eyes and to acknowledge that Louis Napoleon was not such a simpleton as they took him to be.

Just so is it with our highly respected Chief Magistrate. By dint of good humor, good stories, and some eccentricity of conduct, he transferred himself from the skippership of a Mississippi flatboat to the position of a village lawyer in Illinois. Here he was the great tavern joker, and his fame became noised abroad over the whole State. Leaning back upon a rough homemade chair, with his feet cocked upon the back of another one, he used to relate anecdote after anecdote to the gaping bumpkins of the village. His jokes and funny stories were inexhaustible. Like the schoolmaster in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village,"

And still he talked, and still the wonder grew,
How one small head could carry all he knew.

He was a practical joker, and, like Louis Napoleon, had always an object before his eyes which no one but himself knew anything about. The opportunity came to him, as it comes to every one once in life. Douglas, the little giant of the West, was a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate; and who should the republicans of Illinois determine on running against him but the tavern joker of Springfield? And he made such capital speeches and told such funny stories in the canvass that he barely escaped being elected instead of Douglas.

But he did escape, and by that very fact happens to be the actual President of the United States, and probably the prospective President too. The Chicago Convention, not being able to agree upon any of the prominent candidates, fell back upon the practical joker of Springfield, and gave him the nomination; and the democratic party, by its split into two factions, made his election certain.

And thus it came to pass that Abraham Lincoln, through his practical jokes, became President of the United States, just as Louis Napoleon, through the exercise of the same talents, became Emperor of the French. But Abraham Lincoln is not done with his jokes. The idea of a Cabinet collection of rival Presidential candidates—a sort of Happy Family arrangement—is attributable to his uncontrollable love of fun, combined with the plot of choking them all off before the next election. Seward and Chase and the other Cabinet curiosities do not see it in that light, but, on the contrary, regard their chief as little better than a clumsy country simpleton. And he encourages them in that view, and enjoys nothing better than enlivening the discussions of grave questions in council by relating a little bit of an anecdote of which he is reminded. By and by they will see, as Cavaignac and the other French leaders saw in Louis Napoleon's case, that there is nothing of the simpleton about him, but that he is one of the great men and original characters of the age.

The parallelism between the President of the United States and the French Emperor cannot be fully elucidated in the space of a newspaper article. Some future Plutarch will take up and trace the points of resemblance between these two remarkable characters. We simply call attention to them, and supply a few hints and suggestions for the use of coming historians who may have to write the lives of the two great practical jokers of France and America.

The Coming Season.

The weather has this singular merit, that it is a very old and ever new topic. One tires of hearing about it, but is never tired of talking about it. Meriam has made a reputation by studying it, and there are few conversationalists who do not find it useful, at some period or other, to bridge over an awkward silence or eke out their quota of gossip. During the past few days the weather has attracted a great deal of attention, especially from the umbrella venders. By everybody, outside of this small but useful mercantile circle, it has been most emphatically abused. Longfellow tells us that "into each life some rain must fall—some days must be dark and dreary"—and the experience of the past forty-eight hours has convinced us that Longfellow's knowledge of the weather is more profound than his poetry. We have been visited with very dark, dreary, rainy days, and have gone through the equinoctial storm, which comes, like Forrest's engagements, semi-annually. Now we can see a little sunshine ahead, and by its welcome light let us look at the prospects of the coming season.

The delightful days of the Indian summer will soon be here, and there is plenty of work in store for those golden hours. It will be splendid weather for fighting during the latter part of September and the whole of October, and victories ought to be as numerous as the autumnal fruits. If President Lincoln knows anything of the value of time, and especially of such time as the Indian summer, he will knock the rebellion to pieces before November, and put all the pieces together again in the form of a restored Union before Christmas. The fervid and impetuous rebels say that they fight best in July and August. In view of the war record of the present year we are rather disposed to doubt the truth of this statement. Admitting it to be correct, however, we can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the heated term has passed, and that the harvest month for Northern soldiers as well as Northern farmers is at hand. This civil war, which has already done more for the country than a century of inglorious peace, has also taught us to look at the weather from a military point of view. When it rains heavily, we say that such a river will rise and the retreat of such an army will be cut off. When it is very muddy, we complain, not because the ladies cannot go shopping, but because active operations must be suspended in some military department. When it is extremely hot, we not only look out for sunstroke, but for that inevitable telegram, "All quiet on the Potomac." Now that we are to have pleasant weather again, we hope that President Lincoln will use it, as he has not used his emancipation proclamation, "to crush out the rebellion." We will indulge him in his favorite old joke, that he means to restore the Union, "weather or no;" but we want to see him do it at once.

This Indian summer will be favorable for active operations in the fashionable, theatrical and operatic, as well as in the military, departments. Those tardy metropolitans who have lingered in the rural districts since the 1st of September will now hurry home and prepare for the fall and winter seasons. Already we hear of fashionable weddings, and fashionable soirees, and fashionable receptions, and fashionable dinner parties, in preparation. New carriages are ordered. The dry goods stores are crowded. The milliners and dressmakers are nearly ready for their openings. The summer covers are being taken off the furniture, and brocatel curtains take the place of lace. Broadway is gay with brilliant colors, from *cuir* to scarlet, which the ladies have borrowed from the autumnal leaves, as the Goddess of Liberty borrowed the hues of the American flag from the glories of sunrise. The Park will soon be thronged with costly equipages, and with equestrians and pedestrians in all their bravery. The theatres are all reopening, the summer managers having retired with their ghost-gotten gains to make way for the regular lessees. Niblo's Garden, Winter Garden and the Bowery establishments hang out their banners, and Wallack and Mrs. John Wood stand, solemnly and mysteriously before the closed doors of their theatres and promise us great things about the middle of next week. Maretzek is tuning his fiddles and serenading his prima donna, preparatory to his fall campaign. The irrepressible Grau, who is doing the magnificent in Paris, sends over sensation bulletins, proclaiming to the world the wonders he intends to do and the number of unrivalled singers he has not yet engaged. Anschutz is rehearsing his choruses, and getting himself into a condition to demonstrate that true German art is not, as many people suppose, the art of drinking the most lager bier in the shortest time. Money is so plentiful that all these enterprises will be well supported. Indeed, the only difficulty now is to find an individual who is not a millionaire, or next door to a millionaire. Altogether, therefore, the prospects for the coming season are brilliant beyond a precedent. If President Lincoln will but do his duty as well as the fashionables and the theatrical and operatic managers are doing theirs, we shall have Jeff. Davis and poor Greeley exhibited in the same cage at Barnum's (children half price) by Christmas Day, and shall begin the New Year with a blaze of glory.

Reported Alliance Between France and the Rebel Confederacy.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond, where he has been in a position to learn the facts stated by him, writes to us from Washington, a communication containing some remarkable statements. According to this correspondent, Louis Napoleon, in November last, met Slidell's importunities for recognition with the direct proposal that he would co-operate in establishing the independence of the South, with his whole fleet and an army of three hundred thousand men, on condition that the whole of the trans-Mississippi region—Texas, Arkansas and Western Louisiana—should be ceded to France.

It was a large price to pay; but the rebel leaders were generally inclined to close with the offer, even on those costly terms. Vice President Stephens was one of those who demurred to the arrangement, and, before submitting to it, he proposed to go himself to Washington, have a sensible talk with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and ascertain whether some plan could not be devised whereby peace should be restored to the country and the disgrace of yielding to this French proposition be avoided. It is known that that design of Mr. Stephens was frustrated by our government refusing to permit his going up the Potomac to Washington. Our correspondent asserts that, baulked by the failure of his plan, and despairing of the success of the rebellion by any other means, Mr. Stephens has since gone to Europe with full powers to accede to the French propositions and to conclude an alliance on those terms. It is not very plain, however, that Louis Napoleon would negotiate for the cession of a territory over which the other contracting party has no jurisdiction. If he is very desirous of repossessing the old Louisiana purchase he had better apply to its present possessors, the government and people of the United States.

Nevertheless, whatever may be thought of the improbability of that part of the story, there is enough in the communication to create some little uneasiness in the public mind. Perhaps the federal expedition just sent to Texas is the practical hint by our government that it is not unaware of the Franco-rebel programme, and is fully prepared to bring it to naught.

NAPOLEON'S ELEPHANT—PRINCE MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICAN DEPUTATION.—By our latest advices from Paris we learn that a deputation of Mexicans, numbering eight persons, was at that time in the French capital, and that on this day (the 20th of September) the deputation would leave Paris for Miramar, near Trieste, the residence of the Austrian Prince. It is said that Maximilian has announced his determination of proceeding to Mexico in a Mexican man-of-war, in case he decides upon accepting the throne—a matter considered extremely doubtful, not only in Paris, but throughout Europe. We are assured, by those usually well informed, that the Emperor Napoleon's government has no hope whatever that Prince Maximilian will be allowed to proceed to Mexico, and that it is greatly bothered by this totally unexpected turn of affairs. The Mexicans, not apprised of these facts, are getting ready for the passage of their supposed future sovereign on an old Mexican frigate now in the Bay of Carmen, but will doubtless leave the vessel to rot undisturbed when they ascertain the result of the mission as soon to wait upon the Prince.

To add to the embarrassments produced by the withdrawal of the Prince from the Mexican candidature is the fact that the government of France must raise a loan of not less than seven hundred millions of francs to found the new empire on this continent. With the brother of the Emperor of Austria as the ruler of Mexico there were indications that the loan might have been raised; but it is thoroughly appreciated by Napoleon that the placing of a French prince on the Mexican throne will render the successful negotiation of the proposed loan very problematical. The Emperor of the French is now awakening to the fact that he has succeeded in placing himself in a most unpleasant predicament. He has got Mexico, and don't know what to do with it. Unpopular as the Mexican expedition has always been in France, the present position of that undertaking will cause it to become more and more distasteful to the subjects of Napoleon. They will not fail to perceive the indecision and trouble of their government, caused by what they were led to believe a great and glorious success—an affair terminated in fact.

When, instead of benefits to accrue immediately, they ascertain that millions more are to be spent ere they can even withdraw from this invasion, they will be all the more bitter against the Emperor, whose prestige is fast disappearing, owing to this very Mexican scheme. As we have over and over again asserted, it will be the ruin of Napoleon and his dynasty, and we believe that a glimmering of this fact is already beginning to penetrate his imperial brain. He should have taken the advice of the HERALD, and kept off of this continent.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—The competition for the ladies' purses of $1,000 and the gold medal, which were to be contended for at the Fashion Course yesterday, have been postponed till to-morrow, in consequence of the storm.

OHIO GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—The most efficient generals of the army are natives of Ohio. Grant was born in Clermont county, Sherman in Fairfield, Rosecrans in Delaware, McPherson in Sandusky, and Gillmore in Loyalton. They are all sons of whom Ohio and the United States may well be proud. Grant, McPherson, Gillmore and Rosecrans are of Methodist families. General Rosecrans was probably inclined to the Roman church by the teachings of his mother, who, though she attended the Methodist church, and called one of her sons John Wesley, was all her life sympathizing with "Mother Church." Old Mr. Rosecrans left the Methodist church in advanced life and professed Universalism; but the early training of the children was under Methodist institutions. The fathers of Grant and Gillmore are still living. Once Mr. Grant thought he would never send another son to West Point, as it demoralized boys for business. Now he says, "I thank God that he ever gave me such a son," and believes that West Point qualifies very well for some future of business.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rumored Evacuation of Richmond and Virginia.

The Rebel Iron-Clads Expected to Come Down the James River at Any Moment, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Edwin F. De Noyes's Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 19, 1863.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

There is a rumor here, and one that is of almost general belief, that Richmond is being evacuated by the rebel forces, who are rapidly moving southward.

THE REBEL BRIGADIER GENERAL KEITCH,

who was wounded and captured by our forces at the battle of Gettysburg, arrived here this morning from Baltimore, on his way South, where he is to be given in exchange for General Graham, now a prisoner in Richmond. The flag of truce boat will probably start to-morrow or the next day for City Point, with a load of rebels for exchange.

A HEAVY GALE

from the southeast prevailed last night and through the greater part of this morning. The regular trips of steamers were seriously interfered with in consequence. The United States steamer Fort Jackson left in the height of the storm this morning, bound north, but she was forced to put back in consequence of the fury of the gale. The Baltimore boat was delayed in its arrival two hours beyond its regular time. I hear of no disasters as yet in consequence of the storm.

OTHER RUMORS,

in which this department has always been peculiarly fertile, assert the most exciting tales. It is stated in confidence, though lacking solid authentication, that the rebels are abandoning Virginia, with the view of concentrating against Rosecrans and punishing that audacious leader for his temerity and brilliant success. In consequence of this forced abandonment of their chosen battle ground it is stated, with some appearance of fact, that

THE REBEL IRON-CLADS

are about to make the attempt to run the gauntlet of our fleet at the mouth of the James river and escape to sea. In consequence of this latter rumor, which seems to be well authenticated, and perhaps backed by superior data in the possession of the chief magistrate of the nation, everything has been put in readiness for any rebel visitors that may drop in upon us.

THE MONITORS

was ordered to be placed in fighting trim immediately—I believe by a despatch from Washington, received yesterday. She is in fine condition and good working order. Her watch was doubled last night.

REFUGEES AND DESERTERS,

who pour in without cessation, bring to our ears a wild, incoherent tale—something in which the bombardment and destruction of Charleston are mingled with their own expressions of disgust with the confederacy. It is stated by these parties that Charleston was actually destroyed after a two days' bombardment, commencing on Monday last. Owing to the gale of last night and this morning whatever steamers may be on their way hither from the scene of action have been seriously delayed; otherwise we might now have the authentication or denial of this statement. Consequently we are awaiting arrivals from Charleston with the greatest impatience.

Effects of the Storm.

Owing to the storm yesterday the telegraph lines work badly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1863.

During the storm yesterday, among other damage done in the Lower Potomac, two schooners were capsized, and the rain destroyed the crops, and the swollen stream carried away last night the railroad bridge at Laurel. In consequence of the last, the trains to and from Baltimore were delayed.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. Artemus Ward, the author so much commented and so highly praised by President Lincoln, is going to California to deliver lectures and write a new book. A California manager recently telegraphed to him, "What will you take for thirty nights?" Mr. Ward replied, "Brandy and water." Mr. Ward will probably exhibit his "wax figger" once more in a New York lecture room before his departure.

Sir Henry Holland, M. D., Physician in ordinary to her Majesty, Queen Victoria, is stopping at the Astor House.

H. De la Marige, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington; G. S. Lawrence and H. Y. Thompson, of England; Chas. O. Boutelle, of the United States Coast Survey; Misses Kate and Nettie Chace, of Washington; Ignatius Farrell and wife, of Montreal, and W. H. Sylvester, of Halifax, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Ex Governor Underwood, of Vermont; O. H. Sherrill, of Albany; Judge Allen, of Oswego; Dr. T. Bell, of Kentucky; and Capt. Simpson, from Morris Island, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Madam Stoeckl, and family; Mrs. Commodore Archer, and Mr. Dikeman and wife, of Washington; W. H. Swift and wife, of New London; A. A. Maby and family, of Paris; Thos. F. Eddy, of Fall River; A. O. Hoe, T. Dereham and wife, and Miss P. West, of New York, and R. G. Johnson, of England, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. White, of Niagara Falls; H. A. Risley, of Dunkirk; A. B. Thompson, of Maine; A. Pollok and wife, of Washington; F. B. Hagen, of Louisville; G. W. Johnes, of Philadelphia; W. A. Burt, of Boston, and B. P. Hinman and wife, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. J. S. Green and family, of Missouri; Judge Denver, and Captain J. M. Hunt and wife, of California; D. A. Montfort, of St. Paul; Captain Henry Rotchi, of Albany; S. D. Caldwell, of Dunkirk; W. S. Wagley and family, of Tennessee; and D. Abl, of Cincinnati, were among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

The Funeral of the Late Colonel M. K. Bryan.

The remains of the late Colonel Michael K. Bryan, of the One Hundred Seventy-fifth regiment New York Volunteers, arrived here on Friday night, in the steamship George Cromwell, from New Orleans. This officer met his death while gallantly leading his regiment to the assault on Port Hudson. The Common Council of this city, conjointly with the military authorities of the First division National Guard, have charge of the remains. The following order has been issued by General Sandford, relative to the time of the funeral:—

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ORDER.
SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 56.
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1863.

The remains of the gallant Colonel Michael K. Bryan, of the one hundred and seventy-fifth regiment of New York Volunteers, who fell while leading his regiment in the attack on Port Hudson, have arrived from New Orleans, and are now lying in state in the Governor's room, City Hall.

The funeral procession will take place on Monday next, the 21st inst., under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

The Sixty-ninth regiment New York State National Guard, Colonel Bagley, will parade as the funeral escort, in front of the City Hall, at two o'clock P. M., with the usual badges of mourning.

Brigadier General Ewen will promulgate this order.

By order of Major General CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

COL. BAGLEY'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTY-NINTH REG'T, N. Y. S. N. G.,
ENGLE MARKET ARMORY, Sept. 19, 1863.

In compliance with division and brigade special orders, the Sixty-ninth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., is notified to assemble at their headquarters, at twelve o'clock M., on Monday next, 21st inst., preparatory to parading as the funeral escort to the remains of the late lamented Colonel Michael K. Bryan, who fell in the attack on Port Hudson, whilst gallantly leading his regiment—the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers.

Company E, Captain Dempsey, is detailed as guard of honor over the remains until eight A. M., Monday, when Company D, Captain Gilsey, will relieve Company E.

Officers will wear the usual insignia of mourning.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel at 11:30 A. M., at the headquarters; and the band and non-commissioned staff to the Adjutant at 11:35 A. M., at the headquarters. By order,

JAMES HAGLEY, Colonel.
B. GALLAGHER, Acting Adjutant.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18, 1863.

The debate on the motion of "no confidence in the government" terminated this morning. The government were sustained by two majority.

The Draft in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1863.

The draft in this district, which was to have commenced on Monday, has been postponed for a few days.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 19, 1863.

The Bay State Rolling Mills, owned by the South Boston Iron Company, located in South Boston, were damaged by fire last night to the amount of $5,000. A large number of workmen are temporarily thrown out of employment.

Shipping News.

BELOW.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, from Liverpool, Aug. 22, with mdse and passengers, to Samuel Thompson's Nephews. Is anchored in lower bay.

ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Rebels Being Pushed to the Wall.

A GREAT BATTLE ANTICIPATED.

THE NEW REBEL LINE OF DEFENCE.

Large Numbers of Rebel Deserters Coming into the Union Lines.

CHATTANOOGA AND ITS ENVIRONS,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks' Despatches.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1863.

THE FIRST UNION TROOPS TO ENTER CHATTANOOGA.

As soon as it was determined that the city had been positively occupied, I left headquarters at Trenton, and, with several of the men inquisitive of General Rosecrans' staff officers, arrived here this afternoon, and have as yet only gained a few facts for a desultory letter.

The Ninety-seventh Ohio, of Waggoner's brigade, Wood's division, this morning sent a few of its numbers across the river by swimming, stole a canoe in which to carry their colors, rowed over again, and at ten minutes past eleven planted their banner on the ramparts of a battery of thirty-two-pounders on Bell Mountain. At the same hour, Wood's division having driven Preston Smith's infantry from Lookout Point, pushed across it and entered the city. As the troops entered, General Wood, at the head of the column, proposed three cheers for the victory. The men gave them with a lusty will, at the same time reminding the General that he had kept his promise, referring to an order in which Wood had congratulated his division on their excellent march across the mountains, and which had concluded with the expression, "Chattanooga shall be ours." The pronoun had reference to the army in general; but his men chose to apply it solely to his division. Such has proved literally the case; for from both sides of the river brigades of Wood's division entered the city simultaneously. General Waggoner, who had been north of the river, and whose troops planted the first flag on the ramparts, also belongs to Wood's division.

GENERAL WAGGONER'S OPERATIONS.

The history of General Waggoner's operations ought to form a separate volume of the many which could be written upon this campaign. On the 18th of August he was detached from his division in the Sequatchie valley and pushed across Walden's ridge to the front of Chattanooga. About the same time General Hazen, of Palmer's division, was thrown over to what is called Poe's tavern; Wilder to Waggoner's support, and Colonel Minty's cavalry to Smith's crossroads. These forces numbered four thousand cavalry and three thousand infantry. Waggoner, as the senior officer, was placed in command. The force was intended to be merely demonstrative, and Waggoner's duty was to make the rebels believe that the army was seeking to cross the river above Chattanooga. He had a line of seventy miles along the river to watch, and it is said that he has kept the rebels in a high state of fever for three weeks. He began by breaking up their great fort on the 21st of August, by a bombardment of the city, and he has kept it up occasionally for twenty days. Having the mounted infantry at his command, he has been enabled to appear at widely separate points along the river almost simultaneously, and has made great show of examining fords, throwing pontoons in the water, and drawing them out, until the rebels have been made to believe that the whole army was on the bank of the river, trying its best to get over. In the meantime Rosecrans has crossed where he wished unopposed, and tonight is beyond Lookout Mountains, and into the beautiful valley in which Rome and Atlanta are situated. Waggoner's feint, I am glad to say, has been eminently successful. He has shelled the city almost every day for the last twenty days. The effect of his shots are everywhere to be seen. Unfortunately he has killed one woman, wounded another, taken the leg off a little girl named Roche, and yesterday killed a boy about thirteen years old. This is a matter that can only be regretted as unforeseen and unavoidable.

THE SHELLING OF CHATTANOOGA.

On receiving the first shell in the city, Bragg ordered all the citizens to remove, and at once began the removal of all his exposed stores. The city is now almost divested of furniture, and there are few or no citizens left. Few or no stores have been captured, as Bragg moved them to the rear and out of danger; but it is believe that we shall capture considerable stores in the region of Rossville, in the rear. We have secured the two steamboats lately mentioned in this correspondence as being moored at the wharf. These boats are in good working order, and Waggoner was enabled to cross this brigade upon one of them in a few hours. One is a "horse ferry." The rebels were not obliging enough to leave a horse; so Waggoner put the first team which came up to work in the boat, and very soon had the ferry in good running order. Waggoner has shown that he can paddle his own canoe. He also succeeded in capturing about half of the boats of the pontoon bridge which has been lying here moored to the southern shore of the river. During the bombardment ten locomotives have been disabled and destroyed. The remains of some of these are to be seen standing on the track.

EVACUATION OF THE CITY.

The rebels began to evacuate the city on Monday night, the 7th. It appears that up to that time they had been altogether unsuspicious of the fact that Rosecrans' main force was trying to sever their communications with Rome and Atlanta. Waggoner on the north and Wood on the south side of the river had made them believe that our main force was in their immediate front. But the appearance of the heavy columns of McCook and Thomas on the summit of Lookout convinced them of their mistake, and they immediately began to evacuate. It will be remembered that on the evening of the 7th, Negley, of Thomas' corps, pushed through Stevens' Gap across the mountain to Lafayette, and that McCook's advance began to descend the mountain a little south of Lafayette. The coincidence of time will show conclusively that this movement only undeceived the rebels, and that it was in consequence of that movement that they evacuated the position. It is a grand tribute to the skill of him who commands this army that he has crossed three ranges of mountains and a river, has taken a rebel stronghold not less impregnable than Vicksburg (and which, had the rebels remained to defend it, would have cost us a siege as long and tedious as that of Vicksburg), with the loss of two men by sunstroke, two men by drowning and one killed on Monday; and all the movements made without the knowledge of the rebels. Well may they call him "wily Rosecrans." Certainly more deceptive and more successful strategy has not been developed.

COMPOSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The rebel forces which were here consisted, as a nucleus, of Bragg's old army of Tullahoma, Cheatham's and Withers' divisions of Polk's corps, and Cleburne's and Stewart's of Hill's corps. But around there had been gathered as reinforcements two divisions of Johnston's army, under command of Breckinridge and Claiborne; Buckner's division, drawn in from Knoxville; Walker's brigade from Mobile, and Jackson's brigade, which has been for some time the garrison of the city. These forces composed the army which was under Bragg's command, Johnston never having been here. This force is estimated at from forty-five thousand to fifty thousand men, and it is not probable that the report is exaggerated. Breckinridge returned to this army only last Sunday, a fact significant as corroborative of the statement I have made that the rebels were entirely deceived by the show made in their front. Breckinridge arrived by railroad on Sunday night, and left on foot on Monday night.

The rear guard of infantry consisted of Smith's brigade of Cheatham's division, and Pegram's horse formed the cavalry rear guard. These forces slowly retired from the town at ten o'clock this morning, leaving the city in our hands.

I have before reported a large force of Georgia State troops here. In this I was mistaken. It is now settled beyond doubt that the Georgia troops (militia) have been concentrated at Rome, Ga., and that they number about 20,000. General Forrest, commanding a cavalry corps, left for Rome eight or ten days ago, and he is now upon our flank at that place.

The main column of the rebels retreated. It is said upon the Lafayette road, with another upon the Lafayette road, to Rome. Bragg, boasted when leaving that he was going in search of Rosecrans, whom he believes to be moving upon Rome. I should not be surprised to hear that the rebel right had been struck in flank to-day, and forced off from its line to Rome upon the Dalton and Calhoun route.

The rapid and vigorous pursuit which is being made will accelerate the rebel pace materially. Generals Van Cleve and Palmer did not enter the city, but on getting around the point of Lookout Mountain took the road to Rossville, where Palmer, in advance, will encamp to-night. Then the Twenty-first corps will move upon Dalton. Wood, with two brigades, is to follow in the morning, General Waggoner's brigade being left to garrison the city.

BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

General Burnside is rapidly moving down the valley to form a junction with Rosecrans. His advance, under Colonel Bird, was at Athens this morning. Burnside's headquarters are at Knoxville.

Colonel Wilder, in command of his own and Colonel Minty's brigade of cavalry, is moving to-day from Tyner's Station upon Ringgold and Dalton, and will form the left cavalry wing of the army.

MORE REBEL DESERTERS COMING WITHIN OUR LINES.

A great many deserters are coming in since the rebels retreated. A sergeant, coming across the country south of the river from Wilder's camp, brought in six men whom he had gathered up in the woods.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1863.

THE ABANDONED REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

I arrived in the city too late last evening to see much of the works which encircle the position which Bragg has so ingloriously abandoned. But this morning, at an early hour, in company with Provost Marshal General Wiles and General Waggoner, I went out to take a glance at the works.

Before I begin any detailed description of them I will preface this letter by saying that the map I sent you about a fortnight ago, and which had been made from information by Captain W. E. Merrill, of General Rosecrans' staff, is as accurate regarding generalities as if it had been made on the spot. This is a fact which can be said of most of the information maps of Captain Merrill, and the Commanding General was inexpressibly thankful to Captain M., Captain Morgadanett and their numerous corps of topographical assistants.

On leaving my impromptu quarters of last night I rode over to General Wood's quarters, in the heart of the city, and found him about to march. His troops had already left the city at an early hour, moving rapidly in the direction of Rossville. I had a short conversation with the General, in which he gave me the following interesting information regarding the retreat of the rebels:—He says that his best information is that one corps (Polk's) retreated by what is called the Cove road to Lafayette. This Cove road runs south between Lookout and Mission ridges, and comes into the main route through Rossville to Lafayette at the latter place. Hill's corps retreated by the Rossville route to Lafayette. Buckner's division, in retiring from Knoxville and Loudon, fell back only to Tyner's Station, on the East Tennessee Railroad, and retreated thence to Ringgold and Rome. The reinforcements brought from Mississippi by Johnston were not brought to Chattanooga, but stopped at Ringgold, and fell back from there on Monday, going towards Rome. The idea appears to have suddenly seized upon Bragg's mind on Monday that he had important business in Rome, and he has undoubtedly moved to Rome, which he now believes to be Rosecrans' objective point. The reinforcements brought by Johnston, or rather sent by him, are said to have amounted in numbers to about fifteen thousand men. They are the old troops taken away from Bragg in the summer to raise the siege of Vicksburg with. General Wood expresses the belief that Bragg has gone to Rome, where the rebels captured boast that they will make a stand; but the impression prevails that if pushed vigorously they will not stop short of Atlanta. Preston Smith's brigade, of Cheatham's division, was the last infantry command to be withdrawn. It had been engaged in the spur of Lookout Mountain all yesterday forenoon in fighting Wood. The artillery was withdrawn on Monday night and moved rapidly to Rome. The main cavalry force of Bragg's army has been south of this place on Coosa river. Of this there is very little doubt, and gives consoling assurances of the safety of our rear. The truth is the appearance of Stanley's corps in the vicinity of Rome is sufficient guard for our communications for some time to come. General Wood learns from the Union citizens here, of whom there are quite a number, that the rebel army is still badly demoralized, never having recovered from the demoralization which succeeded the rout of Tullahoma. They all feel that they are whipped. These citizens say that one-seventh of the troops are nearly naked at this time. The informant at first said one-fifth, but said that, wishing to be within bounds, he would correct the statement, and say one-seventh. The rations of a rebel soldier for three days would about suffice for the meals of one day. A soldier's rations in Bragg's army consist of five ounces of bacon for seven days. At times green beef is issued in very light rations; but all the meat for one day could be easily eaten at a single meal. They scarcely ever get flour. Corn meal is generally used unsifted.

A RIDE IN THE CAMPS.

Leaving General Wood to pursue his march to Rossville, I turned to the left, or east of the city, intending to visit Bragg's headquarters. As we got to the depot of the Nashville and Chattanooga road I suddenly came upon General Garfield and other members of General Rosecrans' staff, who had only just arrived. The General was not present, but as I passed the cathedral he was sitting on a stone talking to General Waggoner, who had just ridden up. I arrived in time to hear him say to Waggoner, "General you have done your work well, sir—done it well, I congratulate you." Waggoner thanked him for his compliment, and said, "We have made a great deal of noise, General," "and to some effect, sir," answered Gen. Rosecrans.

A moment after the General turned to Waggoner and the party accompanying him, and invited them to stay and be present at high mass, which was about to be celebrated in the unfinished cathedral in whose shadow he was then sitting. It appears that Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, had joined him the evening before, and upon invitation of Gen. Rosecrans was then preparing to celebrate mass. The General had not yet thought to look about the city at the result of his capture—the glorious result of a peaceful campaign, in which brain had triumphed—but had no sooner reached the city than he repaired to church for the purpose of celebrating that victory by returning thanks to God. As I looked at him waiting patiently without for the conclusion of the preparations being made by the priests within, I could not but admire the man in his character of Christian as sincerely as I have learned to admire him as a soldier. Thoughts of the Cavaliers and Roundheads came into my mind, but did not fully apply to the similitude I am trying to frame in my mind. The incident I record is not unworthy of notice from other commanding generals, and they will certainly be entitled to more respect from man, if not success from Heaven, if they follow the example.

Leaving the General, I rode over to the first work on the east of the town, a huge unfinished redoubt, looking to the northeastern approach. But this was an insignificant work compared with the neighboring batteries to the west of it. One of these is calculated for eight guns, a huge work, with parapets twenty-four feet wide and ramparts at least eight feet high, overlooking a bluff impossible under any circumstances to be scaled. On the left of this is a battery of the same kind, calculated for ten guns. This is the famous thirty-two-pounder battery over which the Ninety seventh hoisted their banner yesterday. These works are simply impregnable from the front. It is impossible to ascend the bluffs upon which they are seated. Indeed, without attempting to give a detailed account of each work, I may say with truth that the position is simply impregnable. It is only by flanking them that they can be taken. Rosecrans has taken them in the only way in which they could possibly be taken. To have attempted to cross the river in their front would have been to dare fate, and to have attempted to enter by Wood's route around Lookout Point would have been to rush upon destruction. I returned from my survey filled with admiration of the magnificent beauties of the city and surrounding scenery, and satisfied with the victory we have gained.

CHATTANOOGA AS IT IS.

Any one who wishes to get an idea of the look of the city and of its strength can form a rather inaccurate one from a plate in *Harper's Weekly* of September 12, 1863, which, despite the fact that it takes four days and a half to get from New York here, we found for sale in this city an hour after it was occupied yesterday—three days before the date of the paper. The picture has evidently been made from memory by some rebel deserter, and in its main features is accurate. On the right background—it is west of the town—Lookout Mountain rises to a grand height above the beautiful stream that flows at its foot. It looks down upon the city and the lesser hills below like a monarch, and, encircling, lesser hills below like a monarch, and, encircling, its train as it were the coronet of a king, are its grim, stern palisades, which are but badly represented in the picture, and which, in reality, looming up white and beautiful, give to the whole a venerable appearance that is highly pleasing. As I took a second look at the mighty mountain, I thought there came round it and evening in the dusk, I thought there was a frown upon the noble countenance of the old king, as if angry that the barrier of his person should have been overcome by such pigmies as ourselves; but this morning the sun was gilding his coronet of gray stone palisades, and his countenance beamed with smiles, as if he recognized the flag which was flying from the summit of his lesser neighbor, Bell Mountain. He looks this morning as if he wished to be go crowned himself; but, instead of the banner of Stars and Stripes, Captain Merrill, of the signal corps, is putting the venerable old fellow to practical use as a signal station, and the flags of red, white and black, with their white and black centre spots (looking not unlike the "bull's eye" of the shooting gallery), are flying and waving with peculiar significance to a great army away up the valley in rapid pursuit of Bragg's flying forces.

Bell Mountain is also, on the west of the city, far from being accurately represented in Harper's plate. The mountain to the rear is much the highest, while in the plate it is smaller than the one in front, on the river bank. It is upon these hills that some of the heaviest rebel batteries are built. Here, also, are the academy, hospitals, and what were lately Polk's headquarters.

The city itself is not handsome, the buildings being much scattered, and not of the most approved style of architecture. There are, however, many handsome dwellinghouses. The scenery surrounding the city is inexpressibly grand.

It is not to be supposed that the campaign has been abandoned by the capture of this place. The army is already two days' march south of this, and Gen. Rosecrans moves forward to Lafayette to-morrow. Crittenden will to-night be at Ringgold, Thomas in the region of Gordon Springs, and McCook near Lafayette. The whole force will then be concentrated, and will push on until they force the rebels out of Rome and Atlanta, or bring them to an engagement.

No fears need be entertained that we shall have to abandon the campaign for want of supplies. This army now has at least thirty days' rations with it.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1863.

POLK AND ROSECRANS' HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. Rosecrans has established his headquarters in the building vacated a few weeks since by Bishop Gen. Polk, under slightly accelerating circumstances. On the 21st of August, it will be remembered, Col. Wilder opened upon this place with "solid shot" and "rotten shell," much to the disgust of certain pious citizens in attendance at church, praying for Jeff. and his confederacy, and of a once pious bishop, who had lately become an exceedingly profane general. The beauty of the building in which he had located himself speaks well for the taste of the Bishop; but, if the story told of him by the citizens be true, his hasty manner of evacuating it when Wilder sent him "notice to quit" ought to fully establish his character for discretion. At any rate, when he did leave, Polk left in a hurry, for his furniture, desks, tables, beds, remain in the house. The building is a handsome brick house, attached to a huge white portico or porch as large as the house itself, situated on the southern slope of Bell Mountain, and presents a handsome and picturesque appearance. A vast shade of tall trees not only adds to its beauty, but to its comfort, and makes it eminently a pleasant abode. I regret that in all probability we shall be forced to abandon it to-morrow and move to Lafayette but the more warlike followers of the gallant chieftain are rejoicing in the prospective move, as it brings them nearer to the flying enemy. The history of the advance is now simple—it will be easier to tell in the future. We have an open field and good roads, after a flying enemy, with plenty of supplies for a month to come, and fast accumulating.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIVISIONS—REBEL POSITION.

Crittenden is to encamp to night at Ringold—at least his troops are. He is still here, but it is presumed will push forward to-morrow. General Thomas is still at Lafayette, and McCook in supporting distance of him. Gordon Granger, with the reserves, will be up for the fight, and General Burnside is rapidly moving down the valley. No halt will be made until Atlanta is ours, or until defeated by the rebels in front of that point, or Rome. That they are endeavoring to throw their army to a position in which it will cover their base is now very evident, and that the Coosa and Etowah rivers will be their line is not at all improbable. To night the army will be concentrated at a point twenty miles south of Chattanooga," is a sentence which Provost Marshal General Wiles blotted in a despatch of mine sent you to-day, but it is nevertheless true, though contraband. I have no hesitation in sending it by mail, as before it can possibly get to the rebels through the HERALD the campaign will be over. "Sixty-five miles to Rome, one hundred and thirty to Atlanta," says the *Railroad Guide*. "Four days to Rome—ten to Atlanta, including a battle," says Rosecrans. That he means pursuit and battle we all know, and that Bragg means battle ere he abandons Atlanta no one has a doubt. But to doubt that, halting to fight, Bragg will be terribly defeated and routed, you insult the good sense and dearest honor of every man in this army.

CONTRAST OF THE ARMIES.

This reminds me of an intention I have long had to speak of the striking difference between the *morale* of the private soldiers of the two opposing armies in this department. You will soon see that the private soldier of Rosecrans' army is fully aware of the fact that he is a man. Blind obedience is not a characteristic of him. He has an opinion of his own, and never hesitates to express it. He has his plans for conducting each protracted campaign, and freely criticises his superior. But, at the same time, while refusing a blind obedience, he yields willing obedience, and never waits, however irksome the duty, for a second order. He prides himself upon his love for his general almost as much as he does for his idolatry of his flag. He boasts of Rosecrans as his friend, and tells, with an attempt at concealing his pride, that the "General spoke to him to-day." The popularity of Rosecrans with the men is a bond of union in the army that adds materially to its strength. He refers with pride to the fact that he and his army are not disgraced by deserters; assumes a dignified and patronizing air to rebel deserters who come in, and is most earnest and deep in his bitter hatred of old England. The bitterness felt against the rebels is nothing compared to that hatred which each man has for England. The rebels they have an innate respect for. These men have stood up and fought them. They have cried bravo at rebel charges, and they take one of them by the hand and say with hearty good will, "By George! old fellow, you fight well," and then add, with the proud air of a proud man who knows that he uttered truth, "but you can't whip this army."

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF THE UNION ARMY.

The rebels are a different people. The captured who are bitter talk only of our evil intentions, but can never refer to facts. They will tell of instances in which we have been whipped. They are proud of our defeats; but they never seem to be proud of the army that they assert did it. They all damn Bragg. There is not one whom we have captured that seems poor enough to do him reverence. He is earnestly hated by all, and it is only by the severest discipline that he is enabled to keep his forces together. The deserters, who come in in such numbers, have all a downcast look. They are ashamed of the act of desertion; but it is evident that all their pride has gone from them. They are worn down in spirit. Their *morale* is gone and they are willing to excuse from their troubles by the dishonorable course of deserting. But they state, and doubtless with truth, that many of them desert with a knowledge of their officers and comrades. Indeed we have evidence of the truth of this in the hanging and shooting of Captains White and Rhoads, of the Fourth Georgia cavalry. A number of deserters came into Wood's lines a day or two before the evacuation, who stated that their comrades had known of the deserters, who displayed their letters. Riding through the city to-day, I met a cavalry man with thirteen deserters. He stated that they had come to him while he was crossing the country, and had asked to be taken into our lines. It is thus they are deserting continually, and if a vigorous pursuit is made many hundreds will desert to us. The utter absence in these men of any pride as soldiers is a most significant evidence of the great weakness of the rebel forces. It is plain to see how rapidly the support and strength of the rebel confederacy are dwindling away.

UNION CITIZENS PREDOMINANT.

All of the citizens who have returned are, of course, Union men, if one will accept their word for it. But there is really a strong Union sentiment prevailing here, and many of the more prominent citizens are and have always been Union men. Among these are a Mr. Cruikshield, who was lately forced to leave Chattanooga, and who has been General Waggoner's guide since the siege of the place began. He had openly denounced Jeff. Davis and his minions, and was considered so dangerous that Bragg sent him out of his lines. As a general thing the people are poor. There is very little wealth. As a natural consequence of being poor, the majority are glad of the advent of the Yankees and low prices. Colonel Wiles, Provost Marshal General, tells me that he has been most agreeably surprised at the strength of the genuine Union sentiment. The country, particularly north of the river, has a large Union majority. Many of the numerous guides of the army are residents of this vicinity.

HOW A CHICKEN CAME TO SHELL THE CITY.

The rebel papers and rebel citizens thought that the shelling of the city was a most inhuman act, and that it was a shame that women and children should be thus exposed to the fire of the enemy. Bragg, however, was not of this opinion, and, as a matter of fact, he was not to blame for it. The shelling was the result of a chicken. Bragg had his headquarters in a house on the top of Bell Mountain, and, as he was sitting at breakfast, a chicken flew in at the window, and, alighting on the table, began to help itself to the contents of the dishes. Bragg, in a rage, drew his revolver and fired at the chicken, missing it, but sending the ball through the ceiling. The chicken flew out of the window, and Bragg, in a rage, ordered the city to be shelled. Such is the story told by the rebels themselves.

The Fifty-first New York Volunteers.

Among the many regiments which left New York for service in the field since the outbreak of the present rebellion, the Fifty-first New York Volunteers stand in the front rank. They left this city with the maximum number of men, and now, after hard service and their participation in thirteen battles, are reduced to the small number of seventy, and one captain.

The following battle fields, on which the Fifty-first fought valiantly for their country, will show that they have not been idle or wanting in their allegiance:—Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, Manassas, second Bull run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Jeffersonton, Virginia; Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi.

Wherever the Fifty-first fought they have always been in the breach, and the loss sustained by the regiment is a sufficient guarantee of their efficient service.

The only remaining Captain—Samuel H Simms, of Co. G—is now in this city for the purpose of filling up the shattered ranks of this once splendid command, the remnant of which is now encamped at Nicholasville, Ky. In consideration of the services which the regiment have rendered, the remaining officers, expect that Governor Seymour will aid them in filling up the ranks by conscripts.

The following orders are highly complimentary to the Fifty-first, and well speak for themselves:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 33.
HEADQUARTERS, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
MERIDALE, Miss., August 1, 1863.

The following extract from special orders No. 207, headquarters Department of the Tennessee, will be published to all the troops of this command:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 207.
[Extract.]
HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURG, Miss., July 31, 1863.

In returning the Ninth corps to its former command, it is with pleasure that the General commanding acknowledges its valuable services in the campaign just closed. Arriving at Vicksburg opportunely, taking position to hold at bay Johnston's army, then threatening the forces investing the city, it was ready and eager to assume the agressive at any moment. After the fall of Vicksburg it formed part of the army which drove Johnston from his position near the Big Black river into his intrenchments at Jackson, and after a siege of eight days compelled him to fly in disorder from the Mississippi valley.

The endurance, valor and general good conduct of the Ninth corps are admired by all, and its valuable cooperation in achieving the final triumph of the campaign is gratefully acknowledged by the Army of the Tennessee.

Major General Parke will cause the different regiments and batteries of his command to inscribe upon their banners and guidons, "Vicksburg" and "Jackson."

By order of Major General U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWEN, A. A. G.
By command of Major General JNO. G. PARKE.
NICOLAS BOWEN, A. A. G.
Official—HENRY R. MIGHELY, Captain and A. A. G.
Official—G. H. MCKIBBIN, A. A. G., Second Brigade.
Official—A. W. MCKEE, Adjutant Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
JACKSON, Miss., July 20, 1863.

MAJOR GENERAL PARKE, Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

SIR:—Your order transferring our division to the Fifteenth Army corps is just received.

Permit me, in behalf of the division I command, to tender to you our thanks for your uniform kindness to us, and for the interest you have manifested for our welfare during our temporary assignment to duty with your corps.

I am happy to assure you that the opportunity afforded us to witness the conduct of the Eastern troops of your command, has convinced us that they possess valor and discipline which we may well emulate. Longer association would, we doubt not, have matured and strengthened the friendships so auspiciously begun. Our best wishes for your welfare and success will constantly attend you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. SMITH,
Brigadier General, commanding First Division.
Official—A. W. MCKEE, Adjutant 51st N. Y. Vols.
Official—N. BOWEN, A. A. G.
Official—H. R. MIGHELS, Captain and A. A. G.
Official—G. H. MCKIMMIN, A. A. G.

A BRIDE A WIDOW WITHIN NINETY MINUTES.—On the 4th inst. we published the announcement of the marriage of Henry Conkling Vanderbilt, of Philadelphia, to Minnie, daughter of Hon. Eldridge E. Baldwin, of New York. Also the death of Mr. Vanderbilt within ninety minutes after his marriage. The circumstances are thus detailed in the Philadelphia *North American* of the 7th inst.:—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon were borne to the dust from whence they came the remains of Mr. Henry C. Vanderbilt, over which sorrowed a young girl of seventeen years, who in two hours passed from the condition of maidenhood to matron and from mistress to widowhood. She was married in New York to Mr. Vanderbilt, who resided at No. 2,000 Wallace street, Philadelphia, at a quarter to ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. At twelve o'clock the groom, who was but twenty-one years of age, died from congestion of the heart—died literally in the fulness of unutterable joy at the successful consummation of his earnest courtship. The wedding was comparatively private, and the young man, apparently in bounding health, and unmistakably buoyant spirits was conversing with his newly made bride, when the fatal spasm seized upon him. Medical aid was summoned, but the pitcher at the fountain was forever broken. No skill of human teachery was of avail. The remains were borne yesterday from the saddened house, and now lie beneath the sod of the cemetery.

THE END OF A TRAITOR.—The rebel Captain Fuller, commander of the gunboats Cotton and Queen of the West, who recently died in hospital near Granbury City, Ohio, during his sickness, sent a request for his sisters to come and see him, but they refused to hold communion with a traitor. Even after his death their abhorrence of his crime was so great that they would not attend his funeral, and objected to "placing his rebellious bones by the side of his loyal father's grave."

A Fact.

S, T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitations of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaia bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S Barnes' signature on our private United States stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an imposter. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States laws, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, New York.

Invisible Chain of Fire, or the Gomez Fuse Train, used at Newbern, Vicksburg and Charleston. No. 82 Amity street, New York.

Hair Mattresses and Spring Beds. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 259 Canal street, east of Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best fire proof Safe in the world. Depot 100 Maiden lane.

12 Cartes de Visite for $1.—I Will Sit all until suited. A proof shown five minutes after you sit. VAUGHAN'S, 223 Bowery.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, FOR SALE AT 495 BROADWAY. Every description of Machine Sewing done to order.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world—harmless, instantaneous, reliable. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from upper lips, low foreheads, or any part of the body. Warranted. 463 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

For the Hair—Barry's Tricopherous, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists. 50¢.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

No More Gray Hairs or Baldness—Forty-five years constant study. Consultation free by Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor place.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co., Radical Cure Truss office, only at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. Silk Elastic Goods, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Diseases of the Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Systems. Most modern and approved treatment. See "Cause and Cure," plates, price 50 cents. Sold by MILLER & CO., 472½ Broadway, and by the author Dr. WATSON, 630 Broadway. Consultations from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Beautiful Complexion.—Lyon's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. 453 Broadway. Druggists everywhere.

Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Eruptions, Spots, Specks and all Skin Blemishes cured by GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap, 453 Broadway.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Uri-nary and Sexual System.—New and reliable treatment—Reports of the Howard Association sent in a sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

A Real Breadth—How Many Lovers it has carried—how many friends for ever parted—To effect a radical cure was the HALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS—a dentrifice, night and morning. Price fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

Religious Intelligence.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

In the Westminster church, Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Rev. J. M. McNulty will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

In St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, services at half-past ten, three and half-past seven, the afternoon service being for deaf mutes. The Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Buffalo, will preach in the evening.

In St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. H. B. Ridgway, at half-past ten, and in the evening at half-past seven.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Pierrepont street Baptist church, corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, Brooklyn, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

Rev. Dr. George Junkin will hold regular service in the church at the corner of Canal and Greene streets (entrance in Greene) at half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M. This afternoon he will give an account of his recent visit to the battle field and hospital at Gettysburg, and of the Godlike charities of the Christian Commission there.

Rev. C. C. Goss delivers his second discourse on the "Moral Aspects of Our City," at the Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance, 446 Broadway, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, this morning at half-past ten o'clock and in the evening at half-past seven. Subject for the evening's discourse—"Adam, the Original Sinner?"—being the first of a series of sermons on "the representative sinners of the Bible."

Rev. Dr. Scott, of California, will preach in the Forty-second street Presbyterian church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at ten o'clock, and in the afternoon at half past three o'clock.

Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D., will preach in the Fiftieth street church, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, at half-past ten A. M. Subject—"The Two Wives of Lamech." The Rev. S. D Burchard will preach at four P. M.

In the Mariners' Temple, Oliver street, services at half-past ten A. M. Preaching at three P. M. Sermon by Samuel Baker, D. D., of Boston. Evening services at half-past seven.

In the Mission church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, under the care of Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, services morning and afternoon, commencing at half past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

In Rev. Erastus Seymour's Congregational church, Fifty-second street and Third avenue, discourses by Evangelical clergymen morning and evening.

In the French Episcopal church du St. Esprit, West Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Rev. Dr. Verren, the rector, will preach in the French language this morning, services to commence at half-past ten o'clock.

Camp meeting to day at Lefferts' park, Tompkins and Gates avenues, Brooklyn. Love feast in the morning at ten o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the afternoon at three o'clock.

In the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, services in the morning at half past ten o'clock and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. Urban C. Brewer, minister, will preach morning and evening.

In the Park Presbyterian church, in Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, the Rev. Henry Kimball will preach morning and evening at the usual hours.

In the Bleecker street Universalist church Rev. Moses Ballou preaches morning and evening. Subject for the evening—"Heathen and Christian Views of a Future Life."

Professor Mattison opens a course of six lectures on "The Resurrection of the Dead," in his church in Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, at half-past ten A. M.

At the Second Universalist church, Historical Society Building, Eleventh street and Second avenue, Rev. G. T. Flanders will preach a sermon on the "Destiny of America." Service at half-past seven o'clock and at a quarter to eleven in the morning. Strangers are cordially invited.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, at half-past ten o'clock, on the "Death of Children." At half-past seven o'clock on "Solomon's Search for Happiness without God."

At the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Rev. E. G. Brooks will preach this evening, from Psalms 9th, 17th verse—"The wicked shall be turned into Hell." Services at a quarter to eight o'clock. Morning sermon at half-past ten o'clock. Subject—"The condition on which God taken care of us here and hereafter."

A second sermon upon "The Christianity for the Times" will be preached by Rev. I. S. Kalloch, this morning, in the Laight street church, corner of Laight and Varick streets (S. John's park). He will also preach in the evening at half past seven o'clock.

Spiritual meetings of the congregation of the New Dispensation at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, three o'clock in the afternoon and half-past seven o'clock in the evening, at the hall 95d Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street. Morning subject—"Prayer." Afternoon a conference subject—"The Trance State."

Letter from Ex-President Pierce to Jeff. Davis.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Jan. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I wrote you an unsatisfactory note, a day or two since.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—THREE GROWN PERSONS, in a FRENCH OR GERMAN FAMILY, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, location, &c., HERALD OFFICE.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES, in a private family, where there is a piano, in the city, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. Address, stating terms, HERALD OFFICE.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, in a private family, where there is a piano, in the city, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. Address, stating terms, HERALD OFFICE.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. D. CAULKINS, AUCTIONEER 335 Broadway.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE MIRROR AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.

D. D. CAULKINS will sell on Monday, Sept. 21, rain or shine, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the superb and costly furniture, Paintings, Statuary and Works of Art, rosewood Drawing Room Suits, elegant 7 octave Pianoforte, Mirrors, Velvet Carpets, &c., contained in the residence 218 Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. The whole will be peremptorily and absolutely sold without reserve.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE

consists of carved rosewood Recamier, marble tops and French plate doors and backs; Lady's Work Table, inlaid with mother of pearl; rosewood Centre Tables, statuary marble top; full Suits of Drawing Room Furniture; elegant Sofas, two Arm, two Reception and eight Oval back Chairs, carved rosewood frames, and covered in three colored satin brocade of the most exquisite description; two Console Tables, inlaid with buhl and tortoise shell; Brocade and Lace Curtains, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, with rich gilt frames; 8 rose Sevres and Dresden China Vases, Vases, Velvet Carpets, Bronze and Marble Statuettes of the Seasons, Paintings, &c.; antique Lava Vases, ebony Card Tables, Velvet Carpets, Rugs, Turkish Easy Chairs, Bronze Clock, runs one month; Oil Paintings, &c., by Bierstadt, Inman, Huntington, Gale, Leer, Alexander and other eminent artists.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE,
carved legs and claws, finished all round inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; Music Rack, rosewood and Music Hall rosewood Hatstand, Ottoman, Stair Carpets, &c. Chambers, second story—Richly carved rosewood Bedsteads, 6/6 by 6 feet; Bureaus and Commodes to match; Wardrobes, Dressing and Split Tables, Shaving Stands, Book Stands, Couch, Arm Chairs, Ottomans, Shades, Curtains, Hair Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, decorated China Toilet Sets, Marble Top Parlor Furniture of every kind, and Dining Room Furniture of every kind.

Rosewood Extension Table, Sideboard, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, French walnut Dining Table, oak Dining Table, oak Arm Chairs, &c.

No consignments. Carmen in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers. No other goods admitted in this sale except those belonging to the house.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.
BY CHARLES G. WARREN.
SALESROOMS 22 CORTLANDT STREET.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22 AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
SEMI-WEEKLY PACKAGE AUCTION SALE
OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, BROGANS, &C.
EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION GOODS.
EMBRACING CONSIGNMENTS
OF GREAT VARIETY, FROM THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK COUNTY.

AUCTION NOTICE—BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
By J. T. WHITEHOUSE.
Salesrooms No. 23 Cortlandt street,
Will sell on Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., about 600 cases prime quality Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Balmorals, &c., of desirable styles, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. Cutlery, &c., WM. W. BIRKLEY, auctioneer, Tuesday, September 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl street, 2 doors EAST OF BROADWAY, a large stock, inside of Free Goods, White C. ware; also a Retail Stock, all in lots, to suit city and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Paintings, Statuary, and many rare and costly Articles of Virtu at public auction to morning of Monday, September 21, at the elegant residence 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. Rosewood Pianoforte Drawing Room Suits, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Etageres, Bookcase, Oil Paintings, Vases, Velvet Carpets, Bronze and Marble Statuettes of the Seasons, Paintings, &c.; antique Lava Vases, ebony Card Tables, Velvet Carpets, Rugs, Turkish Easy Chairs, Bronze Clock, runs one month; Oil Paintings, &c., by Bierstadt, Inman, Huntington, Gale, Leer, Alexander and other eminent artists.

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ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF CORK.

The Rebel Recognition Question in France.

The Privateer Florida Victualling at Brest.

The Imperial Deputation from Mexico Landed in Paris,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship City of Cork, Captain Tibbetts, which left Queenstown at a quarter past two o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th of September, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The day previous to her departure from Cork being Sunday, she has no commercial or financial reports later than those received by the Arabia.

The telegraphic news reports by the City of Cork are one day later.

The Cork *Herald* of the 7th of September says:—

The weather yesterday, both here and at Queenstown, was what in nautical phraseology would be called exceedingly "dirty," and was most unfavorable to outward going ships. It was equally so outside the harbor, and a great many vessels which were in a position to avail themselves of it took shelter inside during the day. The result was that the amount of shipping at the port was rather larger than usual, and included a number of foreign merchantmen.

La France of the evening of September 5 says the Czar has nominated the hereditary Grand Duke hetman over all the Cossacks of the empire. An imperial ukase has been published conferring fresh dignities upon Gen. Mouravieff in recompense for his service in Poland.

A despatch from Poland, dated at Lanberg on the 5th instant, says:—The Narodowa *Gazette* announces that 300 Russians were driven over the Gallician frontier by the insurgents the day before yesterday.

The Paris *Nation* believes itself able to state that the French government has no longer any serious hope of the concurrence of Austria in the Polish question.

The *Opinione Nationale* of September 5 states that the King of Prussia, on receiving the aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Austria, is reported to have stated that he had nothing to add to what he said to the Emperor on the subject of the Frankfort Congress.

A despatch from Madrid of the 6th of September says:—The ministry has resolved to make no concession to the opposition.

The river Nile was still rising on the 5th of September.

A treaty of commerce was concluded between China and Denmark, at Shanghae, on the 22d of July.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys received Nubia Pacha on the 5th instant in Paris.

Recognition.

THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA VICTUALLING AT BREST AND SERIOUS INFERENCES FROM THE FACT—IMPORTANCE OF THE CHEVALIER PAMPHLET.

A despatch from Paris dated on the 5th inst., in the evening, says:—The announcement respecting the victualling of the Florida at Brest in the *Moniteur* is supposed to be a still more explicit declaration on the part of France *that the period of neutrality is fully passed.*

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, writing by the same day, says of Michel Chevalier's pamphlet:—This time the trumpet emits no uncertain sound, but every note *rings out the knell of the North American Union and the birth of a separate independent government at Richmond.*

The London *Globe* of the 5th instant (evening), in a leader, says:—As far as it is possible to judge of American affairs at this distance, and with the meagre information at our disposal, it appears that the plans of the federals can only be defeated by very vigorous operations in Eastern Virginia.

The London *Globe* of the same day has an article, regretting the scarcity of labor in England for agricultural purposes, and it asserts, in unseemly terms, that "the poor wretches whose corpses are rotting on the banks of the Potomac and the Rappahannock, and their scarcely less wretched compatriots in America, have been missed in England, and there are none to supply their place."

Rebel Pirates in French Ports—Opinions of the Paris Press.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of September 5 says this is a subject of complaint, which we consider well founded. It would be right in fact, if it were possible, to forbid the entry into our ports *to these lawless scourges of the sea, for the Florida is nothing else.*

Now, we believe that it is possible. The rights of belligerents have doubtless been granted to the Southern States, but evidently on condition that they complied with international rights. Now, if it be possible to maintain in the strictest sense of the word that the Southern States have the right to arm privateers, since they did not subscribe to the treaty of Paris, it is impossible to admit that the privateers armed by the South, and which are placed on a footing by a too generous tolerance—its effects are now apparent—with ships of war, can validly transform themselves into maritime tribunals, and become their own judges of the legality of their prizes. They have no right, as they do, to stop vessels at sea, strip them of their cargo, whether it belongs to the federal States or to neutrals, and to set the ship on fire, while a captain of a naval Power, in the uniform of his county, in addition to other guarantees of integrity and impartiality, would be obliged to try the prize before a court of justice. This is evidently intolerable. It is in vain for Southerners to allege that their ports are blockaded, and that they have no maritime tribunals. That is their business, not ours. Let them attack the federal men-of-war and force them to raise the blockade, it is their right; but to seize upon the property of others without legal power, such an act, in every language, is called a theft.

We do not know whether it be true, as reported, that the Florida has seized cargoes belonging to neutrals; that she fired the Southern Cross, on her voyage from Mazatlan to Marseilles with a cargo of dyewood belonging to a French merchant; that she also put a French brig, the Fleur du Para, to put on board persons whom she had made prisoners on the vessels she had set on fire, and that she sunk the crew in a boat, with the *Phare de la Loire*, that "the entry of the corsair into the port of Brest gives the French authorities an excellent opportunity to demand the reason of these grievances and to inflict punishment so well merited for the injury done to our commerce. The embargo put upon this vessel up to the time that it was understood that she should perform her voyage, stipulated that on the return of losses which our nationality may have suffered, her seizure as security should follow. In brief, the infliction upon her captain and crew of such punishment which, in virtue of the rights of neutrals constantly violated by them, would make the corsairs suffer, would only be justice."

The note, bearing date April 17, 1861, by which Jefferson Davis announced that he would issue letters of marque, contains the following:—"Before a letter of marque is given to vessels, the owners and commanders will be required to enter into bonds of five thousand dollars to the Confederate States, or if the vessel carries more than one hundred and fifty men, $10,000, on condition that the owners, officers and crew who may be employed on board a commissioned vessel shall observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions given to them, and that they shall pay all damages done contrary to the tenor of these instructions."

It is therefore evident that there is no allusion here made to exceptional cases, but that these corsairs, in committing such misdeeds, are only obeying their instructions, and that this is a thing that Europe has no right to tolerate.

The Invasion of Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEXICAN IMPERIAL DEPUTATION IN FRANCE—MAXIMILIAN LIKELY TO ACCEPT—FRENCH HONOR TO A MEXICAN GENERAL—M. CHEVALIER RESIGNS A GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

Despatches from Paris, dated in the evening of the 5th of September, have the following news items on Mexican affairs:—

The deputation from Mexico to offer to the Archduke Maximilian the throne of Mexico has arrived in France.

The *Pays* of that evening believes that the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke Maximilian no longer admits of doubt. The same journal does not consider it possible to attribute the pamphlet, "France, Mexico and the Confederate States," to an official source.

An Imperial decree published to-day appoints the Mexican General Marquez commander of the Legion of Honor.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day announces that M. Chevalier has tendered his resignation as sequestrator of the united journals.

The *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel* say M. Mires has requested the appointment of a new sequestrator, and the Tribunal of Commerce has designated M. Grandguillot to fill this office.

The Emperor Napoleon has, the *Patrie* states, accepted the Grand Cross of the restored Mexican order of Notre Dame de Guadaloupa.

The Labor Market in England and America.

[From the London Globe, Sept. 5.]

The late unsettled weather has again brought into notice a want which is now felt more and more seriously every year. The harvest of 1863 has been as nearly perfect in the south of England as any farmer has a right to expect; the sun and the sky have done for him all that he has a right to expect. Nevertheless, the standing sheaves here and there in every district, suffering the most damaging alternations of heavy showers and warm sunshine, show that, in spite of the sun and sky, some fields have succeeded in returning a less than perfect crop. For the sake of the Swedes and turnips, the farmers can hardly wish the rain away, and they only lament as an unavoidable misfortune the cause of their loss. Scarcity of labor has robbed the southern counties of a third round sum this year. In the north, much of the corn was not quite ripe when the rain came; but in the south everything was ready in plenty of time, except the labor. It was not a question of price, for alm st any price has been offered to draw hands. As much as two guineas a week has been made even by women; and that in the rarely unskilled labor of hop picking. * * * But, compared with want of labor in England, what must be the want in America! Prodigious as was the rate of increase in the population of the United States before the war, the amount of wages to be earned by any active man in a superior's day used to show how inadequate the hands were then to do the work required to be done. The war keeps a full million of grown men away from useful occupation, in addition to the rapid consumption by death and disease in the field and to the check put upon the increase of population by the miseries attendant upon war. Exhaustion of men and money is likely to be the only end of the war, and it is hard to say which is the most lamentable calamity in such a country. *It has been observed that the importation of grain into England from America has suddenly been largely diminished,* and the circumstance has been attributed to the richness of our own production. We suspect a more active cause is want of labor in America. There also the harvest is said to be excellent, and since in no case can we supply our whole, or nearly our whole consumption, American corn ought to be able to compete as usual with Prussian and Russian corn. We shall not be the sufferers; to us it matters nothing whence our provisions come. But, at this time of the year especially, it must become apparent to the federal States that the expenses of the war will have to be paid out of every pocket and in every form, not simply by the substition of paper for silver and gold.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Sept. 5—Evening.

Consols after official hours closed at 93¾ a 93¾.

THE DRAFT.

Examinations and Exemptions.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Board of Enrolment of the Fourth Congressional district, Captain Joel B. Erhardt, Provost Marshal, met again yesterday morning, at their headquarters, No. 271 Broadway. The inclemency of the weather had the effect of keeping a great many conscripts away from the session of the Board, which had notified some two hundred to be in attendance, and the labors of the day were therefore comparatively light. The number of cases laid over from day to day appears to be quite large, and the limited attendance for the last three or four days will necessarily prolong the session of the Board. Provost Marshal Erhard is anxious to complete the exemption examinations within the next ten days. Parties appearing before the Board will materially facilitate its labors by observing the rules concerning identification, witnesses, &c.

Among the applications yesterday for appointment as a substitute was a man with as dark a skin as a negro. He claimed to be a white man, born of Caucassian blood, and stated that he had spent a large portion of his life at sea. He was very intelligent, and master of half a dozen languages. After some debate about his color, he was accepted and recorded as a "white" man.

The following is the list for yesterday, with the disposition of each case:—

HELD FOR DUTY.

John A. Kelly, Geo. Cummings, Oscar Conkling, J. Brewman, Jacob Farrell, David Farrell, E. Stattlhoff, George Hanley, Chas. Frank, Edward D. Morris, Oscar Heath, Jas. Carroll, Geo. Rumpp, Thomas Kearny, Hy. Evans, Joseph Valke, Alexander Miller, Henry Myers, Abram Hart, Michael Lynch, Chris. Eferts, F. Swartz, Patrick Donohue, A. Towle, Wm. Costa, Chris. Kennedy, J. W. Morrison, E. A. Perry.

LAID OVER.

Thomas H. Santor, A. M. Welling, H. G. Pixby, B. D Skedmony, Nicholas Ender, Jacob Fenk, B. F. Kendall, Christopher Tyler, Adam Spragler, G. M. Hartley, Andreas Anderson, Ephraim Rainsbury, Christian Mason, George Beck, R. McKay, George H. Blanchard, Terence Taylor, Charles Schmider, George Tallmadge, Michael Murphy, George Loach, Edward Parsons, Joseph T. Steven.

FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Frank Smith furnished Jer. Crowley; John New man furnished P. M. Brandin; W. D. Stephens furnished Jas. Smith; Andrew J. Barney furnished Wm. B. Grant; H. M. Sorville furnished James M. Hassey; John B Douglas furnished W. H. Griffin; John Purcell furnished Warren Jackson, H. A. Spaulding furnished G Bilger; Caspar Gotts furnished M. Conruff, Isaac Morris furnished Wm. Jackson.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

Michael J. Kelly, E. Donyon, Wm. Newkirk.

NON RESIDENCY.

Benjamin De Frino, John W. Palmer.

UNDER AGE.

Charles R. Watson.

OVER AGE.

George Brosh.

FATHER OF MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

J. Johnson.

SENT TO RENDEZVOUS.

The whole number of conscripts sent to the district headquarters at Riker's Island yesterday was ten.

RECAPITULATION.

Held for duty	28
Laid over	23
Furnished substitutes	10
Physical disability	3
Non-residents	2
Over age	1
Under age	1
Father of motherless children	1
Total	69

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Held for service	11
Substitutes accepted	10
Exemption for alienage	16
Paid commutation	1
Physical disability	17
All other causes	10
Total	65

The following are the names of the men held for service:—Loon Yock, B. Kom, W. Bindham, Jacob Bogert, Owen Duffy, Peter Maiken, Peter H. Gorman, Andrew Fowler, Andrew Howe, W. Ackley, N O Hafnor.

The following are the names of the substitutes accepted —Wm. Bangmaster, Fred. Krenorater, Cornelius Karney, Jas. McManus, Hainaud Fairineux, Joseph Hockseker, Alois Bottenhoffer, Jas. Foster, Louis Stroband, Michael Huck.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

As the number of claimants that came forward on yesterday at this office were even less than on the previous day, the Board intend to take proceedings to compel the absentees to put in an appearance without delay. Any conscripts from the Ninth ward that fail to appear on or before Friday next, will be held as deserters.

A young man claimed exemption as an alien, alleging that he never declared his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States, but as he was a member of the Seventy-first New York State militia, the Board decided that it was tantamount to a declaration of his intentions, and he was held for service. Some time since Mr. Commissioner La Mont was informed that this person declared he would see the country in hell before he would fight for it.

The Commissioner marked those particulars on his notice so that, when he appeared the Board should not forget his loyalty. A colored man was held for service to-day, who actually had on him when his fate was decided by the Doctor. He pleaded very hard that though he appeared stout and strong, that he was in reality very delicate. The Doctor differed in opinion from him (as would any person that would see him.) Captain Farr told him not to be downhearted, and after some very flattering encouragement from the persons present, one of whom assured him that he had "no doubt" he would be a captain yet, (because he was sure he would not), the gentleman looked so bashful that an Irishman present swore by J——s that he was blushing.

The following is a list of the cases disposed of during the day.

HELD FOR SERVICE.

Robert J. Henderson, 36 East Fourteenth street; Joseph Boyer, 49 Fifth avenue; Samuel McConchie, 98 West Twenty-fifth street; Hugh Gallagher, 163 West Twenty fourth street; Thos. Hilferty, 289 Eighth avenue.

FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

John C. Sands, 14 West Tenth street, furnished H. G Dunard; Jas. Elliott, 236 Tenth avenue, furnished Chas. Lowe, Thos. Taicott, 142 Macdougal street, furnished John Gipson; Wm. Alsdorf, 140 Morton street, furnished John Clifford; Henry Schmidt, 592 Bleecker street, furnished Joseph Smith; Nathan B. Walker, 149 West Twenty third street, furnished Andrew McNally; Chas. T. Mercer, 160 West Eighteenth street, furnished John Herbert.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Edwin N. Andrew, Wm. B. Geary, Henry Hart, Daniel Munson, Robert Carrigan, Edward C. Kitteridge, James M. Porter, David Jaggart, (held for service on yesterday), James Lewis, John Sears.

UNSUITABLE AGE.

Robert Corbet, Chas. L. Terry, Thos. E. Layman, B. W. Blanchard, Peter Carter, Ed Crocheran, James Sexton, Thomas Sexton, John R. Simpson, Peter Klinck, John S. Hubbard, Geo. Hanbrook, Ralph McCormick, G. Walker.

ALIENS.

Chas. E. Rankin, John Gunn, Manus McCarron, William Kirthup.

LAID OVER.

James Hickey.

NON-RESIDENTS.

Wm. R. Powers, Geo. Street, Edwin R. Hatch.

TWICE ENROLLED.

Wm. Starr.

ONLY SONS OF WIDOWS.

Edward Babcock, Edward Robb, Wm. Leslie.

AGED PARENTS.

Chas. P. Linderbeck.

RECAPITULATION.

Held for service	5
Furnished substitutes	7
Disability	10
Unsuitable age	14
Aliens	4
Laid over	1
Non resident	3
Twice enrolled	1
Only sons of widows	3
Son of aged parents	1
Total	49

The Court adjourned at four P. M. until eleven A. M. on Monday morning.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

In this district yesterday the following business was done:—

SUBSTITUTES.

Thomas Betty sends John Well, D. C. Gale sends Henry Williams, Francis Dillon sends Elder Kramer, Joseph Southworth sends John Martin, Wm. Kano sends Joseph Jones, David H. Tomkins sends Michael Read.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

John Birch, T. B. Underhill, Charles Lensing, J. Cockshatt, H. Scheresto, W. Goodman, J. Stubbs, J. Nagle, J. Schlamp, F. Hazel, George L. Dale, Albert Vieht, John Crawford, Jos. Kellman, F. Federman, Valentine Massett, Geo. Vanderbeck, Gardner Ackley, Julius Mandell, Michael Murray; Aaron Northrup, Wm. H. Hill.

SONS OF WIDOWS.

John Minecht, Charles Alisky, James Lyon.

HELD FOR DUTY.

Christian Andre, John M. Grant, Jacob Martin, Charles McManus.

IN SERVICE MARCH 3.

August Kline, John O'Mara.

EXEMPTED BY PARENT—TWO BROTHERS DRAFTED

Michael Feuman.

PAID COMMUTATION.

Wm. H. Allen, Wm. Mount.

FATHER OF MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Terence Cox.

DISCHARGED AS ALIENS.

F. Heberline, E. Gennflower, J. Diggleman, H. Ulrich, Louis Rameen, E. Voiginan, J. Fraum, G. Suntage, H. Igel, Jacob Blinger, P. Stalanburg, J. Weidah, Taley Hanan, Louis Eger, Michael Murphy, Emanuel Brock, Martin Heller, Evan Johnson, John Molle, Ernst Shamer.

UNSUITABLENESS OF AGE.

Frederick Kaups, J. C. Lambert, J. A. Gilbert, J. S. Gem, James White, S. Overmeir, Nic. Behunan, John Schweigest, John Young, Michael Setter, Michael Carroll, Thomas Branley, C. Leffler, William Sniffins.

RECAPITULATION.

Held for duty	4
Furnished substitutes	6
Paid commutation fee	2
Physical disability	22
Alienage	20
Unsuitableness of age	14
Support of aged parents	3
Father of motherless children	1
In service on March 3	2
Two sons been drafted	1
Total	75

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

No cases of unusual importance were acted on by the Board of Enrolment for the Eighth district yesterday. The following is a correct list of the result of their labors up to the hour of adjournment last evening:—

PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

W. H. Phun, G. C. Shimeall, Beal, Beckley, John Brown, Chas. Volk, Chas. Dougleday, Bernard Maloney, Thos. Breen.

FURNISHED SUBSTITUTE.

Theo. M. Barnes furnished Patk. Corbett.

PAID COMMUTATION.

John Haviland.

SENT TO GENERAL RENDEZVOUS.

Seven.

ALIENS.

Julius Schmidt, John Burns, Thornton Patrick, Jas. Trainor.

IN THE SERVICE.

Jos. H. Hath, David Frudenthal.

ONLY SONS.

James Molt, Jas. L. Delpratt, Frank McCrorken, Jas. W. Thompson.

NON-RESIDENT.

P. Hollenbeck, Jas. Hunter.

HELD FOR SERVICE.

John Moran.

UNSUITABLENESS OF AGE.

Peter Hayden, Nicholas L. Barlow, P. Negroponto, Jas. Hughes, C. Whitmore, G. W. Griffin, Sylvester Wilcot, W. F. Shattuck, Henry Seward, John B. Noxon, Hilton Guion.

RECAPITULATION.

Held to service	1
Substitute	1
Commutation	9
Discharged for disability	23
Discharged for other causes	7
Sent to general rendezvous	84
Total examined	84

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The Board of Enrolment of the Ninth district continued their session yesterday, and go forward with their work in quite a rapid manner. Every attention is paid to each case which comes forward, and to the energetic exertions of Captain Charles C. Jenkins and his assistants may be traced the rapid method in which business is transacted in this district. There are no peculiar incidents to record in connection with yesterday's operations. Mr. Henry Wood, of Wood's Minstrels, appeared at the headquarters yesterday as a witness relative to the exemption of his nephew. Lieutenant Thomas Fry, Deputy Provost Marshal of the district, is entitled to the thanks of our reporter for the courtesy received. The following is the result of yesterday's work:—

HELD FOR SERVICE.

N. H. Van Arsdale, F. Klein'elder, W. Ray, P. O Brien, T Duffy, J. Hinchman, H. Murphy, M. Kenoly, P. Decker, J. Dunan, G. F. Doak, J F. Gay.

ONLY SONS OF WIDOWS.

J. McGwinn, O. F. Baldwin, H. Aiden, G. Wolfart, E. Walsh.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

W. C. Hadden, P Derin, J. McAller, C. Christie, J. Wakeman, J. Berny, D. Shannon, J. Hacks, E. P. North, F. Etheridge, R. Anderson, T. Shenley, J. Smith, H. Hilton, G. McRitchie, J. Wolf, T. Murphy, J. Ryan, P. Finn, N. Patterson, C. Starke, T. Reynolds, T. Miller.

FURNISHED SUBSTITUTE.

C. Lamb.

UNSUITABLE AGE.

M. R. Pearsall, H. Anthony, C. Dunning A. W. Vaughan, J. Williams, J. Hin, W. Glynn, J. McDonald, M. Quenlin.

TWO YEARS IN SERVICE.

J. C. Cotton.

ALIENS.

W. Armstrong, W Cord, S Pfeiffer, T. Dieterlin, J. Smith. N. Rule.

LAID OVER.

S. Nouse, P. Gallagan, W. Matterface.

RECAPITULATION.

Held for service	16
Physical disability	23
Only sons of widows	3
Two sons in service	1
Son of aged parents	1
Aliens	6
Unsuitable age	10
Laid over	2
Sent to general rendezvous	11

Since the sessions of the Board commenced, the following table will show the idea as to the work accomplished:—

Total number of men drafted	3,782
Total number examined	1,253
Total number held for duty	265
Substitutes accepted	160
Paid commutation fee	8
Sent to general rendezvous	158
Exempted for all causes	602

The Two Million Exemption Loan.

The only subscription to this loan yesterday was one of $3,500 from Robert Leonard. This makes the total amount up to the present $985,000.

The Draft and the Proclamation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

SEPT. 19.—*In the Matter of Frederick A Waring.*—The Judge announced that he would make the same order in this case as in that of Baldinger, and remanded the relator to the custody of the military authorities.

SUPREME COURT.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS FOR A FORD LAFAYETTE PRISONER.

Sarah Waddington applied for a writ of habeas corpus for her husband, Jeremiah Waddington, who is confined in Fort Lafayette. The writ was granted, directed to United States Marshal Murray, who simply answers that Mr. Waddington is not in his custody.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

TENTH DAY—NINTH WARD.

The Board of Enrolment closed the second week of hearing exemptions at No. 26 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday, with the following cases copied from the official record.

UNSUITABLE AGE.

Henry F. Harse, 268 Division ave.; Jos. Hildebrand, 63 Union st.; Jeremiah Hefferman, Union ave; Patrick Dunleavy, 9th ward; Philip Leib, 9th ward; August Dipple, 120 Meserole st.; Geo. Cathcard, 9th ward; Henry Och, 46 Lorimer st., John Standerg, 69 Johnson st.; Peter Riley, 9th ward; Robert Milnes, 69 Wyckoff st.; John H. Foreman, North Sixth st.; Peter Hall, 9th ward; Richard Haaland, 9th ward; George Gilmore, 9th ward; John M. Thomas, 334 Third st.; Carl D. Lyng, 9th ward; Wm. O'Neill, 9th ward; Christian Encker, Flatbush; George Emelstine, 9th ward; Mark Plunkett, 9th ward; Patrick Donnelly, 9th ward; Bernard McNulty, 9th ward; Richd. Barnold, 9th ward; Wm. Murphy, 9th ward; Christopher Klinck, 9th ward; Wm. J. Spear, 269 Atlantic st.; John Evers, 9th ward.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

Aaron Rau, 9th ward; Alonzo E. Blanchard, 584 Pacific st.; George Hofner, 9th ward; John Fulton, 9th ward; Thomas McLaughlin, 9th ward; Charles Clark, 9th ward; Nicholas Burger, 5 Marshall st.; Thomas Sharkey, Coney Island; Thomas McLaughlin, 9th ward; Thomas McCarthy, 9th ward; John A. Beal, 330 7th st.; Crawford C. Smith, 140 Livingston st.; Solomon Lang, 414 Graham avenue.

ALIENS.

Richard A. Turner, 9th ward; Michael Maloy, 9th ward; George McKannon, 334 3d st.; John Dennin, 88 North 6th st.; Augustus Crows, 8th ward; John Dahl, 9th ward; Albert Rosenthal, 9th ward; Nicholas Miller, 9th ward; Charles Harvey, 9th ward; Edward T. Goodliff, 9th ward; James Brady, 9th ward; Louis Guiles, 9th ward; Charles Cigoli, 170 North 2d st.; Thomas Healy, 9th ward.

FATHERS OF MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Jonathan I Robinson, Ninth ward; Joseph Mead, North Seventh street.

NON-RESIDENTS.

Joseph Limburg, Ninth ward; Thomas Harper, Ninth ward; James Tully, 103 Harrison street; Thomas Bryan, 27 Cheever place; Wm. Wood, Ninth ward.

ONLY SONS.

David S. Beasly, Ninth ward; Geo. Allen, Ninth ward; Geo. R. Rolphs, 382 Dean street.

IN SERVICE.

Alpheus S. Baldwin, 72 North Fourth street.

PAID COMMUTATION.

James Williamson, 132 Atlantic street.

SUBSTITUTES AND HELD FOR SERVICE.

Henry Eggers, Franklin street, near Huron; Charles Mohan, Ninth ward; Samuel J. Bailey, substitute for Joseph Motterman; Chas. R. Fanning, Edward T. Brown, Henry Knaebel, Samuel Winslow, Geo. Stumpf, Feder Hontz, substitute for James S. Shafter; Edwin Murdock; Michael Spotz, substitute for Chas. P. Linderger in; J. Hamilton, substitute for James Gimerin; Thos. Cavanagh, Francis Keller, Frederick Goebic; Patrick Fogarty, substitute for Hugh Burns; Philip Dunn; Benjamin Walker, substitute for Thomas McGivern; Edward Hodges, substitute for Edward O. Washburn; Isaac Weeks; George Beatty, substitute for Wm. Cowley; John Miller, substitute for James Brown; Wm. Marshall; Wm. Dolan, substitute for Chas. P. Boch; John Francis, substitute for James Hart; Adam Seifert, 122 Montrose avenue, furnished a substitute.

RECAPITULATION.

Held for service	16
Substitutes	119
Paid commutation	1
Exempt from physical disability	14
Exempt from other causes	10
Total examined	160

Of Monday Ninth ward cases will be continued. And on Tuesday that ward will be continued.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1863.

AN ANGLO-REBEL RAM READY FOR SEA.

Recent official advices state that one of the rams built by Laird for the rebels is all ready to sail, and is supposed to be waiting a favorable opportunity to put to sea.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL CORTES, OF MEXICO, AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

Gen. Cortes, Governor of Sonora, Mexico, arrived in Washington last evening, and to-day waited upon the Secretary of State. It is rumored that his object here is to establish, if possible, an alliance with the United States against the French invasion of Mexico. No action has yet been taken concerning his application.

GENERAL BUTLER ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

General Butler has returned from his brief tour for the benefit of his health, and is about to re-enter the field. No further action has been taken by the War Department in relation to his resignation, but it is thought that his services cannot at present be dispensed with.

ICE FOR MORRIS ISLAND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a clearance for the steamer Harry Payson, with one hundred tons of ice for Morris Island.

POLICEMAN THOMPSON HELD FOR TRIAL.

The preliminary examination of C. W. Thompson, the policeman who killed Lieut. Brannan, on the night of the 8th inst., resulted in his being held in one thousand dollars for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court. The magistrate who conducted the examination expressed the opinion that it was a case of justifiable homicide, but said for certain reasons he should hold the accused for trial. As before stated, the case has excited considerable feeling in the community, as it threatened to create bad feeling between the military and civil authorities.

PURSUIT OF GUERILLAS.

On Wednesday Captain Perry made a reconnoissance as far as Drainesville in pursuit of a gang of Mosby's guerillas, but failed to discover any, the parties having received information of the movement. This gang has been quite troublesome of late in the vicinity of the defences south of the Potomac, and notwithstanding the vigilance of Captain Perry's command has thus far succeeded in escaping capture. The scouting party sent after them on Wednesday found their camp, but the guerillas had just left and scattered in the woods.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE QUOTA OF TROOPS.

The Governor of New Hampshire, with Senators Hale and Clark, arrived here last night. A good deal of surprise is expressed on account of this sort of wholesale descent of the leading politicians of the Granite State, but their errand is of an important character. Before the late election people of towns that had furnished an excess of volunteers were assured that the percentage of excess should be credited under the conscription. There seems to be some failure to carry out this programme, and hence the visit of the Governor and Senators to this city.

PHYSICIANS LIABLE TO BE DRAFTED.

The Acting Adjutant General has decided that State physicians or surgeons who are so yet to call to serve on great occasions are not exempt from the draft.

The cavalry service against guerillas in front of this city is exceedingly wearing. Another battallion is to be added to Major Hazard's command. Fifty per cent of his horses have been used up in four months' service.

THE PRESENTATION TO THE WISCONSIN BRIGADE POSTPONED.

The flag presentation to the Wisconsin brigade, which was to have taken place on Thursday, has been indefinitely postponed. Several of the invited guests went out to the front, but were compelled to return disappointed.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General Meigs departed yesterday on his inspection tour through the several military departments. Colonel Thomas, of Philadelphia, is acting Quartermaster General. It is reported that General Ingalls is also about to set out upon a mise on similar to that of General Meigs.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Arrivals from the Lower Potomac report all quiet. Nothing more has been heard of the rebels said to be on Coon river, nor are there any indications of batteries at any point.

ARRIVAL OF RED MEN.

A small delegation of the two or three hundred Potta wattomy Indians, that were left behind the main tribe when it migrated from Iowa, arrived here to-day. They ask for food and clothing, and for a reservation of six miles square.

THE BUFFALOES RUN AWAY.

The Indian Bureau was to open to-day two bids for the supply of articles needed on Indian account, but by reason of the stoppage of the mails by the washing away of the railroad near Laurel, it was decided to open no bids before said mails should arrive.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HARRINGTON'S VALEDICTORY.

The office of the Secretary of the Treasury was the scene to day of separation between Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary, and several of the older clerks of employes of the department. The latter, through Auditor Thomas L. Smith, said to Mr. Harrington that they had board with deep regret of his impaired health necessitating a temporary absence abroad, and bore witness to the fidelity and energy with which he had discharged his various and arduous duties. Mr. Harrington stated in reply that his afflictions had arisen from protracted labor, out of office hours as well as in them. His connection with the gentlemen in the several bureaus had been pleasant, and he hoped for an early restoration to health and a return to his duties.

APPOINTMENTS.

H B. Butler has been appointed clerk in the Treasury Department, vice W. F. Turner appointed Register of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS.

A board, composed of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Captain C P. Horton and Assistant Surgeon Lee, United States Army, has been organized to inspect the Hospitals of Washington and vicinity, and particularly to ascertain the correctness of the report that soldiers have been retained in the hospitals much longer than necessary.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Commander James E. Jonett is detached from the command of the R. R. Cuyler and ordered to the command of the Sebago.

The Swiss Shooting Festival.

FOURTH DAY.

In consequence of the storm yesterday, the grand concert by the Arion Singing Club and the distribution of the prizes at the Swiss Schutzenfest did not come off during the afternoon, as was expected but it has been postponed until to-morrow. The shooting was resumed yesterday at the usual hour (seven o'clock), and continued until six o'clock P. M., with an intermission of an hour, between twelve and one o'clock, fordinner. Quite a number of visitors were present in the afternoon, a portion of whom were of the fair sex. After a few hours of ineffable dulness Mr. Somers (who sympathized with the disappointed pleasure seekers) decided to clear the grand dining room, and let them dance there, which proposition was no sooner announced than done. Harchman's Band were then provided with a stand, and in a little time the cares of a few hours ago were forgotten in the wilderness of the mazes of the merry dance. The party was soon joined by a band of German officers from Riker's Island, who had attended the Schutzenfest by invitation. Shoulder straps were soon admitted within the circle of Terpsichore, and the afternoon passed most agreeably. Among the officers present we noticed Lieutenant Colonel Marsh, of the Third artillery; Capt. F. Levy, of the Enfants Perdus; Capt. Arens, of the Forty-first New York regiment; Capt. Smarger, of the Fifty-eighth New York regiment; Lieutenant Rondeby, of the Sixty-third New York regiment; Lieutenant Odon, of the Fifty-eighth New York regiment, and Lieutenants Folk and Fairie, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York regiment.

As the Swiss Schutzenfest of the Schutzenlob, is an entirely new feature in the amusements in this country, we shall to day give a summarized description of the shooting arrangements, the decorations, &c., having been previously treated in these columns. The targets are changed at every shot—that is, they disappear below the ground and another comes up in their place. A passage is excavated all along in front of the ten targets, in front of each of which is stationed a "marker," who manipulates the targets, displays the signs and marks the shots. For instance, when a shot is fired, say at stall "A," the "impriseman" there pulls a wire, which rings a bell over target "A." The "marker" then knows his target is fired at, and marks the shot. Thus: if the bull's eye is struck the flag of Switzerland is displayed; if the target is hit a black ball is placed on the spot. If it is missed a similar ball is waved back and forth before the target. These "markers" are professional men, paid by the Schutzenlob, and many of them have officiated in that capacity in Switzerland. They wear a uniform of a red cap, with a white Greek cross in front, red blouse coat and white pants. When the bull's eye is struck it is taken from the target and marked—that is, the number of the shot—which is also recorded by the scorer. The bull's eye (which is made of pasteboard) is submitted to the committee, who measure it with a machine, and those making the best three shots at target "Switzerland," first two at target "Liberty," and the best shot at targets A, B and C, &c., but in succession, get prizes. This machine is about eighteen inches square, of brass, with a hole in the centre, and lines marking from a fraction of an inch up to a foot. The hole in the bull's eye is placed over the orifice in the centre of the brass plate, and it is then measured with these lines. By this means the best shot is ascertained to a hair's breadth.

We had hoped to have been able to have presented our readers this morning with a complete list of the winners and their prizes: but, owing to the great press of business, and the late hour at which the shooting was finished, the committee were unable to make it out.

The prizes at target "Switzerland" are all in money, in sums varying from four dollars to one hundred dollars. The whole of the amount thus donated is seven hundred and eighty five dollars, eighteen dollars of which were presented by the Swiss in Newark. Five dollars is charged for a chance at this target, which includes three shots, all of them to be judged in the bull's eye.

The prizes at target "Liberty" are of almost every conceivable thing—donations from all parts.

The prizes at the other targets have been previously stated and described.

Thus far, we fear, the receipts of the Schutzenfest have been rather small, as they have had only one really fine day. On Wednesday, the first day, the number of visitors was large, and the shooting at the small targets was rather brisk; but, being only ten cents a shot, the gross receipts did not figure up much. On Thursday the shooting at targets "Switzerland" and "Liberty" was commenced; but, being the first day, the shooters here were scarce, and on Friday and Saturday the rain prevented the usual number from attending; so that after all the principal shooting has been done at targets A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Yesterday there were some prize shots fired at "Switzerland."

The shooting will be resumed on Monday at seven A. M., not, however, for the prizes, as the books closed last night. The concert will take place in the afternoon, when the prizes will also be distributed. We hope the attendance will be large and the receipts commensurate. Every preparation has been made for a grand time, and we understand that the Third Avenue Railroad Company, with their usual foresight, have ordered an additional number of cars to be put on their route to accommodate the visitors to the Wood.

NEWS FROM UTAH TERRITORY.

Our Great Salt Lake City Correspondence.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, August 29, 1863.

*The Great Emigration Across the Plain—G