New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. J. Cobb, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Several Lots of Ground with improvements.

To Capt Burdess, of the steamer Mary E. Forsyth, we are obliged for the very latest dates from the West.

THE NOON EXHIBITION AT MASONIC HALL—Those who seek an agreeable, instructive, as well as cheap entertainment for families and children in the day time, should take away that Beal's grand scenic spectacles, together with the marvelous performances of the Marionettes, will be exhibited at Masonic Hall to-day, at noon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Emily B. Sonder Across the Bar with New York Dates of the 28th.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

S. W. PASS, October 7th, 5 P. M.

The steamship Emily B. Sonder, from New York on the 28th, crossed over the Bar at 4 P. M., to-day.

Gold Report by the Emily B. Sonder.

Gold opened in New York on the 28th at 198¾, closed at 202¼, and closed afterwards at 199.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from the North.

Update to the 30th Inclusive.

Active Operations in Grant's Army—Successful Advance Before Petersburg—Grd and Birney Capture Intrenchments, 400 Prisoners, 15 Guns—Across the James River.

LATEST REPORTS FROM SHERIDAN.

Further About Forrest's Operations—Wheeler's Reported Capture of Decatur—Project to Raise Troops in Georgia for the Southern Army.

Gold on the 30th in New York 191 @ 192.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Morganza, September 7th, P. M.

New York, September 30th.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondence of the 28th says if the tone of the news from the army expresses any universal feeling of enthusiasm it is because the feeling is nearly the reflection of the buoyancy of every soldier here. The recent victories in the Valley, the strife of the enemy immediately before us, the reinforced and invigorated army now assembled here are all matters for congratulation. One of the facts which tend to render the troops exceedingly hopeful is the results of the present campaign.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondence of the 29th says: Nothing from Sheridan later than Sunday evening at New Market. His advance was near Staunton, occasionally getting in sight south of Early's men and picking them up.

They no longer show flight, but seem wholly despondent. They seem to consider the Confederacy used up. Some of them say that when Gen. Crook charged upon them at Fisher's Hill, they all supposed for the time that Gen. Early was captured, but he escaped narrowly. He was trying to rally his men, and stood to the last. Gen. Thomas pursued Early's flying columns with three little regiments that night, and also the next day, and captured prisoners constantly. Gen. Sheridan supposed Gen. Averill was with him until morning when he learned that Averill had gone into camp for the night. This is said to have been the cause of the relief of the latter from duty.

Washington, Sept. 30.—News brought to-day by the passengers from City Point yesterday has been authenticated by the official bulletin. They say that Wednesday night the rebels attacked our advance intrenched in front of Fort Sedgwick near the Jerusalem railroad, but were easily repulsed.

New York, Sept. 30.—Cotton quiet at 120. Gold at 191¼. The Montgomery *Advertiser* says Gen. Magruder has gone to Arkansas with a very heavy force. *Jeff. Davis* is on his way to Georgia. He made a speech at Salisbury, N.C. and said though revenues had befallen them the spirit of the Confederacy were unbroken.

It would yet bring peace and independence from a hated foe. He called on all to enter the army and urged the women to marry no men who could not show the mark of a soldier. The Charleston *Courier* of the 23d, on the authority of a correspondent says: An agreement has been effected between the rebel government and a commission representing a certain European population by which some 30,000 soldiers of approved valor will be added to their armies. They are to receive a grant of land belonging to the Confederacy but where is not stated. The correspondent intimates these men are to come from Ireland.

Washington, 30 Sept.—The United States mail steamer Express arrived here this morning from City Point which place she left yesterday. The news by the Express has been anticipated. Additional particulars relative to the movements on Richmond from parties who came on her as passengers state that early on Wednesday night Gen. Ord's Corps, the 10th began to move from their old position to James Mook, on the James River, where pontoon bridges had been thrown across the river and immediately began to cross.

By 12 o'clock the advance guard succeeded in effecting a crossing in safety and before daylight the whole corps got over. An advance was immediately ordered and the entrenchments on Chaiham's Farm were carried with but little show of resistance on the part of the rebels. There appeared to be but few rebel troops in the entrenchments and it is thought they had been previously withdrawn so as to be sent up the valley to check Sheridan or to the Weldon Railroad, fearing a blow from Grant in that direction. We, however, captured between 3 to 400 prisoners and 15 pieces of artillery. As already stated the 18th Corps, under Birney, advanced from Deep Bottom, about the same time Gen. Birney and Ord moved up the New Market road and carried the entrenchments with ease, the rebels showing but little disposition to dispute the ground. They appeared to be completely surprised by the appearance of our troops in that direction.

Of the subsequent movements of our forces nothing was known at City Point when the Express left there. That the advance of Gen. Birney had been checked, it is confidently believed at City Point; that the rebels have withdrawn large numbers of troops from the defenses of Richmond and sent them up the Valley to aid Early. This being the case, Ord and Birney can make progress before the rebels can concentrate their forces.

New York, September 28.—The news of Grant's new movement has a depressing effect in gold. Opening at 191 and declining to 192 later. There was a further decline to 191¾.

Nashville, September 30.—Forrest on the night of the 28th was at Fayetteville with nearly his whole force, on route to the Chattanooga Rail-road. A small part of the road was destroyed. Parties of rebel cavalry are scattered along the line of this railroad. An attack is apprehended at Duck and Elk river bridges, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroads. All the bridges and trestles between Athens and Pulaski, for a distance of 30 miles, have been destroyed. General Rousseau was at Chattanooga last night. During the night of the 24 the wire was cut below that place, and the morning there has been no communication south of Murfreesboro.

LATER.

Later advices report Gen. Rousseau at Tallahoma. The roads and wires are in working order to that point. Telegram from Pulaski of 30th report that the pickets were fired upon on different roads yesterday. Several Federal officers captured had escaped and many privates are arriving in our lines. Forrest has 22 wagon loads of ammunition and 9 pieces artillery, 2 are 10-pound Parrots. The artillery was captured at Athens. Six pieces more have been sent across the river. Part of 18th Michigan were captured in the fight at Athens. Decatur is again reported captured by Wheeler. At Sulphur Branch Trestle Col. Lathrop, 11th U. S. C. I., H. Cotton, Assist. Surgeon, F. Wagner, of Tennessee, were killed.

Federal loss was 75 killed, 78 wounded. The 3d Tenn. Cavalry, Col. Mann, 311 in number, were captured at Sulphur Spring. The negroes were all treated as prisoners of war, officers allowed their private property. The officers will be paroled at Meridian, Tenn., and sent to Memphis by exchange. Forrest moved his lines under flag of truce at Sulphur Branch trestle.

To Major Gen Dix—

War Department, Washington, 30—9 P. M.—Dispatches from Grant, dated 3½ P. M., at City Point, state that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day on the extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners. He immediately prepared to follow up the success. Gen. Meade moved from his left this morning and carried the enemy's line, near Poplar Grove Church. No intelligence from Gen. Sheridan's operations since Sunday night, except through Richmond papers, and the latest report the advance of his cavalry to Staunton.

Petersburg papers of Tuesday mention a rumor, which they say is not confirmed, that one brigade of Sheridan's cavalry was ambuscaded at Swift Run Creek.

Dispatches from Newbern received this evening state that the yellow fever is extremely prevalent at that place, but is not very fatal among the troops. They are encamped entirely out of town.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated 8:30 last night, states that he has made an actual exchange of 2000 of his own army, and made an arrangement with Hood to send to other prisoners a supply of clothing, soap, combs, etc.

E. M. STANTON.

Two Days Later from the North via the River.

Dates to the 28th Inclusive.

MORE PARTICULARS FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—INDICATIONS OF MOVEMENT IN LEE'S ARMY.

Important from Tennessee—Fighting Between Forrest and Rousseau at Pulaski—Forrest Supposed to have Crossed to the Chattanooga—His Destruction of Railroads, &c.

The Invasion of Missouri—Occupation of Pilot Knob by the Invaders—Other Incidents.

ARRANGEMENT FOR RECEIVING COTTON FROM INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.

Later from Europe—English Opinions on American Affairs.

Cotton in New York on the 28th 120 to 125.—Gold on the 27th 193, on the 28th, 198.

By the arrival of the steamers Mary E. Forsyth and City of Memphis, from St. Louis, we have Western papers up to the 29th ultimo, with a variety of later news.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 29th.]

TRAIN ON THE NORTH MISSOURI CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS — SOLDIERS MURDERED AND PASSENGERS ROBBED.

The Mail and passenger train which left this city on Tuesday morning at 4:15, on the North Missouri railroad, for Macon, on reaching Chariton station, about 12 o'clock, was captured by 250 or 300 guerrillas, under Anderson.

All the particulars have not reached us, but it is reported, and from what we hear, we believe it to be substantially true, that the rebels at once proceeded to rob all the passengers, and to commit indiscriminate outrage of murdering all the Federal soldiers on the train. The soldiers are reported to number between 20 and 30, all of whom were taken out and *shot on the track!* The depot and freight houses, the latter a large new structure were then burnt, and with them a number of freight cars in proximity to them.

The passenger train was then permitted to proceed on its way, but did not return to the city on Tuesday night.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 29.)

The latest intelligence received from Pilot Knob up to last evening came through Mr. Bevins, Telegraph Operator, who left that place on Tuesday in disguise and reached De Soto in the morning. Gen. Ewing had withdrawn all his troops into the fort on the Arcadia road. The rebels had occupied the town and burned the railroad depot.

They captured no Government property, but helped themselves to the contents of stores, &c. The rebels had planted a battery on Shepherds' mountain and had thrown shells into the fort quite freely. Mr. Burns says Gen. Ewing had plenty ammunition and supplies to hold out against a siege or assault. The rebels shells were doing some execution and our forces were unable to return the compliment, owing to the elevated position held by the rebels. Gen. J. A. Smith's Headquarters are at De Soto.

Our cavalry are now securing the country, and report that a portion of the rebel raiders have gone to Richmond, in Franklin county, a few miles northwest of Mineral Point. Nothing occurred to indicate the exact strength of the rebels. A large number of veterans arrived here yesterday from Illinois. The organization of citizens is progressing favorably, and there are now 12,000 militia armed and equipped.

Nashville, September 28.—Nothing has been heard of Gen. Rousseau to-day. The lines are cut on both sides of the Tennessee and Alabama, and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, south of Columbia and Tullahoma. No trains south of Nashville.

Owing to the cutting of the telegraph wire, nothing has been heard to-day of Gen. Rousseau, or his command. It is believed, however, that a desperate battle for the possession of Pulaski has occurred, or may even now be progressing. The rebel force, according to the latest advices had advanced their lines, preparatory to an early attack on our troops.

To-day, the fate of the wires being cut indicates the belief that there are parties of rebels in the rear of our force. The wires on the Chattanooga road were also down below Tullahoma, but had since been repaired and are working through. Forrest's policy is to damage to the fullest extent both railroads to the fronts. The destruction on Tennessee and Alabama railroads already will require several weeks to put in running order.

J. P. M.—A courier just from General Rousseau with dispatches to the effect that during the night Forrest withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Pulaski, and is believed to have crossed to the Chattanooga railroad. Rousseau reports the rebel loss during yesterday's fighting at about 200, and some 30 prisoners were also captured.

A small rebel force is at Lynnville. The colonel commanding at Columbia telegraphs that a small detachment of rebels are at Columbia, intending to strike the railroad between there and Nashville.

New York, September 28.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, dating 26th, says: Early's defeat in the valley has produced great uneasiness in the army immediately opposed to us, and results of great importance are looked for within a few days. That Lee is getting ready for some new movement is very apparent. During the past few nights our troops in the front line have heard the noise of trains and artillery in motion.

Lee is doubtless working to aid Early. He stands upon at the prospect of Sheridan driving Early beyond the possibility of holding the Central road—the one leading to Lynchburg from Richmond—and hence by contracting his lines so as to shorten the route, hopes to be able to detach force sufficient to reinforce and rally the demoralized army in the Shenandoah Valley.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the Tenth Corps says the movements of the enemy are full of prominence. Uneasiness is manifested in all their movements.

They are evidently getting ready for a movement of some kind, perhaps to fall back to the left of their line between Petersburg and Richmond. The reason undoubtedly is that Grant is being constantly reinforced for the rebels to hold their extended lines—now over ten miles in length.

The *Herald's* Mount Jackson correspondence, dated 24th, says: Although we have had considerable fighting since leaving Winchester, still there has been nothing in the way of a regular battle, or any approaching the action of Monday last.

The capture of artillery, flags, etc., at Fisher's Hill, was made more by the rapidity of our movements and accurate maneuvering then by the force of battle.

To-day we are still moving on the enemy's retiring army. Our cavalry is doing nobly.

Beyond doubt Early is doing everything he can to get out of our reach, and should an engagement cease to-day or to-morrow it will be because we have forced him into it.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondence, dated the 29th, says General Sheridan fully expected General Torbert to intercept and capture the whole army, but it seems he encountered a division of reinforcements hurrying to join Early, and he was engaged with them all day, and with his hands full at that.

Had it not been for the General Early's whole command would have been captured. The *World's* correspondent with Sheridan says: Our loss in killed and wounded at Fisher's Hill will not exceed 200. Thus was Lee's right arm in the Valley broken, and victory almost a bloodless one.

The *Tribune's* Harper's Ferry correspondent, dating 27th, says: Too complimentary of the surprise of the rebels at Fisher's Hill may be imagined from the fact that the guns captured were all loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister; but Crook's charge was so impetuous, that he drove the shattered fragments of Early's defeated and demoralized army, like chaff before the wind.

Every attempt of Early to take advantage of the gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains to annoy Sheridan's rear has been defeated. On Saturday Torbett's cavalry met the rebel cavalry's rear near Lacey Court-House, and after a spirited engagement of several hours routed them with a loss of several hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Wickham.

The rebels retreated up the Valley. On Sunday our cavalry effected a junction with Sheridan's infantry near New Market.

Washington, September 28.—It is understood that an arrangement for the purpose of obtaining the notion of the insurrectionary States on Government account has been made, and agents will soon be appointed at New Orleans, Memphis and other points for that purpose, under the act of July last.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 26.—Quiet still prevails in front of Petersburg, broken only by the usual picket firing and occasional artillery duels, the effect of which is to consume a large quantity of powder. A good deal of heavy firing was heard yesterday and to-day in the direction of James river, and supposed to be from gunboats. A large body of rebel cavalry is reported this afternoon to be moving on our left; if so, their object has not yet been developed.

Three spies were arrested within our lines yesterday, and evidence has been obtained which is said to be strong enough to convict them.

Two citizens have also been arrested on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels.

An order has been issued that officers who have served three years may be mustered out of the service. The time which they may have served, as prisoners not being counted.

Washington, September 28.—The entire amount of greenbacks to pay the armies has been forwarded to the regiments. Many in the army of the Potomac will receive their money, the original bounties and re-enlistments premiums. The *Chronicle* says, that fighting by the army of the Potomac may be expected in one or two days.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 28 Sept.]

New York Gold and Money Market.

New York, Sep. 27.—Gold opened steadier, and prices were sustained by heavy purchases to cover shorts. Cash gold very scarce, commanding ¼ per cent. Opening price 193; advanced to 194⅝; declined to 193.

New York, Sept. 23, P. M.—Gold opened firm at this morning under the heavy pressure to cover the shorts of the last two or three days. It opened at 203⅝, and after touching 204⅝, declined at 12:30 P. M. to 201⅝. At 2:30 a rumor that Petersburg had fallen put the price down to 198.

New York, September 29—Money moderately active at seven per cent. for call loans. Sterling Exchange quiet and unsettled at 108⅝ to 109⅛.

Gold irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 204, declining to 200, advancing to 203, declining to 200, advancing to 201, declining to 195, advancing to 199⅛, and closing at 198⅝.

The steamer Biden, for Liverpool, carried out $172,960 in specie.

Government stocks more active and a little firmer.

New York, September 28.—Gold closed at 202⅝ at the Evening Exchange.

New York General Market.

New York, September 28.—Cotton dull at $1 20 to $1 25 for middling uplands, and by auction 200 bales New Orleans at $1 14 to 1 20, and 81 to 1 05 for damaged do.

Flour—State and Western 20 to 25c better. The market closing dull and holders more disposed to realize.

Whisky firmer at $175 to 1 77 for western, chiefly at $1 76.

Coffee very quiet.

Sugar—A moderate business. Molasses dull.

Petroleum dull, at 38 to 40c for crude, 65c for refined in bond and 74 to 75c for refined free.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, September 28, P. M.—Flour dull, but unchanged; sales of super $8 75; extra western was offered at $9, without buyers.

Wheat firmer, and in good demand; sales of 800 bbls at $1 70.

Provisions dull; sales of 200,000 pounds bulk sides at 17c. Lard is offered at 20c, with no buyers.

Groceries dull.

Corn 135. Silver 175 to 180. Exchange dull. Money tight at 10 to 12 per cent.

St. Louis, Sept. 28—P. M.—The business done on Change to-day was unusually small, partly in consequence of the very limited receipts, but especially in consequence of the order for the suspension of business and closing of stores, which was very generally observed.

Corn was higher and firmer for all kinds, in consequence of the very small receipts.

Oats were entirely neglected, and not a transaction was reported.

There was no sales of Tobacco to day.

Flour—The only transaction heard of were 300 bbls single extra at $10; 80 bbls do do at $10 10; 80 bbls do do private; and 200 bbls country double extra at $10 25 per bbl., delivered.

Potatoes—Sales of about 600 sacks northern, at late, at $1 90; and 200 bbls do, to arrive, at $2 per bushel.

Oats—Sales of 180 and 150 sacks at $2 35; 1500 sacks at $2 40, and 500 sacks, private.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY, September 2—A. M.

Cattle—The receipts at the Bellevue House yesterday were 200 head. The market remains unchanged. The sales were—

84 head, weighing	34,190 lbs at	.....	3½c
4 " "	1,280 lbs at	.....	3c
7 " "	5,600 lbs at	.....	3½c
5 " "	3,450 lbs at	.....	3½c

The receipts at the Broadway yards yesterday were 281 head, and the sales were—

14 heads, weighing	11,440 lbs at	.....	3½c gross
2 " "	2,020 " at	.....	3½c "
2 " "	2,020 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	10,010 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	10,010 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	1,530 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	9,340 " at	.....	3½c "
17 " "	12,920 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	1,020 " at	.....	3½c "
3 " "	2,970 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	1,020 " at	.....	3½c "
2 " "	2,040 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	1,010 " at	.....	3½c "
3 " "	2,970 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	1,020 " at	.....	3½c "
2 " "	2,040 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	1,010 " at	.....	3½c "
2 " "	2,040 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	1,020 " at	.....	3½c "
1 " "	1,010