New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXIII.....No. 7,017. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

FRUITLESS SHELLING FROM JAMES ISLAND

REPORTS BY REBEL DESERTERS.

The Preparations for the Defense of the City

GRAND REVIEW ON MORRIS ISLAND

LIST OF OUR CASUALTIES.

By the arrival of the steamship Arago, Capt. Cheddon, we have dates from Charleston to Saturday, Sept. 26, at 9.30 a. m. The Arago made the run north in 60 hours. She brings 80 first and 170 second-class passengers and the usual mails. There is nothing new to report from the Army or Navy.

Subsidence of the Equinoctial—Fruitless Shelling from James Island—Firing from Fort Moultrie—Arrival of Rebel Deserters—Explosion of the Thirteen-inch Gun at Charleston—Defensive Preparations in the City—Promotion of Gen. Gillmore—Rumors as to a Change of Commander—The Issue of the Campaign.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, Sept. 23, 1863.

The severe gale which visited the coast some days since has at last subsided, leaving behind it clear blue skies, cold, bracing mornings, almost frosty nights, and hot, burning noons. Still, with the change in the weather there is very little to record. Whether or not this period of silence is to be construed into a pause similar with that of nature preceding the bursting of the storm, it is impossible to predict. Gen. Gillmore's plans are locked in his own brain, and he alone keeps the key.

On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the enemy on James Island commenced shelling our camps, having recently mounted some new guns. Their shells, several of them, reached nearly to the "back-out" about a mile from Gen. Gillmore's tent. They soon discontinued it, however, without damage of any kind.

During Sunday Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, and Beauregard were particularly vicious in their attentions to Gregg, which is being put in a state of repair by our men. In the night a shell from Johnson killed six and wounded four of the 85th New-York Volunteers while on duty.

The following morning seven deserters reached us from Moultrie, all Northern men of the 1st South Carolina Regulars. They are hearty-looking fellows, and were good clothes, although none of them were dressed alike. Their statement, which is of about as much value as that of most deserters—few of whom can be relied on either for veracity or actual knowledge—is substantially as follows:

They escaped by means of the Colonel's boat, which they seized—each man bringing with him his musket, to be used in case of necessity. When challenged by the guard they replied that they were on their way to Mount Pleasant with dispatches. In this way they passed the different sentinels, and landed for Morris Island, where they landed between Gregg and Wagner. They state that there are five regiments on Sullivan's Island—their own, numbering 700 men, being the strongest; that 600 negroes are employed working on the fortifications there, and that Sumter is garrisoned by the Charleston Battalion, comprising five companies of infantry. Others, they say, in Moultrie, are watching for an opportunity to desert. Of the number of guns there, the amount of ammunition, &c., they could tell nothing, but confidently affirm that half the hundred men of the island by now had been captured, the place would have been evacuated in a very short time, as nothing could withstand the terrific fire of the guns from the fleet. Their boats, they say, were kept in readiness to transport the troops. They left of a corporal's guard, who was pleased the moment of that corporal's departure with two others, determined upon leaving by the magazine but, importing the plot to a third, were betrayed by this last for the sum of $150 paid to him. The sergeant was shot for conspiracy.

The monster 15-inch gun at Charleston exploded after being fired three times. It threw, according to their account, a 450-pound solid shot and a 400-pound shell, and was of English manufacture.

The prisoners taken in the recent assault on Sumter by the naval forces are still, it is believed, in the fort. Since that night not a gun has been fired at it, and it is more than probable that while they remain it will be safe from further bombardment. In the mean time the garrison are busy making their position as defensible as possible against another assault, which it is hardly probable will occur. A look at Charleston from the parapet of Wagner proves that those charged with the defense of the city do not rely solely on the outer forts and batteries for security, but have planted cannon on all the wharves, resolved to fight to the last, even though every fort in the harbor should fall.

It is possible that Gen. Gillmore may select Fort Gregg as the point whereon to plant his heavy siege guns for the reduction of the place, as it is considerably nearer than the "Swamp Angel" battery. But it is a question which admits of doubt whether the bombardment of Charleston would effect our purposes; it is not the ruin of the city we seek, but its occupation and subjection to the authority of the Government.

The arrival of the Arago at Port Royal on Monday brought news of the promotion of Gen. Gillmore from a Brigadier to that of a Major-General. The new honor is only a proof of a just appreciation of his worth and genius as a soldier, and is in every way deserved. Since his return from Hilton Head his tent has been visited by almost every officer under him, all anxious to offer him their congratulations and to evince the pleasure they feel in his advancement.

Yesterday afternoon the band of the 47th New-York Volunteers serenaded the General at his headquarters. The musicians were driven to and from his tent in a large wagon decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and the colors of the regiment, and drawn by eight gray horses with small American flags in their head gear. The officers and soldiers of the regiment presented the General with a magnificent live eagle, a noble-looking bird with brown wings, white crown to his head, and clean yellow legs—in fact he looks very much as if he might be a general himself among his kind, but there are no stars visible on his shoulders. A short presentation speech was made by Lieut. John A. Smith, Acting Adjutant.

The General, while at Port Royal, visited, I am told, the different hospitals at Hilton Head, conversing with the sick and wounded soldiers, who were much cheered by his presence. This seems to me as much the duty of a General as fighting. By this simple act of kindness he endears himself to his men, and is better fitted, by witnessing their sufferings and endurance on the sick bed, to judge of their temper on the battle-field. It has been the custom of the present Napoleon, in all his campaigns, and is one worthy of imitation.

A salute of thirteen guns was also fired at noon of the same day, in honor of Gen. Gillmore, by the 3d Rhode Island Light Battery.

Numerous as well as varied are the rumors which prevail relative to the future of this campaign, but so unfounded and contradictory are they all that to reveal them would be but to confuse rather than to convey a knowledge of anything likely to occur here. Certain it is, however, that our troops can not remain on this Island through the Winter without great suffering, so unprovided are we with everything that is essential to comfort in cold weather. It is almost impossible to obtain sufficient wood for the purpose of cooking, and this can only be had by gathering it along the beach after each high tide. There are no trees on the island whereWith to build log-huts, and the shelter afforded by a tent alone is altogether insufficient for the inclement weather which will before long be upon us. The occupation of James Island might bring with it results in a strategic point highly valuable, but would require a considerable increase of the force here to accomplish it. Nor will it do to give up the ground we have gained; we must of necessity advance, we can not go back. With our hands extended to grasp the long-coveted prize, shall we now withdraw them; and, idly waiting, had it at hast beyond our reach? Yet such will inevitably be the end, if a period of inaction be allowed to follow the splendid achievments of the past Summer. Rumor says we are to have a change of commanders in the fleet; that Admiral Farragut is to supersede the present admiral. That this change would afford a great deal of satisfaction it is useless to deny. I can not but believe that we could readily capture Charleston by a proper use of our strength, but we must not expect the apple to detach itself from the bough and fall into our hands, unless we create the wind that will shake it down.

It does not require any great exercise of logic or display of scientific erudition, to prove that an island like this, with the exception of a marshy country, is one of the most unhealthy places to live upon that can be found the wide world over. The immense amount of sand, insinuating itself into both food and drink, into the mouth, nostrils, and eyes, irritating this latter organ to a degree actually threatening its use; irritating the lungs, causing deposits in the kidneys and bladder, is sufficient evidence that a prolonged stay here would result in very serious detriment to the most robust constitution. A proof of this, if one is needed, may be found in the rapid deterioration of horses here, and the fatality among them, caused by eating large quantities of sand. Folly Island has the additional disadvantage of being marshy.

Pork Moultrie and Johnson keep up a pretty steady fire upon Gregg, anticipating what are, or appear to be, Gen. Gillmore's intentions in that quarter.

Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall, Provost-Marshal-General, and son of Brig.-Gen. Hall of New-York, is at present on a visit to his friends in the North. His absence is much felt here, not only in the Department to which he is attached, but by a large circle of acquaintances, who look forward to his return with much pleasure.

Four men of the Engineer Regiment were wounded last evening while on duty at Gregg. Their names are as follows:

Sergt. Clark, A, seriously. Jas. Morgan, A, slightly.
Corp. Johnson, A, slightly. Edgar Driggs, A, slightly.

There is to be a grand review of the troops here tomorrow. N. G. S.

Grand Review of the Troops on Morris Island by Maj.-Gen. Gillmore—The Negro Brigade Reviewed with the White Soldiers—The High Tides, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1863.

This morning Gen. Gillmore reviewed the troops of Gen. Terry's Division, being all of those on this Island. The review took place on the beach. The line was formed at 9 o'clock, and extended two miles and upward, the 3d Rhode Island Artillery forming the extreme left of it, and attracting much comment and admiration by their fine soldierly appearance. Being restricted in the mention of brigades and their commanders, it is impossible to give anything like an account of the affair beyond the extremest generalities. The day was highly favorable to the occasion, the strong wind which had prevailed for two days having subsided in the night, leaving a sky sufficiently veiled with cloud to subdue in a measure the extreme heat of the sun. The early hour chosen for the review is accounted for by the fact that between that time and 11 o'clock we have low tide, while afterward the sea encroaches so as to entirely cover the beach, and not unfrequently reaches still farther. This is the first Grand Review which has taken place on Morris Island all others hitherto having been limited to brigades. To one accustomed to the magnificent scenes of a like kind in the Army of the Potomac this appears but tame; still, considering the limited space afforded for display and the comparatively small number of men, it was alike creditable to officers and soldiers. In about an hour after the troops had begun to form and when the last regiment wheeled into position, Maj.-Gen. Gillmore, attended by Brig.-Gen. Terry and their respective staffs, rode along the line, first in front and then in the rear of the column, each regiment presenting arms as they passed, the bands playing "Hail to the Chief," then, as is customary on such occasions, the troops passed in review before the General. There were several peculiar features connected with this display which I never before witnessed on similar occasions; one of these was that the Colonels of regiments and even the acting Brigadiers for the occasion dismounted when the column was in line, and took positions in front of their commands. This, though a slight matter, detracted considerably from the imposing appearance which the line would otherwise have presented.

But the most notable fact connected with this review, and one which distinguishes it from all that have gone before it, is that the colored regiments were reviewed alone with the white troops. They have recently been formed into a brigade, under command of Col. M. S. Littlefield of the 54th Massachusetts, a negro regiment from the good old Bay State, which distinguished itself so eminently in the bloody assault on Wagner. Col. Littlefield is a lawyer of considerable eminence, and has succeeded great credit in bringing his regiment to so perfect a condition of discipline as any on the island. Their appearance on review to-day, likewise their marching, reflected great credit on him and his subordinate officers.

Gen. Vogdes, whose command is on Folly Island, although he did not appear on review, was present in Gen. Gillmore's tent as the troops passed, and much admired the fine appearance which they presented.

Yesterday the Navy fired a salute of thirteen guns in honor of Maj.-Gen. Gillmore.

Since the recent bombardment of Moultrie by the New Ironsides the garrison have much strengthened the fort, and piled sandbags on the parapet for the protection of the barbette guns.

It is estimated that the parabola thrown up by Gen. Gillmore for the reduction of Wagner would cover an extent of ten miles.

I am told on good authority that the sand bags alone used in the construction of the Swamp Angel Battery cost the sum of $5,000.

The high tides, which have been on the increase for a week past, have washed away in the neighborhood of Gen. Gillmore's quarters, thirty feet of the island. The soldiers are compelled in many places to throw up embankments in front of their camps, while others have been compelled to remove their tents some distance back.

I add a list of killed and wounded, which I have carefully compiled:

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

Corp. Jas. Woodruff, F, killed. Geo. Dorie, G, killed.
C. H. L. Roberts, G, sev. Chas. Jones, B, severe, fatally.
Corp. O. Cutter, D, heart, mortally. Sgt. John Horsfall, A, face and neck, slightly.
James Nelson, F, slightly. Lund, slightly.
John Perdue, E, leg, seriously. Silas Coats, H, killed.
J. Martin, B, concussion, slight.

INDEPENDENT NEW YORK BATTALION.

Corp. Henry Hoell, G, killed. Sgt. J. Herzer, G, slightly.
Corp. Wm. Nicholson, G, killed. Herman Moses, G, slightly.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Amandus Lilly, D, side and severely. Wm. Bond, D, slightly, thigh, fatally. Evan Miller, D, seriously.
Barton Fairfelder, D, slightly. James Stone, F, slightly.
Levi S. Gooshow, D, slightly. Thos. G. Stevens, F, some dead.

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

J. Hardie, F, thigh—since dead.

ENGINEERS.

Sergeant Clark, died since first reported.

I desire before closing this to correct the various statements which have appeared relative to differences existing between Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren, and to state that there is and always has been only the most perfect and entire harmony between the two commanders. S. G. S.

COL. SHAW'S MONUMENT.—The Rev. James Lynch of Baltimore, Missionary to Freedmen, made a special effort here last Sabbath, at the Colored Baptist Church, to raise funds for a monument to the late Col. Shaw of the 54th Mass. Volunteers. The contributions amounted to $292, which, added to the small sum from Ladies' Island, Beaufort, St. Helena, &c., makes the total amount already collected (to the 20th inst.) $431 74. [New South, 26th.

CASUALTIES ON MORRIS ISLAND.—The following is a list of casualties on Morris Island from the 9th of September to the 23d.

Sergt. Thos. Mack, 4th N. H. Vols., fracture of right fibula.
Peter Riley, Co. M, 3d R. I. Art., right leg amputated.
David M. Gaskie, Co. C, 97th Penn. Vols., hurt in left thigh, dead.
John R. Fordice, Co. B, 20th Illinois, left thigh amputated.
Zachariah Conery, Co. E, 62d Ohio, contusion of right knee.
Alonzo Smith, Co. E, 9th Maine Vols., both thighs fractured, dead.
John Ryan, 17th N. Y. Vols., wound in leg.
Stephen H. Dow, Co. D, 9th Maine Vols., right thigh.
Geo. W. Richardson, Co. I, 9th Maine, leg.
Gottlob Herbiger, Co. D, 100th Pa., in back.
Amandus Lilly, Co. D, 103d Pa., right hip.
Thomas T. Stevens, Co. F, 104th Pa. Vols., head and arm, dead.
Jas. Eddingfield, Co. E, 85th Pa. Vols., back and hip.
Geo. Webb, Co. D, 7th Conn. Vols., shell wound in back, slight.
Edward Westerhood, Co. C, 7th Conn. Vols., shell wound in leg.
Burton W. Goodenough, Co. C, 7th Conn. Vols., shell wound in head, slight.
Leander Parmlee, Co. G, 7th Conn. Vols., shell wound in left hip, probably mortal.
John C. Monson, Co. C, 7th Conn. Vols., contusion of arm, slight.
Frank Hubbell, Co. F, 7th Conn. Vols., contusion of nose, slight.

DEATHS TO SEPTEMBER 19.

John E. Kimball, Private, Co. B, 1st U. S. Art., Sept. 8, remittent fever.
Lorenzo D. Lane, Private, Co. A, 4th N. H. Vols., Sept. 11, typhoid fever.
N. D. Chase, Private, Co. K, 9th Maine Vols., Sept. 13, typhoid fever.
James Allen, Private, Co. B, 2d S. C. Vols., September 11.
John Shunshet, Private, Co. H, 104th N. Y. Vols., typhoid fever.
Jefferson Smith, Prisoner of War, 61st N. C. Vols., Sept. 8, wounds.
E. Devell, Private, Co. F, 45th Pa. Vols., Sept. 12, wounds.
Elijah Lyon, Sergeant, Co. B, 144th New-York Vols., Sept. 5, typhoid fever.
William H. Marquis, Private, Co. C, 85th Pa. Vols., Sept. 12, wounds.
Isaac Gard, Private, Co. E, 3d U. S. Colored.
Private John Hubler, Co. E, 127th New-York Vols., Folly Island, Sept. 8, typhoid fever and diarrhea.
Private Jonathan A. Bennett, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Vols., Folly Island, Sept. 11, chronic diarrhea.
Corporal Peter D. Warren, N. Y. Irel. Battalion, and on detached service as Second Lieut. 3d S. C. Vols., Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 17, of congestive fever.
Second Lieut. E. A. Swain, Co. F, 3d S. C. Vols., on Morris Island, Sept. 14, typhoid fever.

AT MORRIS ISLAND TO SEPT. 20.

Gleilian Frazier Knox, late of Co. I, 5th N. H. Vols., Sept. 24, of chronic diarrhea.
Private Albert Hadley, Co. E, 3d N. H. Vols., Sept. 15, 1863.
Sergt. Walter G. Brown, Co. I, 4th N. H. Vols., Sept. 15, 1863.
Sergt. Adrian Jones, Co. D, 4th N. H. Vols., Sept. 15.
Private Chas. McCarty, Co. C, 44th Mass. Vols., Sept. 15.
Corp. Geo. Cutler, Co. K, 52d Ill., Sept. 11, extensive wound of brain.
Sergt. J. B. Perkinson, 62d Ohio, killed by shell instantly, Sept. 7.
Corp. Franklin Grissell, 62d Ohio, killed by shell instantly, Sept. 7.
Private George Burke, Co. B, 36th Ill., killed by shell, instantly, head torn away, Sept. 11.
Capt. Conley D. Baker, Co. I, 9th Me., killed by solid shot, Sept. 9.
Private Charles K. Wentz, Co. C, 97th Penn., Sept. 19, consumption.
Private Franklin Brace, Co. A, 67th Ohio, Sept. 18, chronic diarrhea.
Private Joseph Miller, Co. F, 100th N. Y., Sept. 18, scorbutic dysentery.
Private James Jordan, Co. E, 9th Me., Sept. 17, typhoid fever.
Private George Wilson, Co. C, 3d U. S. (colored) Sept. 17, typhoid fever.
Private Henry Wilson, Co. H, 67th Penn, Sept. 18, typhoid fever.
Private George Carter, Co. I, 3d U. S. (colored) Sept. 18, typhoid fever.

AT BEAUFORT.

Sergt. John J. Carpenter, Co. A, 3d R. I. Vols., Sept. 23, of remittent fever.
Private C. H. Johnson, Co. F, 54th Mass. Vols., Sept. 18.
Private Damar H. Cherry, Co. A, 62d Ohio, Sept. 17, wounds.
Corporal Charles B. Smith, Co. E, 117th N. Y., Sept. 20, chronic diarrhea.
Private George W. Graves, Co. K, 9th Me., Sept. 22, chronic diarrhea.
Private Charles E. Clifford, Co. E, 3d N. H., Sept. 22, chronic diarrhea.

WOUNDED AT MORRIS ISLAND.

Sept. 5, Corporal W. H. Anstin, Co. D, 104th Pa., lacerated forearm by shell.
Sept. 5, Private Samuel Mace, Co. D, 104 Pa., nose and forehead by shell.
Sept. 5, Corporal John Housum, Co. H, 104th Pa., left side, shell.
Sept. 5, Wm. G. Wood, Co. H, 7th Conn., in left shoulder by shell, slight.
Sept. 7, Private James Nelson, Co. F, 36th Ill., contusion of face and finger by shell, not serious.
Sept. 7, Private John Livingston, 62d Ohio, right foot slight by shell.
Sept. 7, Private Elias Duval, Co. F, 85th Pa., compound fracture of right leg by torpedo.
Sept. 7, 1st Lieut. Joseph Libby, jr., Co. D, 3d N. H., contusion in breast by shell.
Sept. 9, Corporal Wm. Rich, Co. F, 8th N. H., fracture of foot by torpedo.
Sept. 10, Sergt. Thomas Mack, 8th N. H., wounded in lower extremity by torpedo.
Sept. 13, private Jacob Tabbott, Co. A, 97th Pa., wounded in left hip by shell.
Sept. 16, private David H. Gonas, Co. C, 97th Pa., wounded by shell.
Sept. 16, private John Fendyce, Co. B, 36th Ill., left leg by shell.
Sept. 11, Corporal Z. R. Clancy, Co. E, 62d Ohio, contusion by shell.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Condition of Gen. Grant—Swindle on Negroes—Affairs at Natchez—Proud Beggars—Government Cotton.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 19, via Cairo, Sept. 26, 1863.

Gen. Grant's injuries consist of contusions only, and are not serious. In a week or ten days it is expected that he will again be in the saddle.

Two men dressed in the Federal uniform, one carrying a hoe and the other a musket, have been perambulating the negro quarter collecting taxes. The negroes promptly responded, paying $5 for a male and two for a female, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, as it was for the good of the cause and so very like white folks. One old negro, however, submitted the authority for the proceeding, and upon investigation was informed by the Provost-Marshal that it was a swindle.

At Natchez affairs are progressing satisfactorily, the inhabitants giving unmistakable indications that they are pleased with the change of rule.

In Vicksburg most persons buy food, but the proudest beg. A great deal of Government cotton is coming in.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Cautious politicians here and in Pennsylvania predict the election of Gov. Curtin by at least 20,000 majority.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

The statement that Gen. Halleck "protested earnestly against the diversion of troops to Texas" is incorrect. On the contrary, Gen. Halleck, when urged both by Major-Generals and by the Navy Department, which promised the cooperation of three squadrons in case of an attack on Mobile, to leave the trans-Mississippi region alone for the present, and to direct the corps then engaged by the reduction of Vicksburg to the east or southeast, insisted that the conquest of Texas was of superior importance. Gen. Halleck is also understood to have favored the selection of Sabine Pass as the point of attack. It sufficiently appears from the published report of Com. Bell that Gen. Banks had control of the expedition, and that the navy only cooperated at his request, and without previously consulting the Department.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER DESTROYED.

On the 23d the gunboat Connecticut chased for upward of four hours the English screw steamer Phantom, bound to Wilmington. She was run ashore north of Cape Fear River, and set on fire by her crew escaping in boats. She was loaded with arms and medicines. The Phantom was probably intended for a privateer. She was encased with steel plates, and her six port-holes had steel plate shutters. Before she sailed, however, she was examined by the British authorities, who reported that she was not adapted for war purposes, the steel plates being thin and the hull fragile.

THE TAX ON CANVAS MANUFACTURES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the proviso in the act of March 3, 1863, by which the sewing of sails, tents, shades, awnings, carpets, and bags, the materials whereof belong to the employer, is exempted from the three per cent ad valorem duty where the material from which they are made was imported or has paid a duty, does not exempt the articles named, but relieves the sewer from liability on account of the mere sewing. The owner of the materials must pay the tax wherever the work is done, but where the materials have not been imported or have not paid a duty, the sewer must pay the tax, but has a lien on the goods if the materials were furnished by another party. If the increased value over that of the materials does not exceed five per cent, the articles are exempt.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS GOING NORTH.

Commissioner Barrett of the Pension Office leaves for the North and North-West to-morrow on business.

THE KEOKUK TO BE RAISED.

Mr. C. W. Whitney, the designer and builder of the Keokuk, associated with Messrs. Johnson & Higgins of this city, has entered into a contract with the Government to raise the above vessel, now lying sunk off Morris Island. The work is to be prosecuted at once.

TERRITORIAL LAND SURVEYS.

Annual reports have been received at the General Land Office, from Washington, Columbia, Dakota, Oregon, and Nebraska Territories, and the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, of all the surveys in those districts of public lands. These will be incorporated in the annual reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT TROUBLE.

A Committee from the Missouri and Kansas delegations this morning waited upon the President, who promised an interview at 10 a. m. to-morrow, when the address will be presented. The delegation had a triumphant reception to-night at the Union League Hall, an immense audience greeting them with much enthusiasm. Fifty-six counties in Missouri and fourteen counties in Kansas were represented.

Ex-Gov. Bibb of Ohio welcomed them, assuring them of sympathy in their great struggles and sacrifices for freedom and the Union, and especially in the attitude now taken in their behalf. Judge Hartt of St. Louis and Col. Morse of Jefferson responded in an earnest and spirited denunciation of Gen. Schofield and Gov. Gamble of that State, dilating on the hardships which the combined rulers had inflicted, and the gross discrimination they made in favor of the Copperheads and open traitors.

Gen. Lane followed in a characteristic speech, declaring himself in favor of an immediate vindication of the Monroe doctrine by force of arms against France; in favor of the instant abolition of Slavery, and in favor of the recall of Schofield, and crushing out Copperheadism in Missouri. The vast audience seconded fully the spirit of the speeches.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

THE ARREST OF DESERTERS.

Provost-Marshal-General Fry has just perfected his arrangements for the arrest of deserters. Having a large number of deputies, in addition to the Provost-Marshals in all the Congressional Districts, the chances of escape are much diminished. The reward for a deserter is increased to $30. It is determined to treat such parties with the utmost rigor, in order, if possible, to prevent the practice of desertion.

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

The United States Court of Claims will commence its October term next Monday. Its jurisdiction was enlarged by an act of the late Congress. A very large number of new claims have been filed, including the Floyd acceptances of Russell, Majors & Co., to the extent of $300,000. Judges Black, Curtis, Cushing, and Bradford of St. Louis are counsel in the case, which will be argued as a question of law. Many claims come from Louisiana, Virginia, and other States for losses and depredations by the military.

REVIEW OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says Gen. Meade, accompanied by the Mexican General Cortez, yesterday reviewed the 5th Corps. The weather was splendid and the review passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

A PROPOSED TAX ON SOLDIERS ABANDONED.

For some days an address has been widely circulated through the army, soliciting a 10 cent subscription for a memorial of esteem to be presented to Major-Gen. McClellan. The parties who subscribed had their money returned to them yesterday, and were informed that the design had been abandoned.

QUIET AT THE FRONT.

All is quiet at the front.

DRAFTED MEN.

The cars yesterday took to the army 800 drafted men.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Twenty-first Anniversary of the organization of the Sons of Temperance was celebrated here to-day. The procession, on reaching the White House, was invited to enter the East Room, which was nearly filled by the ladies and gentlemen participating in the ceremonies. President Lincoln, on entering, was enthusiastically applauded, and in the course of his response to the address presented to him, said when he was a young man, long ago, before the Sons of Temperance, as an organization, had an existence, he, in as humble way, made temperance speeches, and he thought he might say to this day, he had never, by his example, belied what he then said. As to the suggestions for the purpose of the advancement of the cause of Temperance in the army, he could not now respond to them. To prevent intemperance in the army is a great part of the rules and articles of war. It is a part of the law of the land, and was so, he presumed, long ago, to dismiss officers for drunkenness. He was not sure that consistently with the public service more can be done than has been done. All, therefore, that he could promise, was to have a copy of the address submitted to the principal departments, and have it considered whether it contains any suggestions which will improve the cause of Temperance and repress drunkenness in the army any better than it is already done. He thought the reasonable men of the world had long since agreed that intemperance was one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of all evils among mankind. That was not a matter of dispute. All men agreed that intemperance was a great curse, but differed about the cure. The suggestion that it existed to a great extent in the army was true. But whether it was a cause of defeat he knew not, but he did know that there was a good deal of it on the other side. Therefore they had no right to beat us on that ground. [Laughter.] The remarks of the President were listened to with great interest, and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

DESTRUCTION OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Commodore Bell, commanding the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports that on the 12th inst., the steamer Fox, captured by the Rebels in April last, was chased into Mississippi Sound and burnt. At the same time, another blockade runner, called the Alabama, one of the river boats from Mobile, was chased into Chandeleur Islands and captured. Of this capture, the Commodore says: "On shore, they have been deluded into the belief that the vessel captured is the privateer Alabama, and she may be so publicly announced."

From East Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

The Commercial has a special dispatch dated Knoxville, Sept. 28 (yesterday), which says that Gen. Shackelford had a brisk fight on Monday last at Carter's Station, and worsted the Rebels after an artillery fight of some hours. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded. The Rebels left 17 dead on the field.

Col. Foster cut up a Rebel regiment on Tuesday, at Watauga River. Our advance to the East is at Carter's Station.

Gen. Hartstuff having gone North on leave of absence, Brig.-Gen. Judah is in temporary command of the 23d Army Corps. The advance of the 9th Army Corps has reached Knoxville.

General Lyttle Certainly Dead.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 1863.

The Commercial of this morning has the following confirming the report of Gen. Lyttle's death:

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 27th, 1863.—I regret to state that Gen. Lyttle was killed while gallantly leading his command at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20th. P. H. SHERIDAN.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

The flag-of-truce boat New-York, in charge of Major Mulford, arrived from City Point this evening, with 300 Union soldiers.

The news in the Richmond papers appears to be meager and of minor importance. The editorials are hopeful, but urge the most strenuous exertion to redeem Chattanooga and repel the expected advance of Meade.

The Draft in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

The draft in this city was completed to-day, 1,443 names having been drawn. Those for the remainder of the County and part of Schoharie County will be drawn to-morrow.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE CLINTON.

ANOTHER WOMEN'S RIOT IN MOBILE.

GREAT DISTRESS OF THE REBELS.

Daring Attempt to Capture a United States Steamer.

The Rebels Get to Sea, but are Overhauled.

The steamer Clinton arrived here on Tuesday morning, bringing New-Orleans papers to the 20th inst. Among the passengers is Brig.-Gen. Emory.

The Clinton has a number of other passengers, the mails, and 50 paroled Rebel officers, together with a large cargo of sugar, cotton, and oil.

The Rebel blockade runner steamer Alice Vivian had been captured by the De Soto.

The steamers Morning Star and St. Mary's had arrived.

The gunboat Arcostook had also arrived for repairs.

Another female bread riot occurred in Mobile on the 4th of September. The 17th Alabama Regiment was ordered by Gen. Maury to put down the disturbance, but they refused to do duty. The Mobile Cadets then tried their hands, and were defeated and forced to fly by the women. Peaceful measures finally quieted the famine-stricken women. The rioters openly proclaimed their determination, if some means were not rapidly devised to relieve their sufferings or to stop the war, to burn the whole city.

The paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are suffering the greatest hardships for want of care and food, and openly declare that if they are forced into the field again they will leave in the first battle.

It is supposed of the 27,000 men paroled at Vicksburg not more than 5,000 will ever be forced into the ranks.

Gold had declined at New-Orleans to 37@40 per cent premium.

Arrived at New-Orleans, Sept. 18, steamer St. Mary's Bar-ataria, Philadelphia; bark Amazra, Swan, New-York; brig H. Fitzer, Howard, Philadelphia.

Cleared Sept. 19, steamer Creole, Thompson, New-York; brig Alfaretta, Sayer, Philadelphia.

The steamship Morning Star, Capt. J. M. Courtney, arrived at her wharf at an early hour on Tuesday morning, having left New-Orleans on the 22d at 9 a. m. The bar pilot who brought the Morning Star out of the S. W. Pass reported that the small tug Leviathan, then lying under the guns of the De Soto, was boarded the night before (Sept. 21) by a party of men who came out in a small boat from shore, took possession of the tug and carried her out to sea. Two or three gunboats were lying by when the tug was taken, but the loss was not discovered till the Leviathan was several miles out in the gulf. At daylight the De Soto signaled one of the other gunboats and both put out for the tug.

They overhauled her twenty miles out, captured her, and brought her back, with all on board, to the Pass. The men who attempted to "confiscate" the tug were brought back in irons. The Morning Star has experienced very boisterous weather during the entire passage, at times encountering gales. At 8 p. m. of the 24th the wind blowing nearly in squalls from N. E., the barometer fell to 28.07. In the Mississippi River, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Hetzelle, all well; wished to be reported. In latitude 28° 44' N., longitude 89° 25', Sept. 24, exchanged signals with steamer Locust Point, bound west. Sept. 25, Tortugas Light E. by S. distant 30 miles, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Sunflower, on a cruise; all well on board. Same date, 9 p. m., Sand Key Light bearing north, distant 12 miles, exchanged signals with steamship Evening Star, bound west. Sept. 27, Cape Hatteras Light bearing west, distant 12 miles, passed a steamer supposed to be the Columbia, bound south. The Morning Star brought the following passengers:

F. Cambles, N. O. White, Henry Blake, John Fulver, Geo. A. Brown, P. Tricou, Henry Cochran, Lieut. Wm. Smalley, P. A. Sexton, J. R. Vernon, Philip Ripley, Lieut.-Col. G. J. Fagnott, and seven in the steerage.

The steamboat Hannibal of St. Louis sank on the morning of the 17th, caused by some accident not yet ascertained, five miles above Donaldsonville, La. She had a full freight for St. Louis, nearly all of which went down with the boat. The passengers were saved.

The United States Mail steamship Creole, Capt. Thompson, from New-Orleans on the evening of the 17th, and Havana 21st, with the mails, merchandise and passengers to Ludlam, Heinsohn & Co., arrived yesterday. She has had heavy north-east gales the entire passage; lay at Havana 30 hours. On the second day out received damage to the machinery, lay to 29 hours to repair, and worked into New-York at half speed.

Bills and samples of cotton of this year's growth continue to pour into New-Orleans, almost every one who owned a piece of land having been tempted by the high prices to plant.

The weekly meeting of the Third District Union Association was a very successful one. The audience was large, and many ladies were present. Mr. Collins made a vigorous and effective speech, enlarging on the duty of all persons to maintain the Union. When this war is over, notwithstanding the blood and tears it has caused, he thought it would be the dawn of a glorious era of peace and prosperity, and the United States would reach an eminence never before attained by any nation. Gladly would he hail peace to-morrow, if the Stars and Bars were trailed in the dust, and were hated and despised by Rebels as they should, and at some future time would be by all men. But he hoped never to see peace until the sentiment was universal, from the extreme North to the extreme South, from the extreme East to the extreme West: The Union—now and forever—one and inseperable.

Mr. Earhart followed, severely condemning Gov. Brandlette's recent address, which he characterized as treasonable as anything Jeff. Davis ever penned. In reply to the Copperhead question, What would become of the negro? he would tell them 500,000 of them could be armed with Enfield rifles and sword bayonets, and sent to Mexico to whip out Napoleon. He wished to see all the negroes armed.

We have received the first number of *The New-Orleans Times*, a new daily published by Thomas P. May & Co. It is a full-sized folio, well printed, and got up with much care and great typographical neatness.

Arrest of Disloyal Persons at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

The proprietors and editors of *The Gazette*, formerly known as *The Exchange*, and then *The News Sheet*, were ordered to be arrested to-day for the publication of disloyal sentiments. A guard was sent to seize the establishment. Only one of the proprietors (Mr. Edward Carter) was found there, who was arrested. Mr. Neilson was not found. Mr. Wm. H. Carpenter, editor of the paper, was also absent, and neither have yet been arrested.

The following parties were also arrested by the military to-day: Michael Kelly and N. B. Piet of the firm of Hedran & Piet. The charge is selling the publication entitled "Fourteen Months' Experience in the American Bastile, by Francis Key Howard."

LATE REBEL NEWS.

A WAIL ABOUT CHATTANOOGA.

ALARMING PROSPECTS EAST AND WEST.

Latest from Georgia and South Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th inst. says:

After two distinct efforts for the recapture of Chattanooga we have now the intelligence that the enemy is still in possession of that stronghold, and strengthening its works. While events linger in Tennessee, the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical.

The enemy is preparing for a general attack on the line of the Rapidan, and massing his forces at Culpepper. He is also reconnoitering and encroaching on the railroad and river, and indicates a determination to fight.

Spencer Kellogg was hung as a deserter and spy at Camp Lee yesterday.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 26, 1863.

Several trains with wounded and prisoners have arrived.

Reports of the condition of affairs above are conflicting. We are inclined to believe that the enemy are fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within four miles of that place. There was no fighting yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans has sent in two flags of truce, asking permission to bury their dead and relieve their wounded.

Gen. Bragg rejected both of them.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25, 1863.

All is quiet this morning.

THE LEGAL-TENDER TREASURY NOTES.

The Court of Appeals Sustains their Constitutionality.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

In the Court of Appeals to-day judgment was affirmed in the case of the Metropolitan and Shoe and Leather Banks against Mr. Van Dyck, Superintendent of the Bank Department.

Judgment was reversed in the case of Meyer against Roosevelt.

These decisions decide that "greenbacks" are a legal tender.