New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14.

Sales at Auction this Day.

By the Sheriff at 4½ o'clock, on Dauphin street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, mules, sad ment, old harness, wood, coal, &c. &c.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 341 Old Levee street, fine household furniture.

We are obliged to the polite attentions of Mr. Wm. Blanker, clerk of the St. Louis and New Orleans packet steamer Brilliant, for valuable additions to our files of the latest Western papers.

HATS.—E. S. Benedict, 25 Magazine street, advertises elsewhere a large and select stock of hats, of French and American manufacture, in the latest style, and received by every steamer. For sale by the package or dozen.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale to be made this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneer's Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of that three-story brick dwelling house No. 10 Toulouse street, known as the "Rainbow Hotel," out houses, &c.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, Dauphin street, between Conti and St. Louis, 2nd District, two mules, one cart and harness, a lot of coal and fire wood, and a lot of book accounts and claims See advertisements.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE FROM THE WEST.—The Sultana and the Boston left St. Louis on the 4th. The former passed Baton Rouge about noon yesterday. The latter is not yet reported. The Albert Pearce and the John J. Roe left on the 6th. The Fanny Ogden was advertised to leave for this city on the 7th, the Hon. Stickney and the Niagara on the 8th, and the Olive Branch on the 9th.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE FROM NEW YORK.—In the New York papers we find advertised to leave for New Orleans, the Yazoo, the George Cromwell, and the Sowo Nada, (of the "Star line") on the 10th, the Yazoo on the 7th, and the North America on the 14th. The Commander, which was to have left on the 31, is now overdue.

COTTON COMING.—The steamer Rob Roy, Captain Griffo, derived yesterday from Ouachita river, with 1100 bales cotton, consigned to order. We learn that a large quantity is still on hand ready for transhipment.

COTTON CROP NEAR MEMPHIS.—A correspondent writes from Memphis on the 5th inst.: "There are reports from all sides that the army worm has ravaged the cotton plant within the last ten days. A fair crop is anticipated, however, as it has been well cultivated and is far advanced. The first bale of the season was exhibited in the streets on Saturday, the 3d inst. It was of excellent quality.

DEATH OF A SON OF GEO. N SANDERS.—A dispatch from Boston, Sept 5, says that Major Reid Saunders, of the Rebel army, died in Fort Warren on Saturday, at the age of twenty-seven years. The deceased prisoner was a son of Geo. N. Saunders.

The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship Socora from Matamoras:

M Pois, alex Theo. E Lines, S Levy, F G Manning, Hartman, J V Rhea, L Lacy, Mrs Arcos, Mrs Mercado and servant, Hancroe, S Gabriel, E Silver, Pedro Calgary, T Blanc, Tho L Pender, J W Robinson and others.

Upon a close examination of the telegraphic dispatches received yesterday from Morganza and Baton Rouge, it was found that they were all contained in papers previously at hand, brought by the Atlantic and the Brilliant. This is the first instance, perhaps, in which the telegraph has been beaten by steam. It speaks well for the improved speed of Western steamers.

News from Matamoras.

PROCLAMATIONS OF CORTINA.

Proceedings with regard to the French Residents.

We have been favored by a friend with original copies of the following proclamations of Colonel Cortina. They were issued before the return of the latter and his movement across the Rio Grande and occupation of Brownsville:

Colonel Jose Maria Cortina, Military Commandant of the Line of the Bravo, to the inhabitants of the heroic city of Matamoras:

Fellow Citizens—The French Filibusters are invading this port; we will soon have occasion to show that, as sons of Mexico, we know how to repel force with force.

I appeal then to you to summon your patriotism which has never been invoked in vain, in order that sustained by it, you may defend the inviolability insulted upon the frontier of the Republic.

I solemnly call upon you to aid, to the extent of your abilities the military authority in the endeavor to drive from the territory of Tamaulipas the foreign enemy, and, especially, to defend the beautiful portion of the State from the calamity of invasion.

Remember that you first saw the light in this frontier city, and let it still preserve a glorious title accorded to its valor and its courage which you are expected to illustrate on the occasion

You will find at your head, defending the independence of the country and the integrity of Tamaulipas, your fellow citizen and friend.

JOSE MARIA CORTINA.

Matamoras, Aug. 22, 1864.

The second proclamation declares the city in a state of siege, establishes a military commission of public safety, orders the delivery of arms, suspends commerce and intercourse with the city of Boca del Rio, and adds:

French subjects residing in the city of Matamoras are prohibited from hoisting the flag of their country, but must remain under the protection of friendly Consuls who will be responsible for their acts.

All Frenchmen who truly desire to leave the city can do so with entire security this very day. Every Frenchman going on the streets or remaining in his house without a Consular certificate approved by the Commandant, will be declared a prisoner of war and his goods will be confiscated.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Price Reported on the North Side of Arkansas River Advancing with 13,000 Men on us, Charles.—An Expedition against them by.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Times.]

Memphis, September 3.—The latest arrivals from White river bring authentic reports that the rebel Price, with 1,500 cavalry, ragged and half-fed recently recrossed, has crossed the Arkansas river below Pine Bluff, and is advancing across the country to St. Charles, a United States military post lately established.

St Charles was reported being evacuated by our forces on Thursday last, when the Sallie Lust came down. All the troops and munitions of war were being sent to Duvall's Bluff, where an expedition would be sent out for the pursuit of Shelby, who so murderously attacked a train on the Little Rock railroad, on the 25th ult., capturing eight companies of the 54th Illinois regiment. Details of this affair have been forwarded by the steamer James White.

Price was reported within thirty miles of St Charles when the evacuation was taking place.

There is the best of authority for stating that Price will not hold St. Charles, if he takes possession, twenty four hours. He will fall into a trap, the arrangement of which it would be contraband to make public at present. There is every probability that his entire command will be made prisoners. The wary old fox may scent the trap, however, before reaching the post, and dodge it by retreating. According to the looks of things now, it is not likely that he will.

At Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock everything is quiet. The utmost security is felt from rebel surprise.

The health of the troops is fair. Foraging is good—beef and corn being obtained in abundance.

Political and Military Troubles in Kentucky—Collision between Gov. Bramlette and Gen. Ewing.

We find the following in the Memphis *Argus* of the 9th inst., brought by the steamer Brilliant yesterday:

Louisville, Sept. 5.—Brigadier General Hugh Ewing, commanding the district of Western Kentucky issued an order on the 29th of August, requiring the Judge of the Quarterly Court in each county to call together the Justices comprising the County Court and direct them to levy upon tax-payers a sufficient sum to arm, mount and pay fifty men raised within each county and to maintain them until further orders, whereupon the Brigadier yesterday issued a proclamation denying that Ewing had any civil or military authority for his order, declaring said order to be in destruction to the laws of Kentucky, and in conflict with the rights and liberties of a loyal people; he therefore warns the justices from abiding any such levies of taxes, and vain upon all officers who favor the execution of Ewing's order to resign.

A NEW SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company have added the fine new Side Wheel Steamship "Star of Union" to their line of Steamers. The new ship is advertised to sail for New Orleans on Saturday September 10th at 3 o'clock P. M. The "Star of Union" is one of the finest steamers which has been built in New York. She is 2,900 tons burden, Custom House measurement. She was built for the China Coast trade and has elegant accommodations for passengers.

Upon her trial trip she made the extraordinary speed of 17½ miles per hour.

The New York Press on the Chicago Ticket.

All shades and modifications of copperas, conservative, and Democratic journalism in the North seem thus far to indorse and support the nominations of the Chicago Convention. How the ticket is regarded by the Republican and Radical journals may be judged by a few extracts from those of New York. The *Times* says:

It is not too much to say that it would be a loss calamity to the country that Robert E. Lee should enter Washington as a rebel Commander, than George B. McClellan as a Copperhead President. Lee would not remain there four days before he would have to flee from the gathering hosts of the North. McClellan, once there, would be secure for four years; no power on earth could expel him. Lee's coming would flood the National Capital to a wrath that would be resistless. McClellan's going would palsy every arm, and bow the nation to the rebellious Lee's hostilities on any field we can confront, and eventually master. McClellan's "cessation of hostilities," which his platform declares for, is helplessness, submission, ruin.

The same paper also observes:

"The Opposition are earnest and vehement to day; to morrow they will be fiery and furious. They have the genuine spirit which shrinks from no daring or doing, and which enters fords as it preserve on. They are, more over, consummately led. The same art which, gave them unity is giving them aim and direction. No jot of their energy will be wasted. Every electioneering device will be plied with thorough system and to the last limit."

The *Tribune* declares emphatically for the re-election of President Lincoln, in preference to dismion and a quarter of century war or Union and political servitude, to be expected from the Chicagoites if they obtain power. As regards General McClellan's relations to the Chicago platform the *Tribune* says:

We learn that General McClellan declares privately among his friends that he cannot and will not indorse the Peace platform constructed for him at Chicago. What is the use of such humbug? He is nominated after that platform had been adopted with but few dissenting votes, and those mostly of men who wished it made more abject than it is, and he would not have been nominated if it had been understood that he would not accept the platform. The candidate and the platform are indivisible; the principles are of far more consequence than the men. It speaks well for General M. a West Point training that he is ashamed of his company, but he amounts to nothing unless he tramples the vile thing under his feet. He cannot disencumber himself of the platform, and yet receive the votes of those who support him for the sake.

Of Mr. Pendleton the same paper remarks:

George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements, and distinguished reputation. But he is an anti-war Copperhead of the bitterest shade, and his votes in Congress have justly disqualified him from ever being elected to Congress in 1856, and has been first chosen to Congress in 1856, and has been thrice re-elected from the First (Cincinnati) District. He differs in location, (but not in principle,) from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and John Morgan.

The *Herald*, according to habit in such cases, seizes the occasion to present a sensational view of the impending political crisis, and in set captions as usual in praise of its own preternatural political sagacity and prescience. The *Herald* says:

During the political canvass in 1860 we warned both parties that the election might be followed by a revolution. Our warnings were not heeded then, and the consequence was that the election of Lincoln was quickly succeeded by the secession of the Southern States. Now at the opening of the canvass in 1864, we have the same warning to utter, but it is in regard to an insurrection at the North.

For three years past the *Herald* has published and defended the base of Antietam. But when McClellan takes his stand upon a cowardly peace platform we are at a loss how to follow him and defend him. This the General has not yet done, and we hope that he will never be foolish enough to do it. We advise and urge him to come out boldly and declare that the only platform in his past record as a Union general, and that his sentiments are there expressed in his letter from Harrison's Landing and his oration at West Point. If he hesitates to do this he is lost. The rotten Chicago platform must be kicked to pieces and McClellan's own platform substituted.

We candidly and sincerely believe that the peace copperheads at the North do not desire the election of McClellan any more than the Southern secessionists desired the election of Douglas or Breckenridge in 1860.

Like the rebels they want to see Lincoln re-elected. There is no saying but that Lincoln may be elected by a small majority, and in that event the copperheads intend to raise a revolution at the North. This they can very readily do if the people do not be aware of the trap. Suppose the election to be decided by only a few thousand votes, then the democratic minority will be nearly as strong as the republican majority. In fact the minority will be stronger for the democrats will fight, while the abolitionists will not, and so a thousand democrats are more than equal to two thousand abolition republicans. What then, is to hinder a revolution? Is it the army? The moment the army is withdrawn to put down an insurrection here the rebels will come out of their intrenchments and capture Washington. This, as we distinctly state is part of the copperhead plan, and if successful it will put an end to the government and the country.

As regards McClellan's position on the peace and war questions, there is some glaring divergence of views on the part of some of his supporters. For example, the *News* (Wood's paper) said unconditionally for peace), says

Mr. Lincoln, then, is the candidate of War General McClellan is the candidate of Peace. The Abolition nominee asks that he be allowed to force back the South, a desolation, by conquest. the Democratic candidate asks to win it back, a productive territory, by concilation.

Whereas, the *World*, a Union conservative war journal, declares that—General McClellan, when inaugurated, will find a war on his hands (unless Mr. Lincoln shall, meantime, have made a degrading disunion peace), and until reunion becomes possible, he will conduct it with the skill, vigor, and efficiency which the country expects from so accomplished a soldier and so stanch a friend of the Union, but to such a master as will not obstruct the growth of a Union party in the South.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Prosecutors Fined.—Jno. Moore the mate of a vessel, who brought a charge against his captain to the amount that accused illegally retained his clothing. He was fined $5, and colored Sam Thomas, who brought a false charge against Judy Hines was fined $5 and put under peace bond by Recorder Vennard.

Light Bread.—Celeste Renaud was brought up with a quantity of his light bread. Recorder Vennard inflicted a fine of $25 and confiscated the bread for an asylum.

Hands the Grain.—Isaac Johnson and Th Martin, two stalwart darkies charged with having stolen a sack of corn from a Government stable brought in their defence yesterday before Judge Lieber. A middle sized darkey was put on the witness stand after being sworn. The Judge Advocate looked into his eye and inquired if he knew the nature of an oath and the obligation binding on him. He thought the obligation was to be for the United States. He had taken the oath before to be a soldier but was discharged.

The Judge Advocate submitted to the Court if the party was to be admitted as a proper witness. The Judge asked about the corn. The answer was that he saw accused with the corn in the street and informed the wagon-master, but did not know to whom the grain belonged. When he had left the stand the Judge Advocate turned him sharply around and asked "Here he saw prisoners take the corn from? Why, from the Government stable." Three months' Workhouse was the response from the bench.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. F. Woolley Presiding.—Mrs. Hill, selling liquor without license, was fined $25. Mary Bird gave bonds not to disturb peace again for three months, and C. Mair, for an assault and battery, was fined $10.

Peace Bonds.—Manuel Blanco, who resides at the corner of Julia and Magazine streets, was following T. V. Buchner, who charged him with an attempt to commit a felony. Blanco had to give peace bonds for six months.

Provost Court—Major N. Lieber, Presiding.—H. Philips a colored man, just in from Mexico, was convicted of selling liquor to a soldier, to wit: The quantity to fill a Cantine for the moderate sum of $3.00. He pleaded ignorance of the law but was sentenced to the workhouse for a term of one month.

Several soldiers charged with desertion and other offences were ordered to be taken to their commanding Officers under guard.

The case of Lieutenant Dunne of the Fourth District police occupied considerable time, but was continued eventually for further evidence for the defense. The charge against him appears to have dwindled down to the accusation that he, without proper authority, released Lieutenant Stone, the celebrated Crumb, and others. Crumb had played a deep game, and using counterfeit money to be passed by one of his accomplices, and then as a special officer had possessed himself of the spurious note "20 greenback." This was the cause of the arrest of the parties. Crumb has been sent to Tortugas by revocation of a former pardon. The further history of the case in point will be embodied with the result of the trial.

Sent before the First District Court.—Wm. Scott, sergeant of the 18th New York Cavalry, who, as we before reported, shot and killed police officer John Miles, was sent before the First District Court by Recorder Vennard, after an examination of the case.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—This morning's edition of the N. O. *Times* announces the retirement of Mr. Thos. P. May from the proprietary and editorial control of that paper and the accession to the same postside of Mr Wm H C. King. Mr. King has had long experience in the New Orleans press, and his intimate connection with the *Times* from its foundation to the present stage of its progressive career points him out eminently fit to continue it in the same enterprising and prosperous path.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The officers of the steamer Atlanta have our thanks for esteemed newspaper favors.

By Telegraph.

Memphis Dates of the 5th.

THE WAR IN WESTERN ARKANSAS.

Surprise and Capture of a Federal Mail Party—Van Buren Threatened and Expected to Fall.

[Telegraphed to the N. O. Bee.]

MORGANZA, Sept. 13—9:30 A. M.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 10th has the following from the Leavenworth *Conservative*, 31: From a private letter received yesterday from Fort Smith, we have been permitted to make the following extracts:

Fort Smith, August 15.—The rebels are still making inroads upon us every day, and encroaching us in every quarter. We are still between hope and fear. A fight affair happened last Friday, about 15 miles east of Van Buren. A small party, consisting of 49 men, were fired upon suddenly; ten of them were instantly killed, 16 escaped, and the rest are captured and are missing; all the mail was taken by them. It was the largest ever brought, amounting to 600 pounds. Capt Besler, of the 15th Kansas was killed the same evening, while trying to capture some bushwhackers that he found in a house near Van Buren. He shot the Captain of the gang, and after he fell, he to return shot Captain Besler.

No more of either party were killed, the 15th captured several horses already saddled. One of which had Col. Bowens saddle on him. I should have said that not one of the party who captured the mail was killed. They made a complete thing of it. Van Buren is now threatened by the rebels and you need not be surprised to hear that it is taken soon as they are hovering around it. A rebel spy has been taken near the town and has been put in the guard-house. 14 of the 3d Kansas have recently deserted. Nothing later from Sherman or Grant.

Additional, via the River.

INTERESTING DETAILS FROM ALL POINTS

Particulars of the Berryville Battle in the Shenandoah Valley.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Proclamation of National Thanks to Sherman, Farragut, Canby and Granger.

NO ENVOY FROM MAXIMILIAN AT WASHINGTON.

Foreign News.

New York and Western Markets.

We have by the arrival of the Atlantic St. Louis and Chicago papers of the 7th, and Memphis dates of the 5th, from which we compile a variety of interesting matter.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, September 1, 1864. }

Major General Dix

Sherman's official dispatch of the capture of Atlanta is just now received dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, 4 o'clock yesterday morning, having been detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines.

An already reported, our army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th made a break on the East Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the road. Howard was on the right near Jonesboro, Schofield on the left near Rough and Ready. Thomas from the centre to form at Jonesboro, and intrenched his troops within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 4 P. M., and was early repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding a strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and center rapidly to the railroad and made a good lodgement, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement interposed my whole army between Atlanta and that part of the enemy intrenched in and around Jonesboro.

On the 31st he made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro—Hardee, Cheatham, General Jeff C Davis, carrying the works, capturing 10 guns and about 1000 prisoners. The enemy retreated south and we have followed him to his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station. Hood, finding me on the only road that could supply the army, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up the magazines in Atlanta and left in the night. The 20th corps, Slocum, took possession of the city. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle, or skirmish, and we need rest. Our losses won't exceed 4,500, and we have over 5000 dead rebels, 500 wounded and over 1500 prisoners.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN.

A later dispatch from General Slocum, dated on the night of the 3d, at Atlanta, says: The enemy destroyed 7 locomotives and 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left Lovejoy's Station in great haste, abandoning, and a large number of small arms.

Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Richmond papers say that in the battle near Atlanta, our troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the enemy back with heavy loss, including three generals—Anderson, Patton and Hardee.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

To Major-Gen. Dix—

Washington, September 3—11 A. M.—The President has issued the following recommendation and order in relation to the recent success of the United States forces at Mobile and Atlanta.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of State.

Executive Mansion, Washington, September 3d, 1864.—In the signal success that Divine Providence graciously vouchsafed to the operations of the United States land and naval army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievement of the army under Gen. Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the occupation of the city of Atlanta, call for direct acknowledgments to the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of the nations. It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all the places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered up to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the battle which they may have to fight, and comforts from the Father of Mercies, to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

National Thanks to Major General W. T. Sherman, Admiral Farragut and Major General Canby.

Executive Mansion, Washington, September 3d, 1864.—The national thanks are tendered by the President to Major General W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine Power, resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The march and battle, siege and other military operations that have signalized this command must render it famous in the annals of war, and has entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and honor of the nation.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Executive Mansion, Washington, September 3.—The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral Farragut and Major General Canby for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile harbor and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan were planned and carried into execution; also, to Admiral Farragut and Major General Granger, under whose immediate command they were conducted, and to the gallant commanders on sea and land, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operations, for the bravery and courage which under the blessings of Providence have been crowned with brilliant success, and has won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NATIONAL REJOICING.

Executive Mansion, Washington, September 3d, 1864.—It is ordered, First, that on Monday, the fifth day of September, commencing at the hour of twelve o'clock; there shall be given a salute of one hundred guns at the Arsenal and Navy Yard at Washington, on Tuesday, the 6th of September, on the day after the receipt of this order, at each Arsenal and Navy Yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievement of the fleet and land forces of the United States, in the Harbor of Mobile. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective Departments for the execution of this order.

Second, That on Wednesday, the seventh day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, there shall be fired a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal at Washington, and at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Newport and St. Louis, and at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head and Hawkens, the day following the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievement of the Army under the command of General Sherman, in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM EUROPE VIA WASHINGTON.

Washington, September 6.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday says official orders from Forrest of the 1st instant have been received there. He says the enemy evacuated the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Memphis, and that Yankee troops are moving from the Mississippi river *en route* to Virginia and Missouri. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to the many deserters lurking in the woods and mountains, and threatening the extreme penalties of the law to those who are caught, as well as against those aiders and abettors. They are hunted like guilty felons.

NO IMPERIAL ENVOY FROM MEXICO.

Washington, September 5.—There is no truth in the published report that an envoy extraordinary from the Emperor Maximilian has arrived in Washington.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

New York, Sept. 5.—Advices from Panama state that the Chilian Chamber of Deputies have resolved that the Mexican Empire ought not to be recognized.

The Spanish Minister has left Peru.

The coast traffic of Chili has been opened to all nations.

A mission has been presented in favor of an offensive agreement between all the South American Republics.

FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Baltimore, September 6.—A special dispatch to the Baltimore American from Berryville, Virginia, the 2d, says the enemy still are in Sheridan's front, and as far as can be seen there are no indications of Early's retreat up the valley at present. The cavalry fight which General Kepping's store on Friday night has returned, having ascertained that the enemy were in strong forces beyond the Opequon.

It was expected the enemy would have attacked us in our position at Berryville on Wednesday, and preparations were made at the hospitals for the reception of 1000 wounded, but we were disappointed, and your correspondent holds that Early has no idea of assuming the offensive. He will be content for the present with acting on the defensive and holding the valley.

LATEST NEWS FROM VIRGINIA—DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR KERNSTOWN.

Baltimore September 5—The following special, dated Headquarters Military Division, near Berryville, Monday, September 5, 7 P. M., to the *American* is furnished in advance of publication:

General Torbit's cavalry corps, which had encamped at Kipon's store, on the Charlestown and Berryville pike, left camp at nine o'clock on Friday night, and proceeded to Berryville, reaching there at midnight, where they went into camp until three o'clock next morning, when they moved out through Berryville, on the Winchester pike, taking the road to the left, about seven miles beyond Berryville, and were still advancing when last heard from, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, meeting with little or no opposition.

The infantry, consisting of Crook's commands the 6th and 19th corps, broke camp at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and formed in three parallel columns, Ward's division, 19th corps, on the right and was on the left, the 19th corps in the center, and the 6th on the right. Crook's Fredericktown road, about 12 o'clock to the front of Berryville, and remained in line of battle until about 4 o'clock, when heavy firing was heard on the picket lines. The whole command rapidly formed out and was formed and moved to the support of the pickets who had been driven from behind some intrenchments they had occupied. The 2d Ohio and 5th W. Va. were formed and charged the enemy, driving them out of the intrenchments. A desperate struggle took place, the rebels being determined to regain possession of the intrenchments.

With the city of Berryville in our rear, and ammunition, and knowing that the enemy had encamped in every available position within two miles of us, the battle-field was a most desperate one. The fighting was terrific. The rebels fought until long after sunset, and the artillery firing was kept up until 11 o'clock. The whole army have been aboused all night ready for action, and were throwing up breastworks, and were in a very strong position. The left of the fighting so far has been done by Crooks command, which captured five hundred prisoners and a stand of colors. Our loss will amount to about three hundred killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is at least one-third greater. Heavy firing was heard yesterday in the vicinity of Bunker Hill—supposed to be Averill advancing.

From Europe.

New York, September 8.—The Cunard Steamship from Liverpool the 24th and Queenstown the 25th arrived at her dock this morning.

The *Daily News* and *Morning Post* both have articles showing that the friendship of the Georgia was feigned, and that British Government cruised interiorly, as a Confederate war vessel could not legally be allowed in a British port.

The Liverpool *Courier* contains a letter from Mr. Bates did not purchase the Georgia, but customs authorities had interdicted her going out to be registered as a British vessel, and she was accordingly sold to Spaniards. It also appears in evidence that her charter for service to the Portuguese government was bona fide.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Federal success at Mobile, even at its present proportions, is enormously, and, as regards peace, it decidedly took the belief in the existence of a peace party is mythical, and that all hope in there is a ray of hope the North will march onward to its ruin.

The *Times* also editorially questions whether Republicans are made inclined for recognition or reconciliation than they were a year ago.

The week's returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of four and three-third million francs.

Arrests continued in Tyrol, owing to startling a conspiracy to detach Italian Tyrol from Austria.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 27.—Cotton is closed at 9½ to 9¾d. Uplands at 9½d. Orleans at 9¾d. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Stock in port 385,000 bales, including 180,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Pork dull and a shade easier. Bacon dull and declining. Petroleum quiet and firm. All other articles unchanged.

London, Saturday, Aug. 27.—Consols closed at 90¾ to 90¾. Illinois shares 1 to 1 discount. Erie shares 39 to 42.

The political news of to-day is meagre and unimportant.

Eugene Pratzo, the representative of the Emperor of Mexico, had arrived in Madrid as bearer of dispatches, announcing to the Queen of Spain the accession of Emperor Maximilian to the throne.

New York Markets on the 6th.

New York, Sept. 6, P. M.—Money active and firm at four per cent sterling exchange steady at 108½ to 109. Gold weak and declined until the close opened at 242, declined to 241, and closed at 241¾. Government stocks heavy. U. S. 6's of '81, coupon, 104¾ to 105; 5-20's, coupon, 104½ to 104¾; 7-30's, 104¾. Sixty day cert 1 dated, 97¼.

Stocks a shade better.

Cotton—More active and firmer at $1 85 for middling uplands and 1 90 for fair.

Flour—State and Western unchanged and closed heavy and 10 to 15c lower.

Wheat—Steady, at $1 49 to 1 50 for State and $1 80 to 1 83 for Western.

Corn—Coffee quiet at 17 to 17½c for Laguayra, 16 to 16½ for Rio, 15 to 15½ for Maracaibo, 16 to 16½ for Java, and 16½ for Mexico. Sugar dull. Cuba at 21 to 21½c. Molasses quiet and without decided change.

Petroleum—Crude firm, at 50 cts. refined in bond, at 82½c. do free quoted at 87 to 90c.

Provisions—Pork more active at $33 to 10 for new, $31 50 to 32 for new do, closing at latter price.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, September 6, P. M.—Flour—In rather better demand; sales of 1,500 bbls super at $9 75.

Provisions—Bulk meats firmer; shoulders at 13c, sides at 15 to 15½c; bacon shoulders at 19 to 19½c; sides at 22c. Nothing doing in mess pork or lard.

St. Louis, September 6, P. M.—Tobacco—The market was heavy for shipping leaf, and prices were lower. Lugs and manufacturing leaf were unchanged.

Flour—Market dull and drooping, with sales of 600 bbls country superfine at $9 50, 70 do at $9 60, 81 do single extra at $10, 200 do, inspected, double head-lined and delivered, at $10, 100 do choice city do at $10 35, and 280 do double extra, inspected, double headlined and delivered, at $10 50 per bbl.

Corn—Market heavy and lower, with sales of 1500 shs mixed and yellow, in various lots, at $1 47; 225 do white at $1 49 to $1 50, and 75 do do, at $1 55 per bushel.

Oats—Prices declined 2 to 3c, with sales of 4120 sacks, in various lots, at 80 to 82c.

Provisions and Lard—Stiff, but quiet. No sales reported.

Whisky—Dull, and the only sales 30 barrels, in two qual lots, at $1 26 per gallon—no outside prices.

Hay—Firmer, and sales 200 bales at $25, delivered; 100 do at $26. 104 do at $27, and 235 do light-pressed, in lots, at $29 per ton.

Potatoes and Onions—No potatoes offered on the levee. Sales from wagons at $3 50 to 4 50 per bbl, buyer furnishing barrels. Sales of onions comprised 26 shs at $1 80, 100 do at $2, 67 do at $2 04, 162 do at $2 10 per bushel, including sacks; 50 bbls at $5 50, and 30 do at $5 50 per bbl, including barrels.

Butter and Cheese—No sales reported. We quote Western store butter at 38 to 42c; dairy at 45 to 47c, cheese 22 to 22½c per pound.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 13, 1864.

Our leading staple continues in good request at full prices, showing that the market has nearly or quite recovered from the recent decline. Good Ordinary, for example, being quoted at 175 to 180, against the same 6c quote of the 1st instant, Low Middling at 185 to 190, against 185, and Middling at 187½ to 190, against 190. But, although there is a good demand yet, owing to exact supplies, there is no scope for buyers and very little has been done of any moment. Other departments of commercial affairs are also quiet, with light stocks and a limited demand.

The supply of Domestic Exchange is inconsiderable but with little competition among buyers, rates were rather easier. Some New York sold at ¼ per cent prem., $20,000 three days' sight, in two amounts, at par, and $9 000 five days' at ¼ discount. The ruling flank rate for checks on New York was ¼ per cent prem., but for small amounts the charge was 1 per cent and buyers were soon accommodated in one or two instances. Sterling is firm at Paris of the 1st inst., with round sums at a fraction under it. Coupons checks on the U. S. Treasury may be quoted at ¼ discount.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of a few thousand Pounds Sterling at 220 for private bills, which are quoted at 2 225. Nothing transpired in France. The Banks have 5 20 for Sterling and 5— for France.

We have nothing to note in Gold, excepting that the market was steady at about yesterday's figures, holders asking 240 @ 245 per dollar. Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver. A recent amount of American half-dollars was offered at 120, but found no buyers. Dealers pay 230 @ 240 for the trifling sums offered at their counters and ask 260. Mexican dollars generally rule at the outside figures for Gold, but we have heard of no sales to establish quotations.

Nothing further transpired in Stocks since the Waterworks noticed yesterday at 67. The market was extremely quiet, with little or no enquiry. Some Consolidated City Bonds sold at 100.

The Bank note market continued quiet. There was some enquiry for Bank of Louisiana, for which 47c @ dollar was refused. Dealers offer 40 cents per dollar for Bank of New Orleans, 45 for Bank of Lafayette, 75 for Crescent City and 35 @ 40 for Merchants', but small lots could not be had nearer at an advance on these figures. Legal Tender Notes on tire to command 1 @ 2 per cent premium over City Treasury notes, which are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both City and State taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 13, 1864.

COTTON—There was very little sale to-day and nothing was reported at private sale. At auction [illegible] sold 1 bale Ordinary at 16c; 10 Middling Fair at 19c; 1 Fine at 20c; 1 Strict Good Ordinary at 18c; 10 Low Middling at 18½c; 1 Fine at 20c; 1 Strict Good Ordinary at 18c; 10 Low Middling at 18½c; 1 Fine at 20c; 1 Strict Good Ordinary at 18c; 10 Low Ordinary sold at 16