New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13.

We received yesterday files of New York papers to the 13th ultimo, brought by the steam ship Melville. They have become quite historical. It would be well, perhaps, to send them to the Smithsonian Institute as a valuable contribution to its curious and forgotten relics and records of antiquity.

Combined Beer and Coffee House.—Mr. Fritz Burkle, aware that the season for light and acid drinks is closing, has wisely opened a beer house at Nos. 22 and 24, Conti street, where hot coffee will be served at the usual hours, and extract of rum punch whenever called for.

Passengers by the Fung Shuey.—The following is the list of passengers by the steamship Fung Shuey, arrived yesterday from New York the 3d instant:

James McCullen and wife, Miss Maggie McCullen, Miss Kate McCullen, P. Maidone and wife, Sister Mary [illegible], Sister Mary St. Sebastian, M. Phiness, M. Brown, Mrs. J. V. Hamilton and two children, L. [illegible], Joseph Levi, Adam Berne, Arnold Weber, E. [illegible], M. Betone, A. W. Ernest, F. Michel, Mrs. Harvey and two children, S. Aaron, Mrs. Neil, Madame [illegible], J. Levi, A. Kory, Abraham Cory, W. Van Norden, [illegible] wife and three children, Wm. Gray and [illegible] and servant, Jules P[illegible], B. Goodman, [illegible], Miss Aller, Miss Burgess, J. F. Derbes, L. M. [illegible], H. Livingston, W. O. White, M. Wolf.

By Telegraph.

Two days later from the North and West.

The following dispatches were received yesterday too late for our regular evening edition, and, not deeming them of sufficient importance to justify an extra, we took their telegraphic news and deferred the remainder to this morning.]

[Telegraphed to the N. O. Bee.]

Morganza, September 12.—The steamer Atlanta just passed down, bringing St. Louis dates of the 7th, and Washington of the 6th, the Missouri Democrat of the 7th and New York of the 6th inst.

From the Potomac, and from Richmond Trough Grant's Lines.

The Herald's City Point correspondent, dating the 4th, says Richmond papers affect to ridicule the idea of a single line of railroad as being vital to their occupation of Petersburg and Richmond, but a general despondency betrays itself.

In the same issue, a correspondent writing from Ream's Station, says, the battlefield for several days after the withdrawal of our forces, speaks sorrowfully of a thorough destruction of 3 miles of railroad track and train by Hancock's Corps, and pronounces its repossession by the rebels as hopeless and impossible. He says the crops adjacent to the road, on both sides, are utterly destroyed the entire distance.

The fences were destroyed by using them to fire the timber of the track, and houses and barns are generally reduced to smouldering ruins.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, September 4.

The rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen.

They are being friendly lately, but have their pockets full of Jeff Davis's proclamation, offering protection and safe conduct to deserters. They hope by this dodge to largely reduce our ranks.

They buy all the vegetables they can get from our men, giving greenbacks and tobacco in exchange.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, September 5.

Last night our batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy for one hour in honor of Atlanta.

Gen. Gibbons is temporarily assigned to the command of the 18th Corps.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

War Department, Washington, September 6.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from Grant just received.

It gives the statement from the Richmond Examiner of this morning, that John Morgan was surprised and killed, and his staff captured at Greenville, Tennessee, yesterday.

In honor of Atlanta General Grant yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing on the enemy.

Nothing has been received by the Department from Atlanta since the 4th instant, nor any thing South of Nashville, on account of the telegraph lines being down by the prevailing storms.

No movement of any importance has taken place in the Shenandoah Valley.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE FIGHTING IN THE SHENANDOAH.

The Herald's Bunker Hill correspondent, dating the 4th, says General Crook, last night, was attacked by the enemy, but repulsed them and took 100 prisoners. The Herald's correspondent with Averill, dating the 4th, says that yesterday our operations on Sheridan's right, and in the direction of Winchester, were eminently successful.

At about half past 10 A. M., Lennox's Division of rebel cavalry, then reinforced to five brigades, attacked our line one mile north of Darkesville on the Winchester Pike, seven miles south of Martinsburg. The attack of the enemy was made with gallantry but was as gallantly repulsed, although we had only a portion of the command engaged and the offensive party had three in the action to our one.

Having for a short time maintained the defensive in order to allow them to develop their strength, we took the offensive and drove Lennox's whole division at a very rapid rate through the woods, past fields and rudely constructed breastworks for a distance of nearly five miles.

Arriving at this point the enemy attempted to make a stand, opening from artillery and using their whole cavalry force to prevent us from crossing Mill creek, a small stream which crosses the Pike and empties into the Opequan. The engagement in this locality was of short duration. We charged the enemy with portions of Powell's and Shoemaker's brigades, and would have taken his artillery had our men been able to get across the creek in the manner they advanced.

As it was, the enemy partly escaped capture by the merest accident. In the act on the First Virginia cavalry made a charge of great gallantry under Lieut. Col. C. E. Hoppott, and drove the enemy who were charging at the time. Having come upon the enemy's main force, we skirmished during the rest of the day, while preparing for another movement.

Yesterday, when we were fighting Lennox's division, Rhodes moved down to the attack with eighteen pieces of artillery, but fell back during the night. The enemy left on the field quite a number of wounded and many dead horses. Having passed over the road the rebels retreated, we found the rebel loss large compared with our own.

MOVEMENTS OF WHEELER AND RODDY—THEIR DAMAGE TO THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Nashville, September 5.—General Rousseau telegraphs from Spring Hill, late on Saturday, that Wheeler's force was across Duck River, and had joined Roddy, and were retreating towards Florence.

Rousseau pronounced the raid a complete failure.

General Kelly, reported mortally wounded, died at Franklin yesterday. General Haskill is also reported killed in the skirmish.

Considerable damage was done to the railroad. A large force is employed, who will soon have it in running order again. The damage done by the rebels to the Chattanooga Railroad is being rapidly repaired. One bridge only has been destroyed—that over Stuart Creek, fifty feet long.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE KILLING OF MORGAN AND CAPTURE OF A PART OF HIS FORCE.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 5.—The following official telegram from Gen. Gillum, was received this morning:

Bull's Gap, September 4.—General Tillison surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning.

The killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted, probably they will number from 50 to 100. We have taken about 70 prisoners. Among them were Morgan's staff, with one piece of artillery and the caisson.

The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

(Signed) W. Van Gillum.

ESTIMATE OF HOOD'S LOSSES—5000 KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Nashville, September 5.—News from Sherman's army received to day, report the enemy's loss at 3000 killed and wounded. We captured 300 prisoners, among them a brigadier general, name not given. The army is in full possession of Atlanta. River 1 feet and rising.

Important from Matamoros and Brownsville

Cortinas Takes Brownsville and holds it in the name of the United States.

[From the Picayune, last evening.]

We have reliable information, that by the latest arrival from the Rio Grande of the gun boat Clinton, it is ascertained that Cortina has crossed the river with his whole force of 2000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, and occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates under Col. Ford. He has hoisted the United States flag, and has offered his services, through the United States command at the Brazos, to that Government.

The cause of this movement is said to be this. A Col. Fisher, late of the Mexican army, who is a Tennessean by birth, had abandoned that service and gone into that of the Confederacy. When Cortina levied his forced loan on the people of Matamoros, Fisher had attempted to interpose between them and Cortina, and had proposed to the French commander at the Boca to assist in expelling Cortina. The French commander being weak, and not desiring to unite his fortunes with those of the Confederacy, declined to do so.

Fisher, it seems, was not contented with this, but visited Cortina with a message that if any attempt was made to levy this forced loan on French or Confederate citizens, the Confederate forces would do as Gen. Dona did, some time ago, cross the river and remove their funds to a place of safety.

Cortina, roused by this, determined to take the initiative. He accordingly left quietly during the night, leaving a small force of only 300 men in Matamoros, and went to a point below, where he crossed his whole force and sixteen pieces of artillery, with which he marched upon Brownsville, driving out the force of Col Ford, which is composed of cavalry only, without artillery.

Cortina then hoisted the United States flag, and declared that, as he was born on the American side of the river, he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the commanding officer at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered through him to his Government his own services and those of his army.

It seems that the small French force at the mouth was so alarmed at the advance of Cortina down the river, that they took to their ships, but returned when it was found that Brownsville was the object in view.

Further About Gens. Taylor and Forrest at Jackson, Miss.—Their Forces Estimated at 20,000—Their Large Artillery, Wagon and Pontoon Trains—Their Movements Secret, and their Designs Mysterious.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, 10th inst.)

From unquestionable authority we have received intelligence that a very heavy force of rebel cavalry or mounted infantry is now at Jackson, Miss., evidently preparing to strike a sudden and formidable blow at some portion of our lines.

Our informant states that Generals Forrest, Dick Taylor and Gholson are all at Jackson and that troops are camped around the city for several miles in extent. Forrest is compelled to walk upon crutches, as he has not yet recovered from the wound received at Tupelo, but is perfectly able to manage a horse, and is almost constantly in the saddle, superintending the various movements of the troops.

Gen. Wirt Adams is also there, but his authority is completely ignored. Gens. Taylor and Forrest assuming entire control and direction of affairs.

Their wagon, pontoon and artillery trains are said to be very extensive, the wagons all bearing the brand of the U. S., and are those captured by Forrest from Sturgis, in the fight at Guntown.

Every movement is said to be conducted with the greatest secrecy, even the changes from one camp to another being made at night. No one except the Generals are allowed to know the least thing in regard to the contemplated movements, and no expedition of similar strength was ever more secretly collected or more carefully guarded from outside observation.

The whole command is said to be in fine condition, the animals in excellent order, the artillery and pontoon trains of the finest description, and the wagons new and substantial. The entire force, so far as our informant could judge from the observations he was permitted to make will number some twenty thousand men.

Whether this command has been collected for the purpose of going to the succor of Mobile, or for an offensive demonstration against our lines, is of course only a matter of conjecture, but we have no doubt that ample preparations will be made for their reception at any point they choose to visit.

Forrest's Report of his Raid into Memphis.—Gen. Forrest, after his raid on Memphis, sent the following official report to Gen. Maury:

Hernando, August 21.—I attacked Memphis at 4 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy to his fortifications. We killed and captured 400, capturing their entire camp, with about 300 horses and mules. Washburn escaped in the darkness of the morning, leaving his clothes behind. My loss is twelve killed and wounded.

N. B. Forrest, Major General.
D. H. Maury, Maj. Gen.

New York Journals on the Fall of Atlanta.

The New York papers of the 3d are in general highly exultant over the fall of Atlanta. The *Times* says:

We have shown again and again the immense military value of Atlanta, and all that we have ever claimed on this point has been conceded by the South. The rebel military force in the Southwest can now find no point in all their territory of any thing like its strength or value, and their army must soon break up into small and predatory hordes, which also will in due time be exterminated.

This great news comes to us while yet the country is all aglow about the naval triumph of the glorious old sailor, Farragut—while yet we are contemplating Grant's vital victory upon the Weldon road. We have had triumphs all around of late—triumphs equal to any ever won by mortal arms or human valor. What an infamy is it that at such an hour croakers should be croaking, and Copperheads hissing, and men actually contemplating a disgraceful surrender to this thrice accursed rebellion.

The *Herald* concludes thus a long article on the same text:

And with such operations as that now in progress under Sherman, with Grant's activity on the James, and with old Farragut and Granger at Mobile, our prospects are so good that the country can afford to scorn the labors of the Vallandigham plotters, certain that if they can even effect an apparent change in Northern sentiment, that change will come too late to save the rebellion.

The *Commercial Advertiser* remarks:

There will be no harm now in stating that Sherman's force before Atlanta was about ninety-five thousand men, while Hood's army, including the militia, was estimated at eighty thousand.

The possession of the Macon road destroys Hood's communication with Mobile, and that city is now virtually left to its fate.

What must be the consternation of the rebels at Richmond, after being informed on Monday by their journals that Sherman was retreating, closely pressed by Hood? Will they not surely see the "handwriting on the wall?"

The Belfast Riots—Their Origin.

The last news from Europe reports that order was finally restored in Belfast, where there had been no rioting since the 19th August. The late riots are thus explained by the London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writing on the 20th ult.:

A series of riots between Protestants and Catholics in the great Orange city of Belfast has taken Englishmen by surprise. In the midst of such universal quiet throughout the United Kingdom, that it was impossible for a politician to find a single subject on which a score of people would cheerfully listen to him, the principal seat of Irish manufactures and industry has been the scene of a struggle between rival factions for more than a week, carried on with almost the precision of regular war, and which has already been attended with some deaths and two or three hundred casualties. The exciting cause was the public demonstration in connection with the intended statue of Daniel O'Connell, but none of the respectable classes of the population, even on the spot, seem able to say on which side the blame of the greatest provocation is to be thrown. It seems, in fact, a genuine Irish row, in which the combativeness pent up during several years of moderately good behaviour, is finding vent.

A certain class of the laborers in the city and the docks are termed navvies, and these are all Catholics. Another set, the shipwrights, are all Protestants. These have been the belligerents, and in the grandest battle of the campaign the shipwrights appear to have been complete victors. The navvies, however have not been disposed to stay beaten, and a series of hourly outbreaks has, therefore, been in progress. The military and police seem to have acted extremely well, and the leading residents both Protestant and Catholic have, in most cases, manifested praiseworthy impartiality in endeavoring to terminate the disgraceful affair. It is to be feared that this kicking on the part of the population of Belfast is but a result of their having too suddenly waxed fat there never was in a state of more active prosperity.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sent Before the First District Court.—Benjamin Orr, formerly a Deputy Street Commissioner, was examined yesterday with others on the charge that they altered the pay rolls of the city laborers with the intent to defraud the city. The case was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Mr. Hazelberg, the old man who fired his gun at the boy William Regan, and thereby wounding him with small bird shot, had a hearing yesterday. Accused is near eighty years of age and has been nervous for some years. He had been robbed for some time by the boys of his peaches which made him angry. Unfortunately he found the boy William Regan in his peach tree, when he seized a gun and inflicted the injury. The case was sent before the First District Court.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard, Presiding.—Henry Parker, George Bradford, Wm. Harper, Wm. Smith and Wm. Norton were charged by Lieutenant W. C. Robins with having stolen Government sugar at the Basin, valued at $4. Accused are colored men, and dragged Jno. Connors, a city employé into the charge. The white man had to pay a fine of $5 for his part in the matter, and the colored men may pay a fine of $5 or be at work under the care of Capt. Gres for fifteen days.

Mrs. Sullivan and Aby McHuff who broke into the premises of Mrs. Truian, with mischievous intent, were workhoused for thirty days.

Mrs. McGuire was arrested at the residence of his Excellency Gov. Hahn, and there charged by Jane Farrel, the servant, with larceny. Accused was sent to the Workhouse, and the stolen property handed to prosecutrix. The whole was a matter of two tumblers suspected to be rebel property.

Th Forter for obstructing the side walk was fined $10. Jane Collins and Mary Campbell came into Court with bloated faces. They were on the black book and had to go to the workhouse for 4 months each. The colored man Del McGuinn stole a jacket and a blanket worth $10, which affair sent him to the workhouse for 60 days.

The colored man Wm. Carson lost a sword cane and $15 for drawing a sword cane against the colored soldier Samuel Williams. Various vagrants of the black book were sent to the workhouse for sundry terms. A number of persons including females with unruly tongues were put under peace bonds.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. F. Westfley Presiding.—Geo. Fernandez, a colored market vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for six months. Chas Duffy and Mrs. Augustine, who acted illegal in the markets, were fined $10 each. Mrs. Hyde and Kate Crever, who disturbed the musical peace of Tivoli Gardens, had to pay $20 each, and Ann Brown, who stole a basket of corn, went to the workhouse for six months each. Mrs. F. Henriette, as a drunkard, went to the same establishment for thirty days, and Tim Dorsey and Pierre Caddy, colored fighting disturbers of the peace, were fined $10 each.

Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of James Elray, who was drowned by falling off from the wheel-house of the steamer White Cloud. Deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland. The Coroner was further notified to hold inquests on the body of a youth found drowned at the head of Independence street; on the body of a man who fell from the schooner Continental at the head of St. Mary street, and was there drowned—and on the body of an unknown man found drowned at the head of St. Mary street.

Government Corn.—George Cannon, a middle-aged man with a crutch, was tried on the charge of having illegally received sundry bags of corn stolen from the Government. A witness testified that he saw accused at three different times turn into Notre Dame street with his buggy, and that each time a teamster took a sack of grain from his waggon on passing and put it into the buggy, which then went into an opposite direction from that of the waggon. An attempt that accused purchased his grain from a neighbor on St. Ferdinand street, did not help his case. Cannon was sentenced to $250 fine, or three months' Workhouse.

Mrs Donnivan was arrested for having received a sack of corn from two darkies who were charged with having stolen the same from a government stable. The court reserved the decision of the case and gave time for the darkies to prove that the corn in question was not government property.

Discharged.—Walter Davis was arrested three months ago at the lake, aboard the schooner William. There were no charges against him and the prisoner was discharged.

Result of a Joke.—James Glass, claimed yesterday in the Recorder's Court to be a discharged soldier of the U S Army and promised to substantiate that to be a fact, by producing the discharge from his regiment hereafter. On Friday night he had given his experiences as a rebel scout at the fall of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan to a police officer who greedily swallowed the real or imaginary story, to which was added that Glass thought he had seen enough of military roguery, that the forts were sold and that he quitted military life by leaving his rebel uniform at the lake. He was then arrested by his patient hearer of his exploits and remains in prison until he shows his identity with the loyal man he now claims to be.

A Fine Scent.—Ann Higgins was up before Judge Lieber, to answer the charge of having insulted loyal neighbors by improper appellations when speaking of Federal troops and Union people. That on one occasion she had boasted that she could smell a Yankee across the street. A difficulty about neighbors' children was the last affair wherein several male neighbors joined. For the defence, most by women, it was shown that accused had always been kind to Union soldiers in distress, and that she hurt the principal prosecuting witness most by saying that he was a decent man, and that she would not quarrel with him. The accused was discharged.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey.—The steamship Fung Shuey reached her landing this morning. We have by her our usual files of New York papers to the evening of the 3d. Their news has been in the main anticipated. We are obliged to Purser, J. W. Amable, of the Fung Shuey, for courteous attentions.

The steamer Atlanta passed down this morning with Western dates of the 7th and Northern dates of the 6th also the Brilliant with no later dates.

The Latest from the West and North by Telegraph.

GOLD ON THE 6TH IN NEW YORK 240½—COTTON 185.

Dispatches just received from Morganza reports gold in New York on the 6th at 240½ and cotton at 185.

Later and Additional, via the River.

The Sheridan-Early Campaign Successful.—Attack by Averill.—Early Reported at Last Accounts Retreating and Closely Pursued.

The Situation before Petersburg.—Great Battle Impending on the Weldon Railroad.

Still further from the War in Georgia Hood's Losses Reported 11,000.

Shelby with 5000 Men Reported Invading Southeastern Missouri—Important Political News—Efforts to Have a New Republican National Convention.

GOLD ON THE 3D 241—COTTON 180.

The arrival of the Mary E. Forsyth from St. Louis gives us St. Louis and Cincinnati papers of the [illegible], and Northern dates of the 5th.

The Capture of Atlanta.—Official Dispatches.

The following important dispatch, by accident failed to appear in our columns Saturday morning.—*Eds Com.*

War Department, Washington, September 3d, 1864.

Major General Dix:

The following telegram from General Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city.

General Sherman has taken Atlanta. The Twentieth Corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon Road near Eastpoint. A battle was fought near that point, in which General Sherman was successful. The particulars are not known.

H. W. Slocum, Major General.

An unofficial report states, that a battle was fought near Eastpoint by General Sherman with Hood. The rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy. General Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, September 3d, 8 P. M.—No intelligence from Atlanta later than by telegram of last night has been received. The telegraph lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were broken last night, by Wheeler, and we have had nothing south of Nashville to-day. This accounts for the absence of later information from Atlanta. No doubt is entertained of the correctness of the report received last night, which came from two independent sources, besides the official dispatch from General Slocum.

An unofficial report from Nashville states that the damage done by Wheeler, to the railroad, will be speedily repaired, and that Wheeler had retreated and General Rousseau is in pursuit, that in an engagement between Rousseau's and Wheeler's forces the rebel General Kelly was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

A telegram from Sheridan states that Early has retreated up the valley, and is pursued by Sheridan, with his whole army, that Averill had attacked Vaughn's cavalry, and captured twenty wagons, two flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, September 4, 1864.

Major General Dix:

The following telegram from General Grant has just been received:

Honorable E. M. Stanton:

City Point, Sept 3.—I have just received the Richmond papers of to-day. They contain rumors of a battle at Atlanta, but say that the War Department having no official information, declines to form an opinion from the rumors. I have no doubt, however, but Sherman has gained a great success. Before the dispatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels shouted over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, that the latter had lost forty thousand men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quiet here.

(Signed) U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General.

Our Southern telegraph line continues down, and this, with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon and is still prevailing beyond Louisville, may damage the lines so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SHERMAN'S SUCCESS.

New York, September 3.—The Post's Washington correspondent says it is believed in official circles that the importance of Sherman's success is not yet fully developed, and that he not only occupies Atlanta, but that he has inflicted a crushing defeat upon Hood's army and now occupies Eastpoint, the stronghold in the rear of Atlanta, to which it was supposed Hood would retreat if compelled to evacuate the city.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

POSITION OF SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Charlestown, Va., September 2.—The position of Sheridan's army at this place remains unchanged. It is encamped in line of battle in a semi circle, with both flanks protected from incursions of the enemy. Our cavalry under Torbett, Custer, Averill, Merrill, and Wilson, keep strict watch of the enemy's movements, and when he moves he will have to meet our army on a field not of his own choosing.

New York, September 3.—The *Herald's* Falling Water special, dated August 31st, evening, says: For two days past Averill has been demonstrating against the enemy, feinting, with the view of facilitating his expedition, and carrying out the orders of Sheridan. To-day we attacked the enemy at three different roads, for the purpose of making him develop his strength on the Charlestown and Girardstown roads.

There was nothing but slight skirmishes, while on the Winchester pike there was all that we had hoped for and desired. On this road, early in the morning, we attacked the enemy's outposts and drove his pickets in on their reserves, and towards Darkesville.

In the afternoon, again we made another attack on the same line, when the rebels placed a division of infantry in line, and advanced, no doubt to ascertain the strength of the party so persistently annoying. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the enemy's lines had reached the outskirts of Martinsburg. At this time we opened fire from two sections of Withers' battery. Soon after, the enemy returned the fire from six guns, on an eminence somewhat to the right of Martinsburg, from a rebel position.

At this time the rebel line of infantry pressed out right and center, where was deployed Spoonmaker's brigade. On our left was stationed Colonel Powell's brigade. The shells from the rebel and Union guns passed over the town without striking any of the houses in it.

The *World's* special from Sheridan's headquarters, dated 30th September, 1 P. M., says the enemy, whose main force is supposed to have concentrated at Bunker Hill, about eight miles across the Opequan, for the first three days, is now understood to be gradually withdrawing and making up the Valley via Middletown and Strasburg.

Our cavalry, always on the alert, may have something favorable to report very soon. There has been but little skirmishing in front since Monday, and the prospect of a battle in this valley seems dimmer every day.

Washington, September 3.—The following official dispatch was received last night:

The enemy are on the move down the valley, falling back towards Winchester. Averill attacked and drove Vaughn's cavalry from some point north of Bunker Hill to within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by a division of infantry. Averill captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners and a herd of cattle. He then moved toward Berryville. General Sheridan moved last night with his whole army in pursuit.

THE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY NEAR MARTINSBURG, VIRGINIA.

New York, September 1.—The *Herald's* correspondent, with Sheridan, dating September 1, says of Wednesday's fight near Martinsburg, that we attacked the enemy's outposts, to make him show his hand, which he did, much to our satisfaction. We then put our troops in motion and displayed in line of battle, opening, from high ground, four pieces of artillery, which planted their shells with much precision, among the rebels. The enemy, expecting an engagement, opened with two sections of artillery, but with little purpose. Heavy skirmishing ensued, the enemy pushing forward heavy columns, and our force gradually giving ground. They made several efforts to flank us, but failed each time. Our force thus fell back, or, rather, drew on the rebels some three miles from Martinsburg, toward Hainesville and Falling Waters, where there was a lull. This falling back was in accordance with General Sheridan's orders, and why, is not for me to tell, and thus inform the enemy.

Bunker Hill, Sept. [illegible] P. M.—Gen. Averill's division of cavalry attacked the enemy this morning, a short distance south of Martinsburg, rapidly following him up. We captured two battle flags, many prisoners, nearly all of the train of wagons, a herd of cattle, and by four o'clock in the afternoon, came upon Rhodes's division of rebel infantry and engaged it. Our loss so far is light. We went to within six miles of Winchester. The engagement is not ended.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, September [illegible].—The latest information from the Army of the Potomac states that nothing of importance has transpired for some days. Picket firing is indulged in on parts of the lines at night, but entirely ceases during the day.

New York, September [illegible].—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, dating the 27th, says: Our troops on the Weldon Road have been constantly strengthening their position, until, in the opinion of military authorities, it is now impregnable to the assaults of any force the rebels can bring against it.

Small garrisons have been posted on the left bank of the James, to guard against perambulating rebel batteries, who fire on our transports.

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE WELDON RAILROAD [illegible].

The *Commercial's* Washington special says advices from the front say an attack on Grant's position on the Weldon Road is momentarily expected, with all the [illegible] force. There are indications that the rebels are pushed for supplies.

The official recognition of a Mexican Consul to Philadelphia, from the Juarez Government, is published this morning, but Max[illegible] Minister Plenipotentiary and suite arrived last night, and the question which Government is to be recognized will soon be settled.

CONDITION OF PRISONERS [illegible] EXCHANGE.

Washington, September 4.—There is authority for stating that an arrangement has been entered into between our own and the rebel Government, whereby the condition of our prisoners in rebel hands will be materially benefited. Colonel Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, submitted a proposition to our Government, agreeing to release all prisoners [illegible] those in irons, and not to [illegible] other prisoners of war, provided our Government would do the same toward rebel prisoners. Our Government accepted the proposition, and Colonel Ould has been notified of the fact.

MILITARY EXECUTION IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September [illegible] A. M.

Private Selden S. Chandler, of Battery K, Fourth United States Artillery suffered the extreme penalty of the law for having deserted from his command during active operations. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his fate.

Another culprit named A'mingter was to have suffered the same fate, but managed to make his escape through our lines to the enemy two days ago.

Dr. Jno D. Heritage, of the Eleventh New York Volunteers, has been missing since the fight of the [illegible] of August, on the Weldon road.

THE STORESHIP BRANDYWINE BURNED.

Washington, September 4.—The Navy Department last night received a dispatch announcing the destruction of the United States frigate Brandywine, the store-ship at Norfolk, with all her stores. The cause of the fire is not yet known, nor any of the particulars.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES TO BE CONTINUED.

Albany, September 4.—In answer to a dispatch from Assistant Provost Marshal General Townsend, General Fry announces that the Government bounties will be continued until further orders.

THE FLORIDA OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST.

New York, September 4.—It is ascertained that the Florida was off the Brazilian coast the latter part of July and burned a New York vessel which had $320,000 in specie on board. Her name is reported [illegible]. It was more probably [illegible], as she was due in Brazilian waters about that time.

THE CREDITS FOR NAVAL ENLISTMENTS IN NEW YORK.

Albany, Sept. 4.—Colonel Townsend and Col. Stonehouse, of this city, Commissioners to ascertain the credit due this State for naval enlistments, prior to February 24, 1864, have made a report, which was approved by the Secretary of War on Saturday. The report gives New York City 18,000, Brooklyn, 6,000, Buffalo, 1,324, and other portions of the State, 1,807. Previously credited, 117. Total, 27,746.

SHELBY REPORTED IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI WITH 5000 MEN.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Cairo, September 3.—It is to-day credibly reported by parties from Charleston, Missouri, that a rebel force, 5000 strong, under Shelby, has made its appearance at Crowley's Bluffs, twenty miles from Charleston, Missouri, and assumed a threatening attitude. One thousand of them are said to be about to cross the swamp and attack Charleston, while the remainder demonstrate against Cape Girardeau. Their object seems to be to interfere with the execution of the draft, and conscript, murder, rob and steal.

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

New York, September 3.—General Butler arrived here yesterday. His business here is not publicly known, though it is understood to relate, partly at least, to his personal affairs.

MISSOURI AND THE DRAFT—SENATOR AT ST. LOUIS WORKING TO GET LINCOLN AND FREMONT OFF THE TRACK, &c.

(Special to the Chicago Times.)

St. Louis, September 3.—It is now understood that the Government pronounces the bogus 6500 men which it pretends this State is entitled to be credited with as three years' men, and as equal to 19,500 one year men, hence Missouri will be freed of a draft.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is here in conference with the National Republican Committee for the Western States. The object is to get Lincoln and Fremont off the track and substitute somebody else—doubtless Chase.

From 150 to 200 cavalry horses are daily shipped from here. During the past week the price of cavalry horses have ranged from $150 to $160.

No Sale of Belligerent Vessels in British Ports.

The latest European mails in New York give the correct version of the order respecting the sale of belligerent vessels in British ports—thus:

The Commissioners of customs in London have issued a general order to collectors, that in pursuance of instructions from the Lords of the Treasury, no ships of war belonging to either of the belligerent powers in North America shall be allowed to enter any of her Majesty's ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

[From the Washington correspondent, August 4, of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Call for a National Union Convention at Cincinnati.

It is known that there is in circulation in Ohio and other States, the following call to the people:

The undersigned, unconditional supporters of the National Government, convinced that a union of all loyal citizens of the United States upon the basis of a common patriotism, is essential to the safety and honor of the country in this state of its affairs, and that none of the candidates for the Presidency already presented can command the united confidence and support of all loyal and patriotic men, do therefore respectfully invite their fellow citizens to send delegates to Cincinnati on the 28th of September, for friendly consultation and for the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, in the confident hope of securing, through their election, an early return of peace, by conserving rebellion and maintaining the integrity of the Union, the honor of the Government, and the rights and liberties of the people.

It is stated that this call receives some signatures in Ohio, where it originated, but not many in other Western States. The statement of the New York *Herald* that it originated with the Chase interest, is positively, emphatically, and most explicitly denied by persons here who were foremost in urging Chase's claims previous to the Baltimore Convention. This statement is also in direct conflict with Mr. Chase's letter, dated August 12, and given to the public through this correspondence, in which he says:

I do not see any reason for believing that the great cause to which we are all bound can be promoted any better, or as well, by withdrawing support from the nominations made at Baltimore, and no cause of dissatisfaction, however strong, will warrant any sacrifice of that cause.

Persons well informed of political movements say the call is not in the interest of any particular person, but originates with some of those who hoped the nomination of Fremont would command general support.

It is understood the call was endorsed at a second meeting, in New York, on Thursday evening last. It is to be circulated there largely during this week. No names of National, or even of State importance, are mentioned as among its supporters, either there or in the West. It is also understood that Messrs. Wade, Winter Davis and other gentlemen of similar views, are to meet in New York, during the present week, but it is denied by their friends that their meeting has any connection with this call.

New York Markets.

New York, Sept 3, P. M.—Money rather more easy at [illegible] per cent. Sterling exchange irregular and unsettled, at 108¼ for gold.

Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 240, declining to 237½, advancing to 242¾, declining to 241½, advancing to 243½, declining to 240, and closing at 2[illegible].

The total exports of specie to-day amount to $136,0[illegible].

Government stocks firmer. U. S. 6's of 80, coupons, 107¾ to 107⅞, 5-20's, coupons, 110 to 110⅛.

Cotton—The market is dull and unsettled, and 5c lower, with sales at $1 80 for middling Uplands.

Flour—State and Western is dull, and 25 to 50c lower.

Whisky—Dull and declining, with sales of State and Western at $1 80 to $1 81, closing heavy at inside price.

Sugar—Quiet, with sales of Muscovado at [illegible].

Petroleum—Nominal. Crude is quoted at 50 [illegible], refined in bond, at 82 to 81c.; do., free, [illegible].

Provisions—Pork opened quiet at lower prices at $40 [illegible] mess, $40 25 to $41 for new do., closing at $41 38 to $41 50 for prime, and $37 to $40 for prime mess, chiefly at the latter price.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, Sept 3—P. M.—Flour—Dull, but holders not being willing to submit to a decline, and prices are nearly unchanged.

Whisky—$1 78, with a light demand.

Provisions—Market generally unsettled, owing to the decline in gold.

Groceries—Dull.

St. Louis Live Stock Market—Sept. 3.

Beef Cattle—Receipts having been large, and the demand good, there has been an active market this week. Some 500 head have been shipped South. The closing prices are for common 2¾ to 2¾c. fair and good 4 to 4½c. choice 5 to 5½ to 7c per pound gr ss.

Hogs—The market continues to be meagrely supplied, and prices are still at 11 to 12 cents per pound net.

Sheep—Demand good and supply fair. We quote common to fair at $3 50 to $4 50, good to choice at $6 to $7 per head.

Cows and Calves—Shipping demand good, and sales of cows suitable for shipment at $14 to $20, common do. at $10 to $20 per head.

Yearlings—Very few are shipping, and the demand is consequently light. We quote at $10 to $15, according to size and quality.

Destruction of Salt Works at Montgomery Bay.

A letter to the Times from Fort Morgan, September 10, says:

An expedition, planned by General Bailey, and commanded by Captain Stone, of General Bailey's staff, returned this morning after burning the largest salt works, owned by the rebels, at Bon Secour Bay, securing a large quantity of forage, and capturing two prisoners.

They comprised about fifteen houses, each one of which turned out seventy-five bushels per diem.

The buildings were burned, and the kettles, pans and other machinery and implements broken into fragments.

[From the Picayune Times.]

Forrest and Dick Taylor at Jackson, Miss—30,000 Men with Lots of Artillery and Pontoon Trains.

We received the following brief dispatch from our correspondent at Vicksburg by the steamer Mary E. Forsyth which arrived late last night.

Vicksburg, Sept [illegible].—Forrest and Dick Taylor, with 30,000 men, pontoon trains and lots of artillery, are at Jackson. Miss.

No time to write more.

Rebel Raid into Labadieville—Last Thursday night a band of rebels numbering from thirty-five to fifty, all Creoles from the Parishes of Lafourche and Assumption came into Labadieville, and made a clean sweep of all the goods contained in certain stores. A few shots were exchanged, and Mr. C. G. Guerin, Captain of the Labadieville Home Guards, was killed.—N. O. Times, 12th.

Items from New York.

The Liverpool from New York on the 31st with Muller the London Railway murderer.

On the [illegible] the city was gorgeous with flags in celebration of the fall of Atlanta.

The Herald condemns the Chicago platform and advises McClellan to kick it to pieces.

The Washington special of the Tribune of the 31st insists that there has not been a tender of a Foreign loan, and that it is not under consideration in the Treasury Department.

The Commercial says Mr. Barney has tendered his resignation as Collector of this port. Postmaster Wakeman and Draper are named as probable successor.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, September 12, 1864.

The general market has continued quiet to-day, but more inquiry for our leading staple, which is rated after the receipt of the accounts quoting Middling at 180 at New York on the 6th. The prospect being of a heavy supply [illegible] are obtained by later advices from the West had but little influence either in our financial circles. Gold, however was at stiffer rates, say at 41@42½ per cent, although some parties were willing to sell at 37.

The news appeared to have little or no effect in Silver. Dealers offered only 20 cents per dollar for the small amounts of American half-dollars presented at their counters, and we heard of no sales of any magnitude to establish quotations. Holders asked 25 on Saturday.

Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars which generally rule at the outside figures. Although a New York mail, to close at 4 P. M., was made up for the Continuation, yet there was but little remittance demand for domestic Exchange, the Banks checking to a limited extent only, at ¼ @ ½ per cent. premium, mostly the former, which was also the dollars' rate. In the outside market we noticed sales of New York sight at ¾ per cent premium, including one draft for $10,000, and ten days' sight at a discount. We also heard of about $6,000 fifteen days' sight having been passed, but could not authenticate it. Some Certificate checks on the United States Treasury were taken at 6 and 6¾ per cent discount, the latter being still the ruling rate.

No bids definite transpired in Foreign Exchange. We heard of some sales of Sterling but the particulars were not reported. Under these circumstances we defer quotations until rates are established by further negotiations. Nothing transpired in France.

In Stocks we heard of a sale of 25 shares Commercial Water Works at $70. The Market was extremely dull with little or no enquiry. There was some enquiry for City Bonds. The last reported were at 115½@106 for Consolidated and 95 for Rail Road issues, but the former were offered at 105.

Nothing transpired in Bank Notes. Dealers offer 90 cents per dollar for Bank of New Orleans, 85 for Bank of Louisiana, 75 for Crescent City and 55@4 for Merchants', small lots could not be had unless at an advance on these figures. Legal Tender Notes continued to command 4@4½ ₱ 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,
Monday Evening, September 12, 1864.

COTTON.—There was more inquiry to-day and early in the day a prospect of a moderate business being done at about Saturday's prices, but at a later hour the quotation of [illegible] at New York, on the 6th, induced holders to raise their pretensions and checked operations, the sales, nevertheless, reaching 300 bales, including about 200 bales, particulars not reported. 150 Low Middling at [illegible], 3 Mixed, Rebonded, at 17, 7 at 184½, 1 Good Middling at 187½, and 4 Middling, new crop, at [illegible]. We also heard of 56 bales, Pickings, sold on Saturday, price not stated.

SUGAR.—There was some looking around to-day but we did not hear of a sale. Toward the close of last week 50 hhds Yellow Centrifugal, in bond, sold at [illegible].

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The arrival this morning of two steamers from St. Louis with assorted provisions, including about 2,000 barrels of Flour to the trade, has disturbed the market and caused operators to hold back for further developments, and the sales were worthy of note have been established prices, and no sales worthy of note have transpired to-day. Last Saturday evening not previously reported 60 bbls Superfine Flour sold at $[illegible], and 100 good Extra at $14,25 ₱ bbl; 41 tierces prime Western Kettle rendered Lard at [illegible]; 80 bbls. [illegible] sold on private terms. A dose of purchased at $[illegible] for Louisiana Yellow Corn on Saturday had been reported to us. Today we note that $1 70 per bushel were offered. Sales to be paid in lot of [illegible].

ALL GRAINS—Western Potatoes are selling on the landing at [illegible] the last Northern sold at $[illegible] per bbl; Western onions are selling at $[illegible] and green Apples at $[illegible] ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—Those received this morning sold immediately on the landing at $[illegible] per dozen.

Nothing else reported.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 13, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig J M Sawyer, Minot, for Philadelphia, Master.
Brig Hope, (British) Otterson, for Matamoros, Couturie Bro.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, from New York 3d inst, to C A Forsyth 4th district.
Schr Planet, Chandler, from Matamoros, in ballast to master—previously reported at Quarantine—3d district.
Schr Mischief, Oliphant, from Matamoros, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—3d district.
Schr Marine, Miller, from Ship Island, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.
Schr Amanda, Burns, from Pensacola, to master—Basin.
Schr James Edge, Steel, from Fort Pike, to master—Basin.
Barge S Goslin, Makaly, from Pass Manchac, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Julia, McCoy, from St Louis.
Mary E. Forsyth, Green, from St Louis.
Mollie Stephens, Head, from Baton Rouge.
Hetty Gilmore, [illegible], from Fort Jackson.
Arizona, Quasent, from Fort Jackson.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Gladiator, Crowell, from the Passes. Brought up schs Planet, Mischief and Marine.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark R B Walker, Harriman, from Philadelphia.

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Sonora, Gradapsel, [illegible] from Matamoros to F Caver & co—[illegible] passengers.
Schr Ottawa, (British) [illegible], from Tampico, in ballast to master—[illegible] passengers.
Schr The Almon, (British) [illegible] days from Matamoros to [illegible].
Schr Lady of the Lake [illegible] [illegible] days from Matamoros to master.
Schr Maria A [illegible] days from Matamoros to master—17 bales cotton and 4 bales [illegible].

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig J M Sawyer—[illegible] bbls molasses [illegible].

MATAMOROS—Per brig Hope—[illegible].

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fung Shuey—[illegible].

MATAMOROS—Per [illegible].

PENSACOLA—Per schr Amanda—[illegible].

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Fung Shuey, from New York—[illegible].

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

FORT PIKE—[illegible].
PASS MANCHAC—[illegible].
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mary E Forsyth—[illegible].
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mollie Stephens—[illegible].
FORT JACKSON—[illegible].

DIED,

On Saturday evening [illegible], JAMES FORTUNE MONTALDO, a native of [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

[illegible]

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Burgundy street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply [illegible].

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of HENNING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent [illegible]. WM. H. HENNING will liquidate the business of the late firm.
WM. H. HENNING.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE business of the late firm will be carried on by the undersigned on his own account.
WM. H. HENNING.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

HAVING sold my interest in the grocery business to WM. H. HENNING, Esq., in future I may be found at No. 31 Camp street, where I shall carry on the business heretofore [illegible].
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

Carpet Warehouse.

19 .... Chartres Street 19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY,
WILTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS,
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.,
WHITE, RED-CHECKERED and Coco MATTING
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

Fresh Gruyere Cheese.

LANDING ex steamship E. Souder
4 tons Fresh Gruyere CHEESE,
10 bbls CURRANTS,
150 boxes Soft Shell ALMONDS,
200 drums Sultana RAISINS.
Landing ex ship Hermine from Boston
50 boxes Winchester SOAP,
25 boxes Spanish and Verdalle OLIVES.
For sale by O. BORZ NO, 101 Old Levee street.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 156 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.
CONTINUES still in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.
Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

HATS—HATS.

25 .... Magazine Street 25

The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.

Received, by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS.

Manufactory, Brooklyn, New York.
E. S. BENEDICT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans
FOR PLANTATION USE
A. TIRRELL & CO.,
(Successors to Tirrell & Bates,)
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and expressly suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock.

DISEASES.
Dr. F. Vergé's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.
ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Vergé's Medicines. The Depurative is especially to be recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOU, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Beer House.

THE Lager Beer season being over, the undersigned has opened a Beer House at Nos. 22 and 24 Conti Street, where HOT COFFEE will always be found from 6 to 9 A. M., and from 12 to 4 P. M. Extract de Punch au Rhum will be on hand whenever called for.
FRITZ BURKLE.

Boarders Wanted.

AN honorable family of this city having a very large house, would take a few BOARDERS coming well recommended; also, boarders (two meals) who would lodge elsewhere. Apply at the office of the Bee.

Carver Cotton Gins.

THE subscriber is in receipt of a complete assortment of these celebrated Cotton Gins from 50 to 80 saws, with all the latest improvements. Also, Roller Gins, for Sea Island Cotton. For sale at No. 45 St. Charles street.
AARON HOBART, JR.

PREVENTIVE AND Cure of the DISEASES OF THE CHEST
SPECIFIC TREATMENT BY MEANS OF THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF DR. CHURCHILL.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE Of Sodium | SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE Of Lime
HYPOPHOSPHITE PILLS Of Manganese | HYPOPHOSPHITE PILLS Of Quinine
These preparations are [illegible] recommended by Dr. Churchill [illegible].
No 12, Castiglione — SWANN, Druggist, — 12, Castiglione street In Paris.
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Daily ... Daily ... Daily.
SALE ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION,
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.
[illegible]

Household Furniture.
BY L. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Succession of Thomas J. Pipkin.
[illegible]

Furniture! Furniture!
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co's
Line of Side-wheel Steamers.
NEW YORK DIRECT.
[illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
[illegible]

Orleans Line for New York Direct.
[illegible]

For Liverpool, Direct.
The new and British screw steamer [illegible] WILLIAM PENN [illegible].
GEORGE COPPELL.

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.
THE new and [illegible] steamer MITTIE STEPHENS, [illegible] master, [illegible] clerk, will leave [illegible] New Orleans every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] A. M.
Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at [illegible] A. M. [illegible]
A competent Clerk will be on the Levee [illegible].
For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. A. RICARD.

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH
[illegible]

Dr. HUARD,
[illegible]

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 15 Customhouse Street,
New Orleans.

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!
By MADAME ADAM, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.
No. 95 St. Louis street.
Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

To Cotton Planters.
THE promptest, neatest and most economical way of destroying CATERPILLARS, and other Cotton Parasites [illegible].
Mr. J. M. CESSAC, Carondelet Walk [illegible].

Cash Advances.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID, 43 Carondelet street.

Havana Leaf Tobacco.
20 BALES GENUINE VUELTA ABAJO extra Wrappers and Fillers, just landed ex schooner Tolomeo from Havana, and for sale by BORMIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS
SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.
[illegible]
A. CHIAPPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
For the Year ending December 31, 1863.
[illegible]
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
MARCH 1, 1864.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:
[illegible]
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with its amended Charter this Company makes the following statement:
[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day May, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.
The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at six per cent per annum on all outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday in July next.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

Star Mutual Insurance Company.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 31st July inst, Mr. Placide Forstall, was duly elected President of said Company.
J. D. BELLEAUME, Secretary pro tem.

Star Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:
[illegible]
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
J. D. BELLEAUME, Secretary.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following
STATEMENT
[illegible]
CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company
IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:
[illegible]
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:
[illegible]
P. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.