THE DAILY BEE
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New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,802.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at sales room No. 91 Camp street, cotton.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a two-story brick house.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

By Geo. E. Tyler, No. 2 Magazine street, cotton.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—We have pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of this Institution in another column of the *Bee*. It will be readily seen that the Academy possesses every needed educational advantage; and it will strike every one interested that the peculiar character of its management commends it strongly to parental confidence as a safe promoter of the best interests of students, moral, intellectual, and physical.

"The Christian Brothers" have good proof already of the success of their Academy, in the fact that the number of their students at the present time is 140, and that the number is rapidly increasing.

It is said that "good wine needs no bush," and for the same reason we feel it unnecessary to say a word more at present about St. Mary's Academy.

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AT AUCTION.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of valuable improved real estate, situate on Bienville street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, Second District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Purchasers of cotton will have a good opportunity of obtaining desirable grades and quality, by attending R. T. Montgomery's sale of 135 bales this day, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street. The above has been put in good shipping order, and samples correctly drawn and classified by factors of a long experience in the business.

We are indebted to E. Hillborn, who has books, periodicals and stationery at No. 5 Baronne street, for *Leslie's Illustrated*, a novelette, and a *Herald* by the last steamer.

At auction by McCerren & Landry, to-day at 10 o'clock, furniture, &c., &c.; also one Fisk & Lyons sewing machine.

Improved Eagle Cotton Gins are for sale at the corner of Union and St. Charles streets. See advertisement.

Purser Post of the steamship Geo. Cromwell has our thanks for favors.

General Dix and Governor Seymour on the Draft.

In response to certain strictures of the *Express* on an alleged intention of the Administration not to conquer Virginia until after the Presidential election, as evidenced by the withdrawal of forty thousand men from for the enforcement of the draft, General Dix has published a correspondence between himself and Governor Seymour, asking that the State militia be employed to enforce the Federal conscription. Governor Seymour replied in a letter dated August 24, to the effect that he had written his views to the President, and that on receipt of a reply he would send General Dix an answer to his request. On the 5th of August Gen. Dix sent a much longer letter to Governor Seymour, urging the necessity of enforcing the draft, and repeating his wish that it should be effected by the State troops alone. In this letter General Dix recapitulated the points advanced in a correspondence published some weeks ago, to the effect that resistance to the law of Congress was revolutionary, and if unless suppressed would lead to the overthrow of the Government and the success of the rebellion. He again informed the the Governor that the act authorizing the draft is entitled "an Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," and declares His Excellency for calling it "the conscription Act," and shows that it is much milder than the rebel law for a similar purpose. He says the law for enrollment and draft must be presumed to be constitutional until it is pronounced otherwise by competent tribunals. In conclusion he again urges Governor Seymour to authorize the State militia to enforce the draft, as he will otherwise be obliged to call on "the general government for a force, which shall not only be adequate to the execution of the law, but which shall give me to carry out such decisive measures as shall leave the impression upon the mind of the country that we have lost there. On the 18th of August Governor Seymour was again wrote to Governor Seymour, stating that as he had not received any answer to his request for the aid of the State troops, he had applied to the Secretary of War for an adequate force, and that the call had promptly responded to. He then expresses hope that the militia may also be called into action to put down violations of good order. Governor Seymour, in a letter dated August 24, acknowledges the receipt of General Dix's letters, and refers him to a former letter for the cause of the delay. Governor Seymour again repeats that no notice whatever was given him of the first draft that had been interrupted by the riots, and that his sole information of the draft last commenced on the week, on Wednesday, was derived from the New York journals of the preceding Monday, and that he had consequently only one day's time on an unofficial notice to consult with the Generals commanding the militia in New York and Kings county, but that he would be prepared to use the whole power of the State to prevent any infraction of law and order.—*New York Sun.*

[From the New York Herald of the 5th ult.]

Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner Gone—The Approaching Fall of Charleston.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe from the blockading fleet off Wilmington brings the news of the occupation of Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner by the Union forces on Monday evening. The Arago left the bar on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, while in all probability the Florida, having an intimation that an assault was to be made that evening, delayed her departure to witness it. Even had she been lying at the bar, with the aid of her signal book she could have read the messages as they were transmitted from the victorious assaulting party to the commander of the naval forces. Having thus obtained the desired information, she probably immediately started for the Wilmington blockaders, having only about one hundred and twenty miles to run. This could have been easily accomplished, even had she started at midnight, so that it is not improbable that she has brought the positive information which we publish to-day of our success. She arrived at Wilmington at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday.

The capture of these formidable points of defence will greatly facilitate the task of reducing the city. The continued bombardment of the latter, however, will not advance us anything as far as these intervening obstacles are concerned. The rebels have declared—and we believe them—that they would sooner see it destroyed than allow it to fall into our hands.

It must not be imagined, however, that this Spartan determination arises merely from their hatred of us. There has long been a growing conviction among the people of Charleston that, owing to its difficult approaches and its malarious atmosphere, their port was becoming more and more unfitted to the requirements of their commerce. Before railroads were built, when internal traffic had to be carried on with Savannah and Mobile by water, Charleston did very well; but now it is but illy adapted to its purpose. Its foreign trade has become of vastly more importance, and would become still more so did its harbor offer greater facilities. Hilton Head, owing to its superior climate and its fine entrance and anchorage, is destined to usurp the place so long occupied by its rival. The people of Charleston are impressed with this fact, and hence in part the declared indifference with which they would see it destroyed sooner than allow it to fall into our possession. That they do not feel any strong interest in preserving it from the decay to which the superior claims of Hilton Head must ultimately consign it is plain, since no attempt has been made to rebuild that extensive portion of the city which was destroyed by the last great fire.

Whilst, therefore, we do not believe that the surrender of the remaining defenses of Charleston will be hastened by the bombardment of the city, we are of opinion that their destruction or capture will be the result of only a few days' work—a week at the furthest.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF SUMTER AND WAGNER.—We find the following in the New York *Tribune*:

The reports of the capture and occupation of Forts Sumter and Wagner, telegraphed from Fortress Monroe to-day, as brought by the U. S. steamer Florida, from Charleston, are not credited here. The Florida belongs to the North Atlantic squadron, and it is not thought at the Navy Department that she has been off Charleston.

THE FUTURE EMPEROR OF MEXICO.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, in an article on the election of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, says:

"The acceptance or refusal of the throne is up to the present a personal affair with the Archduke. The Austrian government has in no way interfered in the question and taken no part in the negotiations concerning it. The Emperor Napoleon, in communicating direct with the Archduke has also perfectly maintained this point of view. Negotiations have been opened solely between the two high personages and not between France and Austria. The conduct of the Emperor has thus been marked both by courtesy and loyalty. The situation of Mexico might lead at a later period to differences with America. But all this is irrevalent, so long as the matter has a personal character apart from politics. It is for the Archduke in his wisdom, and in consulting his own tastes, to see whether he will enter into this affair, and what guarantees he can obtain. The Archduke is too experienced a man to accept the offer of the Mexicans before their country be entirely submitted, and before it has expressed itself through the medium of freely-elected representatives."

The Spanish Council of Ministers is said to have approved the new situation that has arisen in Mexico. The Madrid journals are divided upon the subject.

The War News in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, of August 24th.]

The news of this morning is indicative of serious work at hand. Let Sumter be razed to a mass of rubbish, there yet remains obstacles far more serious than Sumter in the enemy's way. If he gets Charleston at all it will cost him dearly; and when he does he will more likely conquer a city in ruins. The Southern Confederacy, we believe, has brought itself to the determination not to abandon cities upon the threat of the enemy that unless they are given up they will be shelled, simply to save the houses. It is found to be only giving up comfortable quarters to the enemy, while all our own people who remain in them are persecuted and abused like dogs.

None of their rights of property are respected, while personally they are not accorded the ordinary usages of humanity, much less those of common civility and decency. All eyes are upon Charleston. She is yet far from falling, and triumph or fall, we know that her defenders are about to illuminate our history with another chapter that will excite the admiration of the world. Her example will be invaluable to our people, and a warning to the enemy, who will have a fearful admonition of the terrible resistance they must continue to meet in their war of invasion and subjugation of the South.

The South-west is becoming again the theatre of interest. Rosecrans is said to be advancing upon Bragg, while in the West Burnside is pressing upon Buckner, who holds East Tennessee. This is probably all the better. The effect of our campaign beyond the Potomac and the loss of Vicksburg is that the enemy presses us, and it is when we are pressed that we achieve results worthy of the cause and the nation. The danger of too much success on our side has always been too much confidence, and the relapsing into carelessness and apathy. We grow rapidly into carelessness and apathy. We grow fat on the battle fields of an active campaign.

The enemy has suffered heavily of late. At Gettysburg his loss was greatly more than ours; at Vicksburg and Port Hudson his loss was greatly more than all the men he captured from us in those places. Nor were his losses terminated with the capture of those places. Disease, yellow fever and camp fever, has been rapidly killing his men ever since. The movement of Rosecrans, if he has indeed begun a march, is one of desperation possibly. The immense losses from disease in the Federal army may urge him to do something at once, before it shall be too feeble to hold its position much less to advance.

A week or two will bring us, we believe, news to cheer us. There is no good reason now for despondency; for the situation since this time last year is not much altered to our disadvantage. A single victory in the South-west will cover much that we have lost there. The strong position in East Tennessee can hardly be lost to us. Here in Virginia the enemy is farther from Richmond than he was last year. Should Charleston fall he cannot make headway into the interior, and will only be able to close that place as a port of entry.

So the situation brightens, because it shows signs of activity, and that is grateful to the brave Confederate soldier. We have always been for work on the enemy, but the enemy allowed fight them when he delayed his movements. We have generally repelled his attacks successfully, while we have not failed to attack him when he gave us the opportunity. We have carried his field fortifications; he has never yet, we fortunately, carried ours. Let him come on, then; our men will meet him cheerfully, and they will beat him too, unless the programme of past campaigns is greatly changed for the one just coming.

Report of Lieutenant Bache.

[Dispatch to the Journal of Commerce.]

Rear Admiral Porter forwarded the report of Lieut. Bache relative to the late river expedition. He first stopped at Des Arc on the White River and burnt Confederate stores, destroyed the telegraph wires, etc., and then went the Cricket after the steamers Tom Gregg and Kakaska, which he had reason to believe were hid up the river, while he and the Marmora proceeded to Augusta, thirty miles further. There he obtained valuable information of the enemy, which was subsequently confirmed, namely that the great Southern army was concentrating at Brownsville to make their line of defense on the Bayou Meto. Gen. Price was there, and Gen. Kirby Smith at Little Rock. Gen. Marmaduke had crossed the river a few days before and was then crossing Little Rock River. Leaving the Marmora off the mouth, Lieut. Bache went up the Little Red with the Lexington. When about twenty-five miles distant he met the Cricket with her prize, which she had captured at Searcy, fifteen miles further on. She also destroyed Marmaduke's pontoon bridge, leaving a portion of the latter's bridge on the other side of the river. The Cricket was fired into by Marmaduke's men, and had about twenty soldiers wounded out of one hundred and fifty. Both vessels were attacked coming down the river. Some cotton and a few prisoners were captured with the prize. The Tom Gregg is a fine side wheel steamer, and also the Kakaskia, though somewhat older. They are now offloaded and manned and are retained to co-operate with the army. All along the river the farmers were glad at our presence, and many Union demonstrations were made. The captured boats were the only means of transportation the rebels had on the river, and therefore our taking them is a heavy blow inflicted upon them.

Lieut. Dunnington, who was formerly captured while in command of Arkansas Post, is now living on a farm at Little Rock the Pontchartrain, the last ram the rebels have in these waters. If she ventures outside the shoals, Admiral Porter says she will be captured.

Admiral Porter, in communicating the results of the last expedition up the Yazoo river to the Secretary of the Navy, says the Yazoo river is field fortifications. He has never yet, fortunately, carried them. Let him come on, then, our men will meet him cheerfully, and they will beat him too, unless the programme of past campaigns is greatly changed for the one just coming.

Charleston.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, in his correspondence from Morris Island to the Baltimore *American*, says, under date of the 21st instant:

I am sorry to learn the 300 pounder Parrott burst yesterday after the seventh fire. It was fired but seven times, the first shot fell short, but the other six went square through Sumter, exploding inside. These six shells changed the whole face of the ruins, lowering the mass of debris at least twenty feet, and throwing open the whole rear of the fort. The shells now are entering through the rear wall and striking against the casemates of the front wall, some of them passing entirely through. The Mahaska, whilst engaged with the Chameroon, Ironsides, Catskill and Dal Ching, also exploded her ten-inch rifle on Friday afternoon. No one was injured. Both of the Whitworth guns of the Naval Battery are also disabled. The finest one showed symptoms of bursting, the second, yesterday, by a premature explosion, killed four of the gunners. They have both been abandoned as poor concerns, not to be compared with the Parrotts.

The atmosphere being clear on Thursday morning the view of Charleston was very distinct. The smoke could be seen curling up from the chimneys and from the pipes of the steamers at the wharves. There is quite a fleet of vessels in the harbor, including several fine steamers that have recently run the blockade. The rebels are said to have loaded them all with cotton, and are making a great effort to run them out. Two Monitors go up every night on picket duty to intercept them, and keep Wagner from interfering with the night operations of Gen. Gillmore.

Later from Bermuda.

THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

New York, August 28.—The smack Pacific, Capt. Appleman, arrived this morning after a passage of five days from Bermuda. Passed going into Bermuda the Confederate steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington, N. C. The Confederate steamer Robert Lee, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived August 23. She had been chased for nine hours by a United States gunboat, had thrown overboard three hundred bales of cotton to escape. August 26, latitude 35, longitude 67, passed a steamer steering East having a ship in tow.

The cook of the smack had been on board of the Florida for fifteen days and is certain she was the Florida, as she passed close to the smack.

The Bermuda *Gazette* gives an account of the proceedings in St. Georges, showing that serious troubles are occurring there, relative to negro laborers, who have demanded higher wages for work on discharging rebel vessels. Several assassinations have occurred, and incendiarisms are frequent. A large quantity of cotton has been burned and thrown into the bay to extinguish it. The rebel steamers Cornubia and Eugenie were at the wharf where the fire occurred, and sent their crews to extinguish the flames.

A meeting of citizens was held, and a reward of £200 offered for the arrest of the incendiary.

The steamers Fanny and Jeannie, from Halifax, Florida, from Nassau, had arrived, consigned to Bourne, a well known rebel agent.

The rebel steamer Phantom, from Wilmington, with cotton, arrived 10th.

From Washington.

Washington, August 26.—Gov. Pierpont, in an address to the people of Virginia, announces that he has established the seat of government at Alexandria. He says if resistance to the civil authority be attempted and a *posse comitatus* prove insufficient, the aid of the military is a last resource will be invoked to enforce the laws.

A Jewish rabbi, from Baltimore, and the wife of one of the condemned, and several others, were here to-day to make an appeal to the President for his clemency in behalf of the five privates of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, who are to be shot to-morrow. Their mission does not appear to have been successful.

The Army of the Potomac states that about 200 Germans of the Twentieth New York Volunteers, who mutinied and were sentenced to hard labor during the war, have received a commutation of their sentence through the exertions of Provost Marshal General Patrick.

Draft Exemption—The Trouble Ended—supervisors Appropriate $2,000,000—The Mayor signs the Measure.

The two branches of the Common Council were again in session on Friday, for the purpose of considering the best course to pursue, in view of the differences with the Mayor over the Conscription Relief Ordinance. After much conversation in secret session, the Boards concluded that they could not honorably yield to the Mayor's desires in the matter, and determined to proceed on their own responsibility. They therefore opened the doors, organized and adopted rules contemplating the immediate carrying out of the relief proposed by the ordinance vetoed by the Mayor. They also appointed a committee to endeavor to raise the necessary money from capitalists upon the pledge that the Common Council will pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto.

While the Common Council were doing this, the Supervisors met by special call, and on suggestion of Supervisor Purdy a preamble was adopted setting forth that action with regard to the draft was necessary, and that his honor the Mayor and the Common Council had failed to agree, and authorizing the Committee on Annual Taxes to consult with the Mayor and Committee with a view of securing the passage by the Board of Supervisors of an ordinance which would exempt certain classes of the citizens from draft. Subsequently an ordinance was reported which provided that $300 should be paid for substitutes for the following classes of persons: Active members of the Fire Department, Exempt members of the Fire Department performing active duty, the regular members of the Metropolitan Police, the regular members of the active Militia, and such indigent citizens as it shall satisfactorily appear cannot raise $300, provided such citizens have families to support. For the purpose of deciding upon cases of indigent citizens, the Mayor, Comptroller, and Supervisors Purdy, Blunt, Tweed, and Stewart were appointed a Committee; and in cases where substitutes for such cannot be obtained, the Committee were empowered to authorize the payment of the $300 to the Government. To meet the expenses of this ordinance, $2,000,000 are appropriated, to be raised upon the faith of the country. The Comptroller has already issued proposals for these bonds, and the ordinance will at once be put in effective operation.—*New York Sun of 29th ult.*

From Havana.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce]

Havana, August 10.—On the morning of the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, began the work of demolition upon the walls of the faithful city of Havana, according to the programme which had been duly published for fifteen days and thoroughfares. The first stone was displaced and dropped in the ditch by the Captain General Governor Dulce, and salvos from the walls followed the act, uttered by heavy ordonance, to give echo from the heavens of progressive progress over the smoo-covered towers and walls representing the ancient idea of strength and safety. The walls are to go down. "Once begun, the work is half done," says the *Diario*, with due commendation, from the supreme power down to all who pass for work on discharging rebel vessels. Several assassinations have occurred, and incendiarisms are frequent. A large quantity of cotton has been burned and thrown into the bay to extinguish it. The rebel steamers Cornubia and Eugenie were at the wharf where the fire occurred, and sent their crews to extinguish the flames.

A meeting of citizens was held, and a reward of £200 offered for the arrest of the incendiary.

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Garibaldi's Letter to the President.

The following letter, written by Garibaldi, and signed by the Italian Liberals, has been addressed to President Lincoln:

CAPRERA, August 6, 1863.

To Abraham Lincoln, Emancipator of the Slaves in the American Republic.

If in the midst of your Titanic battles, our voice can yet reach you, let us, O Lincoln, free sons of Columbus, send you a word of good wishes and of admiration for the great work that you have begun.

Heir of the aspirations of Christ and of John Brown, you will pass to posterity with the name of the Emancipator; more enviable than any crown or any human treasure.

An entire race of men, bowed by selfish egotism under the yoke of slavery, is, at the price of the noblest blood of America, restored by you to the dignity of man, to civilization, and to love.

America, mistress of liberty to our fathers, opens again to the solemn speak of human progress, and while she astonishes the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how this old Europe, which also fights so great a battle for liberty, finds neither mind nor heart to equal you. While the reverend democrats raise their bacchanalian rejoicing over the fall of a free people, let free men religiously keep sacred the day of the fall of slavery. There are mysterious parallels in history—the robbery of Mexico, and the Lincoln Proclamation. Prosperity to you, Abraham Lincoln, pilot of Liberty, hail to all you who for two years have fought and died around her regenerating banner: weal to you, redeemed sons of Ham—the free men of Italy kiss the glorious marks of your chains.

INDEMNITY TO FRANCE FOR THE WAR IN MEXICO.—It is reported that the Mexican empire, when reconstituted, is to arrange to pay France within six years the costs of the war, and also the sums owing to private creditors.

The *Times*, city article remarks that if it shall prove that France has succeeded in bringing the country to a state of order that will admit of its magnificent resources being developed, she will certainly be entitled to expect that the cost of that work, in which the commerce of all Europe is interested, should be repaid within a reasonable period; and with regard to the sums due to private French creditors, curiosity will be felt as to their nature and amount in the face of the reports current as to the character of the Jecker claims. The point to be kept in view in relation to the pecuniary claims in which Englishmen are interested is, that there can in justice be no priority of payment to the creditors of any nationality.

THE SUFFERING AT GETTYSBURG.—The *Journal of Commerce* says: A letter from a subscriber in Gettysburg, after speaking of hard times among many of the farmers and mechanics in that neighborhood, says:

"Unless you were here, you cannot form a correct idea of the awful destruction of private property by the armies of Meade and Lee. Many of our people are entirely ruined, and unless the Government relieves them, they will suffer for want of the common necessaries of life."

GEN. BUTLER.—The New York *Herald* of the 29th says:

It is rumored in Washington that in view of the capture of Charleston there are indications that Gen. Butler will be sent out to command the military department there, his services in Baltimore and New Orleans pointing him out as the fit man for the place.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Pastoral Letter for Peace.—In accordance with the letter of his Holiness, the Pope, which recently appeared in our columns, the most Rev. Dr. Odin, Archbishop of New Orleans, has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, which was read on Sunday at high mass at all the Catholic churches in this city.

The following extracts from the English translation are of general interest:

The pastoral closes with the injunction that in supplication for peace the "Forty Hours Devotion" to the Blessed Sacrament shall be performed for three successive days in all the Catholic Churches in the city and diocese.

Although constantly beset like the Apostle with difficulties and dangers, "dangers from false brethren, dangers in the city, dangers from without, in weariness, and painfulness, in much watching," (2 Cor. xi), since he has sat in the Chair of St. Peter, Our Holy Father Pius IX appears to lose sight of his own trying position and bestow all his solicitude on the flock which the Lord has committed to his care. His noble zeal for work on, discharging rebel vessels. Several assassinations have occurred, and incendiarisms are frequent. A large quantity of cotton has been burned and thrown into the bay to extinguish it. The rebel steamers Cornubia and Eugenie were at the wharf where the fire occurred, and sent their crews to extinguish the flames.

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[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP GEO. CROMWELL.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

GENERAL GILMORE REPORTS ITS DEMOLITION.

His Batteries at Distances Varying from 3330 to 4240 Yards.

FIRE OPENED UPON CHARLESTON.

Beauregard's Opinion of the Missiles Employed.

A DETAILED REPORT BY COLONEL TURNER OF THE DAMAGE DONE TO SUMTER.

By the arrival of the steamship Geo. Cromwell, we have been placed in possession of New York papers up to the evening of the 29th ult. We give in this edition the most important intelligence:

The Siege of Charleston.

Report of Brig.-Gen. Gillmore.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Morris Island, S. C., August 24.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A., Washington, D.:

Sir—I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumter as the result of our seven days' bombardment of that work, including two days of which a powerful northeastern storm most seriously diminished the accuracy and effect of our fire.

Fort Sumter is to-day a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. My Chief of Artillery, Col. J. N. Turner, reports its destruction so far complete that it is no longer of any avail in the defenses of Charleston. He also says that by a longer fire it could be made more completely a pile and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defense of the harbor.

My breaching batteries were located at distances varying between 3330 and 4240 yards from the work, and now remain as efficient as when. I deem it unnecessary at present to continue their fire upon the ruins of Sumter.

I have also, at great labor, and under a heavy fire from James Island, established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and have opened with them, after giving Gen. Beauregard due notice of my intention to do so.

My notification to Gen. Beauregard, his reply thereto, with the threat of retaliation, and my rejoinder, have been transmitted to the Army Headquarters.

The projectiles from my batteries entered the city, and Gen. Beauregard himself designates them as the most destructive missiles ever used in war.

The report of my Chief of Artillery, and an accurate sketch of the ruins of Sumter, taken at 12 M. yesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, are herewith transmitted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Report of Col. J. W. Turner.

Office of Chief of Artillery, Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C. August 23.

General—I have the honor to report the effect that our three days' bombardments have had upon Fort Sumter, and the condition of that work to-night.

At the close of the seven days' bombardment the gorge wall of the Fort is almost a complete mass of ruins for the distance of several casemates. About midway on this face the ramparts are removed nearly, and in places quite to the arches; and, but for the sand bags with which the casemates were filled, and which has served to sustain the broken arches and masses of masonry, it would have long since been entirely cut away, and with it the arches to the floor of the second tier of casemates. The debris on this front now forms a rampart, reaching as high as the floor of these casemates. The parapet walls of the two northeasterly faces is completely carried away, a small portion only being left in the angle made with the gorge wall, and the ramparts of these faces are also a total ruin.

Quite one half of our projectiles seem to have struck the parade and parapet of these two faces, and judging from the effect that they have had upon the gorge wall, within our observation, the destruction of the masonry on these two sides must be broken in. But one gun remains in position on these two fronts, and this is in the angle of the gorge, and I think unserviceable. The rain extends around, taking in the northeastern face as far as can be seen.

A portion of this face, adjoining the angle it makes with the southeasterly face is concealed, but from the great number of missiles which have struck in this direction, and the last two days, it cannot be otherwise than greatly damaged, and I do not think any guns can be left on this face in a serviceable condition. The ramparts in this angle, as well as in the southeasterly face, must be plowed up and greatly shattered.

The parapet on this latter face is torn off in many places, as we can see, and I hardly think the platforms of the remaining guns on this face could have escaped.

With the assistance of a powerful glass, I cannot determine that more than one of these guns can be used, and it has been dismounted once. The carriages of the others are evidently more or less shattered, and such is the parapet and parade in the immediate vicinity of the gun, that it probably could not be served for any length of time.

In fine, the destruction of the fort is so far complete, that it is to-day of no avail in the defense of the harbor of Charleston.

By a longer fire it can be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defense of the harbor.

I therefore respectfully submit my opinion that a continuance of our fire is no longer necessary, as giving us no ends adequate for the consumption of our resources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. TURNER,
Col. and Chief of Artillery.

To Brig.-Gen. G. A. Gillmore, Commanding Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C.

Reported Occupation of Sumter and Wagner.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, August 28.—The gunboat Western World, Capt. Gregory, arrived this morning from off Wilmington, and reports the arrival there of the United States steamer Florida, from Charleston, with the intelligence that the Union forces occupied Forts Sumter and Wagner on Monday last.

Our advices direct from Charleston by the Arago, are to Tuesday. They make no mention of the occupation of either Sumter or Wagner by our forces.—*Ed. Times.*

THE LATEST.

From the *Evening Commercial Advertiser* of the 29th ultimo we clip the following:

Brisk Volunteering in New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Saturday, August 29.—Volunteering in the State of New Jersey is proceeding very briskly.

About 5000 men have been obtained since Governor Parker's proclamation was issued.

Three new batteries are complete. One regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry will be completed during the coming week.

Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota of New Jersey will be filled by voluntary enlistments, thus doing away with the conscription.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Infested with Guerrillas.

Washington, Saturday, August 29.—The line of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal is still infested, with guerrillas. A large party of them yesterday crossed into Maryland at Weller's Creek and captured a number of stock canal teams.

The Dilapidated Fort Sumter.

Washington, Saturday, August 29.—Illustrative of the appearance of Fort Sumter, Gen. Gilmore has sent to headquarters a drawing of that dilapidated work.

The Capture of the Rebel Ram and Satellite.

Washington, Saturday, August 29, 1863.—Although there is no official confirmation of the capture of the boats Reliance and Satellite by the rebels, the naval authorities have no doubt of the fact.

A Bark Ashore.

Boston, Saturday, August 29.—There is a large bark off Cape Cod in a sinking condition. Arrived ship John and Albert, from Cadiz.

No Draft to be Made in Ohio.

Cincinnati, Saturday, August 29.—It is announced this morning that no draft will be made in the State.

Officers of the army sent home to secure drafted men, are instructed to open recruiting stations for enlistments.

Improved Eagle Cotton Gins.

A stock of all sizes of the Improved Eagle Cotton Gins is offered for sale. These Gins have been sold in this market for over thirty-one years, and are the perfect Cotton Gin, their reputation having been well established by the endorsement of over two thousand planters who have purchased them. The Cotton ginned on the Eagle Stands will now bring from five to ten cents a pound over the value of Cotton made on other Gins.

Sample Stands can be seen at the Depot, every Gin being warranted as perfect as the sample.

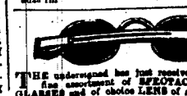
DEPOT:
Corner of Union and St. Charles streets.
sep7 1t

Carpet Warehouse.
19.....Chartres Street.....19
WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—
BRUSSELS, VELVET and TAPESTRY,
WILTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS;
VENETIAN and other DRABS and STAIRS, &c.;
WHITE, RED CHECKED 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.
se 7 tf A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres st.

Mme Black, the Indian Astrologist,
Gives Consultations at No. 180 Julia street, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. Through native intuition of mind she astonishes you by her remarkable revelations of your Present and Future life. She has a remedy to bring lovers together that never fails. She claims no power as a European traveler, having been born and reared in the South. By a Phrenological Chart given by Professor Fowler, of New York, she is one of the most remarkable women now living.
N. B. Consultation, $1. se7 1t

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LaBLANCH.
THE renowned and wonderful Clairvoyant and Spiritual Physician, has her residence No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. It is admitted by all who consult her, that the facility and accuracy with which she reads their past life and future destiny, is truly astonishing and beyond truthful. Her extraordinary gift of Second-Sight enables her to locate diseases with absolute certainty, and at the shortest notice. A certain cure follows, no matter how obstinate the disease may be. Persons in the country by forwarding day of birth, can procure their Horoscope, containing an accurate and full exposition of each individual's life, viz: Past, Present, and Future, and learn their fortunes if unwell, and also definitely locate their disease that may afflict the person, either MALE or FEMALE.
MADAME LaBLANCH unquestionably has established a reputation in this city which she may well feel proud of. The public and the press are unanimous, and all concede that Madame LaBlanch is absolutely the only natural, wonderful Spirit-Visionist, that ever existed within the memory of man. Madame LaBlanch's powers for revealing the Past, Present and Future, are grand, sublime, searching and truthful. She may well be called the wonder of the nineteenth century.
Consultation given in French and English.
Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate to suit the times.
Madame La Blanch's residence and office, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.
se4 1m

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
34 Bourbon street, New Orleans,
CONDUCTED BY
G. J. LORD.
THE classes of this establishment will meet again on TUESDAY, 1st of September, when the pupils are expected to be present.
Parents desirous of placing their sons in the institution are invited to send them early in the session.
se28 1m



THE undersigned has just received from France a fine assortment of SPECTACLES, of EYE-GLASSES and of choice LENS of every kind, which he will sell at very moderate prices.
LENS fitted and changed at the goldsmith shop, and manufacture of Albonite Table Sets, warranted.
Gold and Silver Spectacles.
C. ROUTER, No. 135 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel.
s19 3m

New York Gold Market.

The *Evening Advertiser* of the 29th has the following:

There was more doing in gold this week, the sales at the board amounting up $524,000. The market opened steady on Monday at 124, from which it fell to 122½ at the board on the succeeding day, and outside sales were reported down to 122. On Wednesday the price commenced to advance again and has gradually hardened since, until to-day, when under report of the large shipments the price went up to 124¾ to 125.

The City of Washington to-day takes out $747,846, and the Bremen $294,637—in all $1,042,483. The Roanoke also takes out some specie, but we have been unable to learn the amount. The street says that a large portion of the shipment to-day is under orders from the Bank of France. Foreign exchange has been suffered by the export, and the market is firm for sterling at 137½.

Our correspondent writing at the time of the departure of the steamer, says that gold was at 125.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 5, 1863.

There was a better demand and the rates were firmer for domestic exchange to-day, while Legal Tender Notes were less in request and the rates were easier. The rates for Sight Checks on New York ranged from 2¾ per cent. discount for Legal Tender Notes and par @ ¼ per cent. premium for currency. Legal Tender Notes are freely offered, the demand is limited, and the rates have further declined to 123¼ @ cent. premium over the city currency. Foreign Exchange is extremely dull, and the rates are almost nominal. Sterling may be quoted at 140@145, and France 5.20 @5.25. There is very little demand for Specie and the rates are still weak, Gold selling at 7½@8 per cent. premium for Legal Tender Notes, and 9@9½ per cent. for currency. Silver 12@20 per cent. for the former, and 2@2½ per cent. premium for the latter.

We have nothing of any moment to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage Securities. Bonds of Louisiana Notes range at 65@4.5 per cent. discount; Crescent City 60 per cent. and Merchants' 50@55 per cent. discount.