THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Magazine street, potatoes.

By R. Gutierres, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Columbus and Claiborne streets, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 265 Rampart street, fine furniture; also, at 9 o'clock, at Post 25, First District, hay; at 9½ o'clock, at 112 Chartres street, corn; at 10½ o'clock, at Post 25, Second District, corn; at 11 o'clock, at 30 Perdido street, flour, bacon, coffee, candles, soap, &c.; at 4 o'clock, between the Beef Market and the Red Stores, oats and damaged hay.

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

By Julian Neville, at 12 o'clock, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, horses and mules.

ARRIVAL OF THE POTOMAC.—Capt. Fletcher, of the steamship Potomac, will please accept our thanks for files of late Northern papers.

PRINTERS' ERRORS.—Many instances of errors committed by printers, and overlooked by correctors are on record. We know of none of more importance and as such more irritating to us than one presented to the readers of the *Bee* on Friday morning last, when we were made to say that the case of Messrs. B. W. Hubbard and G. de Feriet, for *robbing* Mr. Hubbard had been postponed. Among our Creole and French population these two gentlemen are well known, as we hope is also the fact that we have been accustomed to rank them among our very best friends. The accusation under which they have been arrested is worded on the books of the Court as *mobbing* Mr. Hubbard, and all their acquaintances were well aware of it. This correction is only made for such persons as may not have known these facts, and to clear ourselves from any share in the imputation so groundlessly cast by our types.

R. T. Montgomery will commence the sales of the week on Monday, the 29th inst., with the largest, most attractive and varied list of produce and other goods that has yet been offered to the trade in a single day. At 9 o'clock, at Post 25, First District, will be sold 129 bales of hay, slightly damaged. At 9½ o'clock, at store 112 Chartres street, 1020 sacks of corn. At a quarter past 10, at Post 25, Second District, 1000 sacks corn. At 11 o'clock, at Gothic Warehouse, No. 30 Perdido street, the largest and most attractive list of flour, bacon, coffee, candles, soap, bran, &c., the most important sale of the season, and should attract a large crowd and ensure competition. Also, at 11 o'clock, at 265 Rampart street, the entire contents of said dwelling, consisting of very elegant and costly furniture, splendid carpets, mirrors, &c. At 4 o'clock, from the bark Morning Light, between the Beef Market and the Red Stores, a large lot of oats in bulk, and hay, damaged. These sales will be made without regard to weather. See advertisements.

Julian Neville sells this day, at the Government stables, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, six horses, mares and mules, some of the mares with foals. To be sold without reserve, offering an opportunity to draymen, milkmen and others to purchase cheap stock.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Our friends McCerren & Landry sell at auction, at their Auction Mart, this day, at 11 o'clock, an extensive assortment of furniture of every description—carpets, cooking-stoves, &c. See their advertisement.

Later from the North.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the steamship Potomac, from New York on the 18th, we are put in possession of seven days' later intelligence from the North.

Occupation of Hagerstown by the Confederates in Force—The Advance of Gen. McClellan's Army to Damascus.

We present below a summary of the most important news from our Northern exchanges, giving it in the order of dates. The New York *Times* of the 12th, in its article "News of the Day," says:

There is no doubt that the rebels occupied Hagerstown, Maryland, in force, yesterday evening. They are estimated at twenty thousand strong, with forty eight pieces of artillery. Since then their movements are unreported, as the telegraph operator left that locality. The exact whereabouts of our forces is not known, but it is announced that Gen. McClellan had on Wednesday advanced as far as Damascus, thirty-four miles from Washington. General Burnside is supposed to be operating in some other direction.

A dispatch, dated near Poolesville, Md., Sept. 10, says: "Our pickets to-day occupied Sugar Loaf Mountain. Yesterday the rebels held it, but evacuated it without firing a gun. Sugar Loaf Mountain is an important position, located nine miles south of Frederick, and eight miles north of Poolesville, from which the enemy were driven by the cavalry dash on Monday. This movement indicates that Gen. McClellan is marching directly upon the main position occupied by the rebels. The mountain is 1300 feet high, and is one of a series lying on the east bank of the Monocacy. It was held by the rebels as a signal station while Poolesville was in their occupation, and from it, with a good telescope, a very clear view of Washington could be obtained. No movement of the army could be made around Washington without being known to an enemy perched upon this mountain.

Rumors of a Heavy Battle Below Hagerstown.

The *Times* of the 14th publishes the following:

We receive a report from Harrisburg—which however, is not verified from Baltimore or Washington—that a heavy battle was in progress yesterday afternoon south of Hagerstown, Md., supposed to be between Jackson and the National forces at Martinsburg. We have another report—which we consider the more probable—that the entire rebel force is retreating from Maryland into Virginia. Lee and Jackson are said to have crossed the Potomac near Martinsburg and Longstreet was expected to cross further up the river. Firing was heard yesterday in that direction, supposed to be from the rebels in covering their retreat, which has, no doubt, been steadily progressing since the evacuation of Frederick, on Thursday.

The news of a sanguinary battle and repulse of the rebels at Harper's Ferry comes to us with considerable circumstantiality of detail, in the Baltimore *American* of yesterday, as gathered from a gentleman who left Frederick on Thursday afternoon. The report was credited at Frederick, both among the Unionmen and Secessionists. It is to the effect that the rebel General Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the crossing of Jackson and Lee at Leesburgh, and taken the river road by the canal down the river in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry. When the river, which is nearly half a mile wide, was covered with troops, Col. Miles opened upon them with his batteries from Camp Hall and from the trescelwork of the railroad, with grape and canister, causing the river actually to run red with blood, when the attempt was abandoned. The rebels had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on the Maryland Heights, and were repulsed by the masked batteries, scattering them and strewing the earth with the dead.

Fighting for Three Days in Maryland

The New York *Times* of the 15th publishes the following Washington dispatch:

A HEAVY BATTLE PROCEEDING AT HARPER'S FERRY—BY THE REBELS RETREATING WESTWARD, AND OUR FORCES IN RAPID PURSUIT.

Washington, Sunday, September 14—10 P. M.—A gentleman who left Poolesville at 10 o'clock this morning says that heavy firing was heard there from daylight till the time he left, from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

Our latest accounts, through private channels, from Maryland, represent the rebels in retreat westward, and our troops in rapid pursuit.

It is believed that a conflict has taken place at Harper's Ferry, and that a rebel force has been ordered to that point from the South.

Our forces entered Frederick on Friday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, encountering the rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, about three miles from the city, and attacking them with such impetuosity that they at once broke and fled. They attempted in vain to rally in the town.

About 400 of their sick and wounded were left behind.

Their horses are described as being mere skeletons. The streets were strewn with old shoes and clothes, which the rebels had cast off and left.

The office of the Union paper, the *Examiner*, was partially destroyed.

The reception of our troops was most enthusiastic. Ladies were the national colors, and children were decked with maritime Union flags.

It appears that the rebels did not receive much encouragement there, and were somewhat disappointed, after having been invited over, and assured that the whole State would hail them as deliverers. Lee's proclamation had but little effect, and the whole number of recruits furnished by Frederick county was only about 70. Full one half of the rebel troops there are said to have been foreigners.

A speech was made in town by Howell Cobb, who was very drunk and stupid.

Our forces are in fine spirits.

Washington, Sunday, September 14, Midnight.—That the fight has been progressing in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry seems beyond question. Both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac heavy firing has been heard all day, with but brief interruptions. The reports were audible two miles from the city.

The news thus far, received through private sources, gives promise of beneficent results to the Union cause, and has accordingly elated the spirits of all loyal men.

Mail communication with Frederick will be resumed to-morrow.

The *Times* of the 15th contains the series of dispatches from Gen. McClellan to Gen. Halleck, already published by us, referring to the events of the 14th. The following dispatch occurs in the *Times* of the 15th:

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHAMBERSBURGH.

Chambersburgh, Sunday, September 14, 9 P. M.—Parties arriving here to day from the neighborhood of Williamsport, report a portion of Jackson's forces moving toward Martinsburgh for the purpose of capturing Col. White and all his command, but he had evacuated the place two hours previously, and succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry in safety.

An engine sent from this place this afternoon proceeded as far as the State line, blowing the whistle as loud as possible. There were no signs of rebel pickets or companies.

Citizens living near the State line coming in to-night reported no rebels in the neighborhood. They had evacuated Hagerstown, but what direction they proceeded he could not tell. Their pickets yesterday captured one of Captain Palmer's men, refusing to accept his parole. He was carried off to prison.

The Battle of the 15th.

POTOMAC RECROSSED BY JACKSON.

Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

The New York *Times* of the 17th contains the following:

A GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Harrisburg, Tuesday, September 15—8 P. M.—Dispatches received from Hagerstown say Gen. McClellan came up with the rear of the rebel army at Sharpsburg, and that a battle is now in progress.

Harrisburg, Tuesday, September 16—10 P. M.—A dispatch, just received from headquarters, says that Jackson has recrossed the Potomac, and Gen. McClellan has engaged him with tremendous force this side of Sharpsburg and ten miles from that place. The whole rebel army in Maryland will be annihilated or captured to-night.

No rebels can be found about Hagerstown and Williamsport, and none two miles on the other side of the Potomac.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Harrisburg, Tuesday, September 16—We have just received tidings of the two portions of the rebel army having united on this side of the Potomac, numbering, it is supposed, seventy thousand (70,000) men. A desperate battle is momentarily expected in Middletown Valley, between the Cos Locton Mountains and the South Mountain, the scene of the last battle. Reinforcements are going on actively.

LATER.

8 40 P. M.—A battle is reported as going on all this afternoon. The result is not yet known.

PREVIOUS REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 16—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburg, says:

Telegraphic and railroad communication to Hagerstown was reopened last night, showing that that place had been totally abandoned by the rebels, and reoccupied by our troops.

It is rumored at Hagerstown that another battle is going on this morning between Sharpsburg and Middleburg, but no particulars have been received.

Sharpsburg is near the Potomac, about ten miles west of Middletown.

It is not unlikely that Gen. McClellan is engaging the rebels in that neighborhood to-day, and disputing their passage of the river.

One hundred and eight prisoners, captured along with Gen. Longstreet's baggage train, by cavalry that cut their way through from Harper's Ferry, arrived here this morning, and fifty more have reached Chambersburg.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Baltimore, Tuesday, September 16.—Passengers from Monocacy report seeing prisoners from Harper's Ferry, who report the surrender of Harper's Ferry on Monday morning, after a most determined defense, and the death of Col. Miles, who was killed by a shell, cutting off one of his legs. According to these reports, Colonel Miles evacuated Maryland Heights Saturday evening, after exploding one of his heavy guns, and throwing others down the rocks.

The officers were allowed to go out with their side arms and horses, and the men with their personal effects, which indicated that the surrender was conditional. The railroad bridge and Potomac bridge were still standing, and the rebels were reported to be evacuating the Maryland Heights.

THE CAPTURE CONFIRMED.

Washington, Tuesday, September 16—Harper's Ferry was surrendered to the rebels at 10 o'clock yesterday, after Colonel Miles had been severely, if not fatally, wounded. The officers and men, supposed to be about 8000 strong, were paroled.

Baltimore, Tuesday, September 16—The following is from a special to the *American* from Frederick:

"The combined forces of Loring and Jackson stormed the works at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and captured the position. Miles is said to have made a desperate resistance. Accounts differ. Some say he was wounded after he hoisted the white flag. Other accounts are that he was killed or fatally wounded before the surrender. All our forces were paroled, numbering 6000, some of whom have arrived at Frederick. When the paroled men left the enemy was preparing to blow up three spans of the iron bridge.

"Reports were circulated to-day in Frederick that McClellan had retaken Harper's Ferry, but they were not deemed reliable."

Frederick, Tuesday, September 16.—I regret to have to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores there, to the enemy, at 9 o'clock this morning. Enlisted men and some officers have been paroled, and arrived here. From them I gather the following particulars:

The rebels commenced the attack on Friday noon on our forces at Maryland Heights. Skirmishing continued throughout the day and was renewed on Saturday. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss. They came up several times and were repulsed, when it was discovered they were approaching in overwhelming force. Order was given to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain.

The whole force from the Heights then returned in safety, the guns from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retreating men.

On Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the Heights and brought away the field pieces which they had left unspiked. Sunday, at noon, the rebels appeared in great force on London Heights, Miles shelled them from point to point. Some of their guns were dislodged, but they still managed to keep up a brisk fire from some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded.

The cannonading was kept up all day on Sunday without doing much damage. The firing ceased at dusk Sunday evening, and was resumed again on Monday morning at daylight, and was kept up till 6 o'clock, when Miles ordered the white flag to be raised.

There was considerable fog and smoke, and the enemy either did not see the flag or would not see it, and kept up a heavy fire for three-quarters of an hour.

About ten minutes after the flag was up a shell struck Col. Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the prisoners were paroled.

There were about 2,300 cavalry in the command, all of whom, but about 40, escaped about 8 o'clock Sunday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle, with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from six to eight thousand, with Gen. White's command from Martinsburg, all surrendered.

General Howe captured an aid of General Stuart Monday afternoon, who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Boonesborough, with a dispatch from General Jackson to General Lee announcing the capitulation of the place. The aid supposed Lee was at Boonesborough, which was in our possession.

This was the first intimation of the surrender that our Generals received. At this time, Gen. Franklin was within three hours march of the Ferry, going to the relief of the beleaguered command, whither he had been sent by General McClellan so soon as he received the dispatch from Colonel Miles, on Monday morning, that he was in danger.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, September 16.—From a *Times* special correspondent, we learn that General Miles was killed while carrying a flag of truce to surrender Harper's Ferry—both his legs being shot away. Eight thousand of our troops were taken at Harper's Ferry, and immediately paroled, as the National army was pressing closely upon the rebels. The paroled prisoners have arrived at Frederick.

Washington, Tuesday, September 16, 11:12 P. M.—The feeling in Washington to-day has been anxious and desponding, in view of the fate of Harper's Ferry, the uncertainty in regard to the situation in Maryland, and the continued silence of the Government. To-night it is much more cheerful. The apparent desire of the rebels to escape into Virginia relieves the apprehensions of those who feared that they were in strength to continue the offensive.

The *Times* of the 15th publishes the following:

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

Washington, Wednesday, September 17—It is credited here that a battle commenced yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, continuing until 9 P. M.

Our army rested for the night where the last of yesterday's fight left them, and expected to renew the engagement at daylight this morning.

The above facts are gathered from non official sources.

Harrisburg, Penn., Wednesday, September 17.—The battle fought yesterday between Sharpsburg and Middletown closed without a definite result.

No firing has been heard from Hagerstown since 4 o'clock yesterday.

Strangers coming into Hagerstown report that Gen. Longstreet had been killed, and that the rebels had been surrounded.

The stragglers also say that the ammunition and provisions of the rebels have run completely out.

TERRIFIC BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY—REPORTS BY WAY OF HARRISBURG.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 17.—A dispatch from Harrisburg to Gov. Curtin states that the battle at Sharpsburg recommenced early this morning, and raged with the greatest fury up to 9 45 A. M.

Our latest advices from Harrisburg say that the State troops are pushing forward to the border.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 17—The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

Harrisburg, Wednesday, September 17—At Hagerstown, this morning heavy firing was constantly heard in the direction of Sharpsburg, but no definite information from that quarter had been received.

It is supposed that the rebels are making a most desperate push to reach Williamsport and get across the Potomac.

A Union scout, who left the battle-field at 11 o'clock this morning has reached Hagerstown.

He reports that the fighting had been perfectly terrific.

The rebels had been desperately hard pressed by our army.

A force has been detached from the Union army to destroy the Williamsport bridge, or to block the ferry over the Potomac at that point.

[As there is neither bridge nor ferry on the Potomac at Williamsport, this rumor is absurd. The Potomac there is very wide, but very shallow, and *fordable* at that point. An army can cross there, "horse, foot and dragoons," with ease and rapidity, except at very high water.—*Ed. Times.*]

The rebels are supposed to be retreating.

Harrisburg, Penn., Wednesday, September 17—In the battle to-day, our right wing rested on Sharpsburg, and our left this side of Antietam Creek, near Porterstown (Petersville). The rebels are falling back to Harper's Ferry, much worried and dispirited.

The wounded are arriving at Hagerstown.

The bridge reported destroyed by the Federal forces was the canal bridge at or near Williamsport. The destruction of this bridge is of great importance, as it impedes the rebels from bringing up supplies.

Harrisburg, Wednesday, September 17—This has been an eventful day in Maryland, and at the latest advices everything was favorable.

The rebel Gen. Longstreet was killed and the rebel Gen. Hill is a prisoner.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

Harrisburg, Wednesday, September 17.—The fight was resumed at 6 o'clock this morning two miles from Sharpsburg, and is now going on. Strugglers report Longstreet killed.

All looks well so far. Our troops are in high spirits, and behaving gallantly. Reinforcements are hurrying on from here in abundance.

A LATER DISPATCH.

Harrisburg, Wednesday, September 17.—A reliable person, just in, reports the battle as still progressing—the bloodiest encounter of the war, perhaps of any on record. Our right wing is on Sharpsburg pike, two miles this side of Sharpsburg, and our left this side of Antietam Creek, near Patersiown, (Petersville?)

The enemy is said to be retreating to Williamsport, and McClellan had ordered the Williamsport canal bridge to be destroyed.

Although fighting against superior numbers, our brave men are constantly advancing, and showing superhuman valor.

Heintzelman is reported killed, and Hooker wounded.

The Alleghany Arsenal at Pittsburg was blown up to-day, and on fire at 3 o'clock P. M. Cause not yet known.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Washington, Wednesday, September 17.—A special dispatch from Frederick, this evening, states that fifteen hundred rebel prisoners had just gone to Baltimore.

It is reported that General McClellan is opposite Harper's Ferry. Another statement says that General Burnside is in possession. The bridge is said to be safe.

Washington, Wednesday, September 17, 11:10 P. M.—Very little is positively known here in regard to to-day's fighting in Maryland, except that the contest is still going on. The Government has preserved silence in regard to whatever information it possesses, but we learn from some official sources that the tenor of the advices is favorable to the Union cause.

Private dispatches, believed to be correct, inform us that the enemy had destroyed the turnpike bridge over the Antietam Creek, and had thrown up rude earthworks to defend the fords of the same stream.

LATEST.

We learn that they had been driven steadily back towards the Potomac, and it was believed that the fighting was mainly by their rear guard, which was contesting the advance of our troops, and covering the retreat of the rebel main body.

A special train, with medical stores and surgeons, leaves here to-night at 12 o'clock for Frederick.

Heavy firing has been heard here to-day in the direction of Drancsville, which leads to the not unreasonable belief that one of our columns may have encountered a foe in that neighborhood. If so, our knowledge of the force and its leaders leaves us in no fears of the result.

A RUMOR FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 17.—There is an apparently well-founded rumor that a great battle took place to day at Centerville, on Rittoctan Creek, which resulted in our success.

THE RECAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The New York *Tribune* of the 18th has, under the head of "The very latest from our Army," the following:

Washington, Wednesday, September 17, 10 P. M.—No official dispatch up to this hour confirms the report that Harper's Ferry has been re-occupied by our troops or abandoned by the enemy, and it is doubtless untrue, notwithstanding paroled prisoners say they saw the enemy skedaddle much faster than they came in it.

If they did so, it was with the design of moving rapidly up to Shepherdstown to reinforce the army at Sharpsburg, taking with them doubtless the fifty pieces of light artillery which they are said to have captured. Nor is there any official confirmation of the statement that Colonel Miles has died of his wounds, though it is believed upon the testimony of paroled prisoners who have come in.

From Kentucky and Ohio.

The following we transfer to our columns from the second edition of the *True Delta* of Saturday evening:

Important from Kentucky—Defeat of Gen. Duncan at Mumfordsville—3000 Confederates Against 2000 Federals—The Confederates Repulsed.

Louisville, September 15.—Further particulars of the Mumfordsville fight have been received.

Mr Thomas arrived from Mumfordsville last evening. He was present during the battle.

The rebels, under Gen. Duncan, numbered from 5000 to 7000, including cavalry, artillery and infantry. The rebels made the attack from both sides of the river, and boldly advanced to our breastworks. They were repulsed with fearful loss.

The Federal force, under Col Wilder, numbered about 2500 at the commencement of the fight.

They were reinforced by Col Dunham, with the 15th Indiana regiment. The first they knew of his being about, was his pouring in a volley, killing many and stampeding the balance.

Federal loss eight killed and twenty-seven wounded. The rebels, who brought in a flag of truce, admit a loss of four hundred killed. Two pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy.

The bridge at Bacon Creek was destroyed. Bragg is supposed to be at Glasgow.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, September 15—Trustworthy advices report the rebels, 12,000 strong, seventeen miles from the river. They are throwing up fortifications, and profess to be awaiting reinforcements to attack this city. We have taken forty seven prisoners altogether. One of these, a private in a Georgia regiment, brought in today, was almost naked.

He says he has been in the rebel army nearly a year, and has had but one pair of shoes in that time, and no blanket. He had been barefooted six months.

There is no forward movement yet.

Dispatches have been received from Buell, at headquarters, but nothing is made public. A messenger also arrived from Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, but nothing is public. There are great rejoicings over the Maryland victories.

BATTLE EXPECTED IN KENTUCKY.

If it is true, as reported, that Gen. Bragg has reached Glasgow, Ky., and that Gen. Buell is at Bowling Green, we may expect news of a general engagement between their forces. We have great confidence in General Buell's army. The General may have failed in the civil administration of his department, and it may be he is a slow man—such is the appearance—but he is an admirable disciplinarian, and his superb divisions are always to the best fighting condition. It is clear enough, if Bragg is at Glasgow that he must be defeated before Kirby Smith's rear is endangered by Gen. Buell.

[*Cincinnati Commercial*, Sept 16.

Matters at Cincinnati.

From the Commercial, 12.]

By direction of the commanding general, an order has been issued by Colonel Burbank, commanding in this city, for the resumption of all ordinary business, with the exception of liquor selling until the hour of four P. M. The people of the surrounding country may come in with the assurance that they will be able to transact the business that may call them here without detention or embarrassment whatever. Promptly at four o'clock, the various military organizations, composing all able bodied men, except those specially exempted in consequence of employment in business, the prosecution of which is indispensable, will assemble in their respective wards for drill, and hold themselves in readiness to march and meet the enemy at a moment's notice.

It is necessary that the work on the fortifications south of the river should be carried on without intermission, and it is desirable that our troops should be relieved from fatigue duty, that they may progress as rapidly as possible in drill. It is deemed expedient to continue the suspension of business here, and therefore it would be difficult to impress laborers without doing great injustice and producing much embarrassment, and it has been determined to call for 2000 laborers, and that they may be procured at once, they will be paid one dollar and a half per day. They must be forthcoming immediately.

The colored men of Cincinnati are required to be present at the corner of Sixth and Broadway streets, at seven o'clock this (Monday) morning, prepared to proceed at once to the fortifications for work. They will benefit be paid $1 50 each, per day.

W. M. DICKSON, Commandant.

Cincinnati, September 15, 1862.

Commodore Dubie's fleet of gunboats have been very active, night and day, cruising up and down the river, since the organization of the fleet. They have been instrumental in the arrest of a number of noted rebels. They serve to keep the river free of these marauders.

LATEST NEWS FROM CINCINNATI—THE ENEMY WITHIN SIX MILES OF COVINGTON—AN ATTACK EXPECTED AT DAYLIGHT.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept ember 16.]

Yesterday evening information was received by the military authorities that the enemy had been reinforced with four thousand men by the arrival of Humphrey Marshall, and that an advance movement had been determined upon. The enemy's pickets were two and a half miles north of Florence at four o'clock, and the family of Mr. Strub ordered to leave for Cincinnati. The enemy were moving, 20,000 to 25,000 strong, and their lines extended a distance of four miles between the Licking and the Ohio rivers. But their main forces were moving over the Bank Lick and Covington and Lexington pikes.

At twelve o'clock last night, our pickets in front of General Stanhope's brigade, on the Bank Lick road, were driven in, and the enemy's placed within two and a half miles of the Tunnel Fort. Our army is in line of battle, and anticipate an attack at daylight. If the reports of the cannon are heard this morning, our readers may expect that a bloody battle is progressing, the result of which cannot be otherwise than successful to our arms.

The Sunday *Delta* published the following yesterday:

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

144 CANAL STREET, Sept. 26, 1862.

SIR—You have probably inferred from our various conversations that I have not taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, or have been a member of any society or public body in New Orleans, or elsewhere in the Confederacy; and that since your arrival here I have maintained a strict neutrality.

In pursuance of your Order No. 76, I will make a faithful return, substantially, if not minutely accurate, of all my property here, except about $3,000, the greater part of which is in gold, that I have reserved for an emergency. I mention this to you now to avoid misapprehension.

Your order referred to exempts those only who have taken the oath of allegiance, but I cannot think you intend to include those in my situation as "claiming to be enemies of the United States." Such an interpretation is, in my opinion, at variance with the act of Congress, as well as with the proclamation of President Lincoln.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. NEWTON MERCER.

To Major General Butler, U. S. A. Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1862.

SIR—I have your note of the 26th September. In my judgment there can be no such thing as neutrality by a citizen of the United States, in this contest for the life of the Government. As an officer, I certainly cannot recognize such neutrality. "He that is not for us is against us."

All good citizens are called upon to lend their influence to the United States; all that do not do so are the enemies of the United States; the line is to be distinctly and broadly drawn. Every citizen must find himself on one side or the other of that line, and can claim no other position than that of a friend or an enemy of the United States.

While I am sorry to be obliged to differ from you in your construction of the Act of Congress and the Proclamation of the President, I cannot permit any reservation of property from the list or exemption of person, from the requirement of Order No 76. It may be, and I trust is quite true, that by no act of yours have you rendered yourself liable to the confiscation of your property under the Act and Proclamation, but that is for the military or other courts. You, however, will advise yourself with your usual care and caution what may be the effect, now that you are solemnly called upon to declare yourself in favor of the Government, of contumaciously refusing to renew your allegiance to it, thereby inducing from your example others of your fellow citizens to remain in the same opposition. I am glad to acknowledge your long and upright life as a man, your former services as an officer of the Government, and the high respect I entertain for your personal character and moral worth, but I am dealing with your duty as a citizen of the United States. All those noble qualities, as well as your high social position, render your example all the more influential and pernicious, and, I grieve to add, in my opinion, more dangerous to the interest of the United States than if a younger man you had shouldered your musket and marched to the field in the army of the rebellion.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

DR W. NEWTON MERCER, Canal street.

The New York *Herald* of the 18th publishes the following dispatch:

Important from Charleston.

THE INVESTMENT OF THE CITY CONTINUED—FORT SUMTER SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

Boston, September 17, 1862—The investment of Charleston by the gunboats has some confirmation by a letter received in this city from on board the United States steamer Bibb, which says: "Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage."

Tuscumbia and other Points Evacuated by the Union Forces—Bolivar, Corinth and Jackson to be Held.

Cairo, September 15—Tuscumbia and the line of railroad to Corinth has been evacuated by the Union forces—also the line of railroad south from Corinth.

A report has been current here for several days that the whole interior of West Tennessee was to be evacuated by the Federal forces, but that is not true.

General Hurlbut has reached Bolivar in such force as to hold the place.

Under any circumstances Corinth will also be reinforced. Bolivar, Jackson and Corinth will not be given up. Colonel Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin, met a large body of rebel cavalry near Iuka last Saturday, on three different roads, and repulsed them at all points. Our loss two killed, enemy fifteen, with several wounded on our side. Nothing local of importance.

Later from Europe.

Cape Race, September 14—The steamer Bohemian passed here this morning. Her dates are to the 5th inst.

The Scotia arrived out on the 4th, and the Bavaria on the 5th.

Italian affairs remain unchanged. It is still uncertain what disposition will be made of Garibaldi.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

Cape Race, September 14—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool 6th, via Queenstown 7th, passed here at 12 o'clock, Sunday. It was blowing a heavy gale from the eastward. The news yacht was unable to board her and obtain her news, which is two days later than that by the Bohemian. The London *Daily News* editorially shows the falsity of the *Times's* predictions of American affairs, and how unjust and partial have been its comments.

The Peace Society of London have issued an address to the people of the United States urging that the time has come that wherein an attempt should be made to arrest the conflict that is being carried on. It deprecates any interference in America, but such as would prove acceptable to Americans, but says surely the idea of forcible mediation may be entertained without any derogation of the national dignity. It argues that there are only two alternatives to issue out of the war, either utter extermination of one of the parties to it, or some form of accommodation or compromise between the contending sides. It asks, is it not better to have recourse to the latter at once, before the feelings of the North and South become hopelessly inflamed with the most bitter animosity and vengeance?

Gibraltar, September 1—The steamer Malta, of Southampton, from Alexandria reports that she was chased by two steamers, at night, in the bay of Biscay, but managed to escape. The Malta has specie and jewelry aboard to the amount of £376,000. The departure of troops for Rome has been countermanded from Paris.

ITALY—The official Turin *Gazette* says that Garibaldi has been removed to Varlesgnone, in the gulf of Spezzia. An extraordinary council of ministers was held at Turin, to take into consideration his case. The opinion which prevailed at the council was that justice should take its course. Two of the ministers were in favor of granting him an amnesty. Nothing has been decided on as yet.

The London *Times* says Garibaldi is the undeniable founder of Italian unity. It adds: "He must not stand as a criminal before Italian judges, upon the very grounds of a blow struck for Italy. The way to obviate so jarring a spectacle would be for Garibaldi to pledge himself to his old friend and comrade, Victor Emanuel, on his parole, to leave Europe for an indefinite period."

LONDON MONEY MARKET—The funds were quiet and steady. Money is in good demand.

A dispatch from Madrid of the 29th of August says: "The government will present to the Cortes a bill granting a new political system to Havana, St. Domingo and Porto Rico, which will send representatives to Madrid."

Halifax, September 16.—The Arabia from Liverpool, 5th, via Queenstown 7th, arrived at midnight and sailed for Boston at eight this morning. The Scotia arrived at Liverpool on the 5th. An outbreak in Italy is feared unless Rome is evacuated by the French.

Liverpool, Sunday.—Consols closed at 93⅛ a 93⅝ for money. American stock steady. No quotations given.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sudden Death.—Lewis Ernest Langhetee, a lad about seven years of age, died very suddenly on Friday evening about 9 o'clock, at the residence of his parents on the Old Bayou, a little below the toll-gate. It appears that about a week ago Lewis had been sick, but had apparently recovered. On last Friday he complained of being unwell again, but it was not supposed that anything serious was the matter with the poor little fellow. He went to bed as usual on Friday evening about 8 o'clock, he was not in bed long before he called to his sister for a drink of water which was carried to him, in the act of drinking the water he was seized with a chill, and shortly expired. Coroner Beach was called in to hold an inquest, but finding sufficient evidence that the boy had died from natural causes, he certified to that effect.

Wants a Home.—A boy named Thos. Clure, who represents himself as a homeless orphan, went to the First District lock-up on Saturday, and begged to be sent to some asylum or other institution in which he might find a home. He appears to be about eleven years of age.

No License.—Honora Leary was arrested on Girod street, on the double charge of selling liquor to soldiers and selling liquor without a license.

Inquests.—An inquest was held by Coroner Beach on Saturday on the body of Dennis McNamara, an Irishman, aged about 40 years, found floating in the river. The testimony showed that the deceased was employed as a coal heaver on board the steamship Parkersburg, that on Thursday he came on shore, and at night returned to the ship very much intoxicated; that he went to bed, but afterwards got up and attempted to walk over the gang way, when he fell overboard and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, attributing death to "accidental drowning." McNamara leaves a wife and family who are in the North. Another inquest was held on the body of Jerry Brown, an old slave belonging to Mrs. Williams, who is now in California. Jerry was supposed to be a hundred years old, or thereabouts. He had been failing gradually for sometime, and has at last gone to his long home. A verdict was returned that he died from "old age."

The Knife.—A lad named Rudolph Steiffle, about 17 years of age, was arrested on the levee, in the Second District, on Saturday afternoon, on the accusation of having stabbed another lad named Anthony Dowers, about 16 years of age, with a pocket knife. The charge is that the assault was made with intent to murder; but we learn that the wound is not believed to be dangerous. It is in the left side. Dowers was taken to his residence, on Lafayette street, between Villeré and Robertson.

Supposed Deserter.—Wm. Osborne was arrested yesterday on the charge of being a deserter from the Twenty sixth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers.

Seditious Language.—Morris Myer was arrested on Laurel street, on Saturday, on the charge of making use of seditious language, and resisting officer Ruby in the discharge of his duty.

Indecent.—A couple of darkeys were arrested on Saturday for bathing in the river and exposing their persons.

Sweet Thief.—Edward, a slave belonging to Mr. Bonny, was arrested on the levee last evening, on the charge of attempting to break open a sugar hogshead and help himself to some of its contents.

Liquor to Soldiers.—Catherine Schrimps was arrested on Barrack street yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers. William Coleman and James Sullivan were locked up with her as witnesses.

Suspended.—Officers Stanley and Morgan, of the Gretna police, forgetting the peaceful example they ought to give as conservators of the peace, got into an undignified *fracas* on board the Fourth District ferry boat. They have been suspended from their functions in consequence.

Seductive.—Wm. D. Duffy has to answer a charge of attempting to employ his seductive powers to the detriment of good soldiers by inducing them to drink more liquor than the law allows. And he has further to answer for being drunk and resisting the officer.

Abominable.—Joseph Goodrizon was arrested on Saturday night, for a most intolerable nuisance, committed by his employees on Julia street, on Exchange Alley. It is to be hoped he will be able to prove not only that he was no party to such an outrage, but that his man did not perpetrate it of design. The presumption against them, however, appears very strong.

Seditious.—Michal Reagan was arrested in one of the City Railroad cars in the Third District yesterday, on the charge of making use of seditious language.

Too Martial.—Four members of the Twenty first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers were arrested yesterday at the corner of Customhouse and Basin streets, on the charge of being drunk, fighting and disturbing the peace, and further striking officer Walsh in the execution of his duty.

Recorder's Court—*Lieut. Col Kinsman, Acting Judge.*—Mike Reagan was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for using seditious language in one of the City Railroad cars, which we have elsewhere noticed. He said something about Confederates having cut their way through lines.

Wm D. Duffy, of whose arrest a notice will be found elsewhere was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.

M Augustine and Edward Augustine for quarrelling with each other were respectively fined, Edward $10 and M Augustine $25. Edward was the complainant.

Paul, a colored boy, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month for larceny.

Honora Leary, who has figured conspicuously before the Provost's Court lately, was sent to the Workhouse on Saturday for six months, for selling liquor without license, and also for furnishing liquor to soldiers.

John Carr and Philip Dazet charged with selling bad meat in one of the markets, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each, and have their stalls confiscated.

The following parties, charged with using seditious language, were sentenced:

Edward H. Cogswell to two months Parish Prison.

Mr and Mrs Pace to a fine of $50 each, and to be imprisoned until paid. In defense the