New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 9 o'clock, at Post 32, First District, potatoes; at 10 o'clock, on Fulton street, No. 21, choice groceries; at 11 o'clock, on Camp street, No. 95, hams and sides.

By Haslon & McLean, at 10½ o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 19, beef, pork, shoulders, hams, flour, tea, tobacco, whisky, brandy, gin, &c.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Magazine street, flour; also, at 11 o'clock, on the Shell-road side of the New Basin, opposite Simpson's Lumber Yard, moss.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Poydras street, lard and hams.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at No. 108 Common street, contents of a club room.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day as follows: At 9 o'clock, ex bark Pilgrim, Post 32, First District, ninety-four barrels very choice Long Island potatoes; at 10 o'clock, at No. 21 Fulton street, near the corner of Gravier street, fine and choice hams and groceries; at 10 o'clock, at store No. 95 Camp street, choice hams and sides. See advertisements.

McCerren & Landry will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, the contents of the Club Room, No. 108 Common street, between St. Charles and Carondelet. See their advertisement.

The *Delta* published last evening the following in shape of an extra:

[From the Memphis Appeal, 20th.]

The Late Battles in Maryland.

THE LATEST FEDERAL ACCOUNTS.

A Victory Claimed.

Dispatches to the Black Republican Press, Sept. 19.

Harrisburg, September 19.—The great battle was resumed this morning at Sharpsburg. Heavy cannonading is now heard at Hagerstown. No particulars yet received.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, September 20, 1862.

The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. They commenced leaving about dusk, Thursday evening, and by daylight yesterday morning were all over except a small rear guard. They saved all their transportation and carried off all their wounded but about three hundred.

Between three and four hundred rebel stragglers were taken during the day by Pleasanton's cavalry, who took the advance.

Nearly every house in Sharpsburg was struck by our shells. Two were burned. Citizens who remained escaped injury by staying in their cellars.

The name given to the battle is Antietam.

After our forces occupied the whole field the rebel loss was found to be far greater, particularly in killed, than was at first supposed. Two thousand five hundred were found lying on the field, while a large number had been buried the day before by friends.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to 20,000.

General Clark, of the rebel army, is killed, and Generals Ripley, Walker and Hays are wounded.

The rebels on Thursday night burnt the railroad bridges and several houses at Harper's Ferry.

The citizens of Sandy Hook were fleeing into the country on Thursday night to escape being impressed into the rebel service, and carried into Virginia.

Large details of men were made this morning to bury the remaining dead, which had become offensive.

Our troops are in excellent spirits over the result.

The rebels are still visible on the opposite shore in force. They have posted a large amount of artillery to prevent our forces from crossing the river.

Officers of the army are unanimously of the opinion that General Hooker, for his gallantry and bravery, should be made a Brigadier General in the regular Army, to fill the vacancy made by the death of General Mansfield.

Frederick, Md., September 20.—A gentleman who left Boonsboro last night says that the firing heard was between ours and the rebel batteries across the river, the rebels thus endeavoring to prevent our pursuit at the river bank.

Many conflicting reports were received here during the day of skirmishing with the rear guard of the enemy, who were in full flight for the Potomac.

A gentleman who left Gen. McClellan's headquarters before the General started, informed us that at 4 o'clock Burnside crossed the Potomac, and was harassing the rebel's rear.

The latest reports received are that the rebels were forced to destroy a portion of their trains, and spike and abandon much of their artillery, to prevent their falling into our hands, so closely were they pursued by the Union army.

McClellan rode out to the front at the hour of 11, and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the Federal troops as he rode by.

Baltimore, September 20.—The following dispatch has just been received:

A special army correspondent of the Baltimore *American* from Keatsville, via Frederick 19th says:

The rebel army retreated during Tuesday night towards the Potomac river.

Gen. McClellan's army was all in motion at an early hour this morning, prepared to renew its offensive operations against the enemy by 10 o'clock.

Every road was crowded with our troops, as were the trains moving toward the Potomac across the Antietam creek bridge.

New York, September 20.—Washington dispatches state that a cavalry reconnoissance from Heintzelman's headquarters, yesterday morning, accomplished one of the most rapid and brilliant achievements of the campaign.

They went within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, performing the distance of eighty miles in less than twenty hours.

Near Thoroughfare Gap they discovered a rebel force acting as body-guard to Ewell, who was in an ambulance badly wounded, being escorted toward Richmond. Thirty of the body guard were captured, together with about thirty more prisoners, several of whom were officers, and some wagons.

Philadelphia, September 20.—The *Press*, of this city, publishes a special dispatch, dated Middletown the 18th, giving the particulars of the occupation of Harper's Ferry by Burnside's corps.

The rebels retreated, leaving cannon and stores behind, and several hundred of Miles's men, not paroled. The Federal troops crossed on the bridges, which were uninjured, and pursued the rebels as far as Martinsburg.

The following is the *Appeal's* latest by telegraph, the tone of which is very *subdued*, to say the least. We follow copy in the style of heading:

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Confederate Victory Reported Certain.

Augusta, September 25.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th, says that in the fight at Shepherdstown, it is reported the enemy was almost annihilated, and four or five thousand prisoners were taken.

It also states that Lee writes to President Davis, that the shock of the battle on Wednesday was the most tremendous ever experienced on this continent, and the result was the most damaging the enemy has received during the whole campaign.

The enemy confirms a loss of ten thousand. Ours will not exceed five thousand.

A Yankee dispatch dated, on Saturday says the loss of Federal generals and field officers is so large as to be unaccountable.

McClellan says the Federals may safely claim a victory.

The *Dispatch* says a body of Federals dashed into Leesburg, but returned, and the place is now in our possession.

FROM THE COAST.

The Charleston *Mercury* of this morning says passengers report that there are grounds for believing that the enemy is sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head and along the shores. Becold(?) river and Pinckney river are now occupied by a large body of troops.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Mobile, September 26.—Special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Knoxville, September 25th, says: Major General Jones received today a dispatch from Dechard, confirming the capture of five thousand prisoners at Munfordsville, and eighteen hundred at Cave City.

Bragg is moving on Louisville.

The force at Nashville is between four and five thousand. Our guerrillas are doing good work.

Highly Interesting from Maryland.

An officer of Gen. Lee's staff, who arrived in this city last evening, direct from Maryland, brings intelligence of an important and deeply interesting character. He reports a pitched battle on the soil of Maryland, in which the Confederates are said to be again victorious. We give the report as it reached us.

On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., McClellan, with a force of eighty thousand men, having passed Frederick, whether on the north or south is not stated, fell upon D. H. Hill's division, composing the rear of our army at Boonsboro'. The attack was one of well sustained vigor and impetuosity, but Hill, although almost overborne by superior numbers, held his ground resolutely until night put an end to the battle. At an early hour next morning, Longstreet came to Hill's assistance, when an immediate combined attack was made on the forces of McClellan. The battle was long, obstinate and bloody, but resulted in the signal defeat of the Federals, who were driven back five miles from their position.

The loss on both sides is said to be very great. D. H. Hill's division suffered severely, especially on Sunday, when alone it withstood the onslaught of McClellan's entire army. At last accounts Gen. Jackson, after having disposed of the Yankees at Harper's Ferry, was marching down the south bank of the Potomac, with the design of crossing into Maryland and falling upon McClellan's rear. A great and decisive battle is thought to be imminent.

It is well to state that no official information relative to this rumored engagement has been received here. The latest official advices from Gen. Lee are to the 13th inst., inclusive.

[*Richmond Examiner*, 19th.

We would call particular attention to the statement in the above, that "the latest official advices from Gen. Lee are to the 13th" only.

Retreat of the Rebel Army Across the Potomac.

THE BATTLE OF STRASBURG.

From the Mobile Tribune, 20th.]

The *Dispatch* of the 23d gives as follows all that was known in Richmond of the battle of Strasburg:

The news of the great battle of Wednesday, near Strasburg, Washington county, Md., as received through Northern channels, on Saturday and yesterday, created considerable excitement, and was the cause of painful anxiety in this city. Following, as it did, close upon the gratifying intelligence of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and our important and valuable captures there, it was not received with the fullest confidence, though it excited in the public mind a general apprehension, that our gallant army had sustained a reverse on the soil of Maryland. Throughout the day yesterday, rumor was active, and her statements pro and con were of the most unsatisfactory and indefinite character.

The full particulars of this engagement cannot of course be known for several days, and we have reason to hope when they are received, they will prove that instead of sustaining a disastrous reverse, we have achieved a substantial victory. The most authentic news in the information received by us is, that the fight continued with great fury throughout the day, both armies contesting the field with unusual stubbornness, neither side maintaining any manifest advantage. The loss on both sides is said to have been fearfully severe, and surpassing beyond comparison any engagement of the war, the length of the time the engagement continued.

At night our worn out and well nigh exhausted troops held the field—the dead, the wounded, and the uninjured living, lying down together, with no other covering than the dust and blood of the day's carnage. It was expected that the fight would be renewed on Thursday, but our latest advices satisfy us that it was not. The enemy were doubtless too severely crippled to renew the assault upon our wearied columns, and our forces too much overcome with exhaustion to pursue whatever advantages may have accrued from the previous day's bloody work. Thursday was spent by our men in gathering up their wounded and dying comrades, and sending them back over the river. Even in this they were not molested by the enemy, who, it would seem, had been too severely punished to desire another struggle.

OUR ARMY RECROSSES THE POTOMAC.

After the battle of Wednesday, as above stated, our army held the battle field. On Thursday night the wearied and almost starving condition of our men rendered a movement necessary. In some divisions of our army our men are said to have been without provisions for three days, and were struggling with an enemy more rigorous and disheartening than the Yankee hosts they had so gallantly confronted. To obtain supplies in Maryland was out of the question, and to advance into Pennsylvania, in the presence of the threatening columns of the enemy, without adequate provisions for a single day, was deemed too hazardous an enterprise by Gen. Lee.

Accordingly, on Thursday night, he determined upon the repassage of the Potomac, made necessary not by any reverse in battle, but the stern exigency of the absence of commissary supplies. That night the return of our army to the soil of Virginia was commenced, and during the day of Friday the passage of the Potomac was completed—part of the army crossing at Shepherdstown and part at Williamsport. From the fact that the enemy did not attempt to harass our forces in crossing, we are led to believe that they were in no condition to renew the fight after Wednesday.

A gentleman who came down on the Central train last night says that the A R Boteler addressed the people of Winchester on Friday evening. In his remarks he stated that he had an interview with General Lee after the fight on Wednesday, and that General Lee looked upon the struggle of that day as favorable to our arms; and, also, that a short time would fully disclose the wisdom of our General in withdrawing his troops to the southern bank of the river. Gen Lee and his officers were in good spirits, and spoke not of their necessities as a reverse of arms.

This last sentence will require no interpretation to understand its full force and meaning.

The Mobile *Daily Tribune* of September 26 contains the following:

The latest foreign news states that Earl Russell had delivered another speech before a popular audience, in which he reiterated it to be the policy of the British Government to stand aloof from meddling with affairs on this continent. Our people and government have abandoned all expectation of it, and are not, therefore, disappointed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Handsboro', Miss., September 21.—Editor Tribune: I have reliable information from New Orleans up to the 15th inst. At that time the Yankees had in port the iron clad vessel Essex, the steam frigate Mississippi, the sloop of war Pensacola, and the gunboat Jackson.

There were 8000 white troops and 6000 uniformed negroes, the latter being drilled constantly, although it is not known whether they were armed.

There were 10,000 negro women and children from the plantations, and more coming in daily.

After the 23d, every citizen will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government, or leave the city and have his property confiscated.

The above is all reliable. Yours, S.

General Beauregard and staff arrived in Charleston, and took up quarters at the Mills House. The following are the names of his staff officers: Brig Gen Thomas Jordan, A A G; Col A R Chisholm, Col A Roman, Captain A. Terry, Captain A. T. Beauregard, (a brother of the General).

A Great Battle at Iuka—Brilliant Federal Victory—Five Hundred Confederates Taken Prisoners, and One Thousand Killed and Wounded—Six Entire Batteries Captured, together with Large quantities of Provisions.

[From the Cairo Gazette Extra, 23d.]

We have to record a brilliant victory achieved by Gen. Rosencranz's army at Iuka, Mississippi. Gen Price and his legions are beaten, demoralized and pursued by our victorious troops. Two rebel Generals are placed *hors du combat*, five hundred rebels are prisoners, and probably one thousand killed and wounded. We captured six entire batteries—thirty-six pieces of artillery—and an immense amount of provisions. All this has been accomplished without severe loss on the Union side.

Four hundred brave and gallant men were killed and wounded. In our rejoicings at this splendid victory, let us not forget to drop the tear of regret and sympathy for the noble dead. Never did troops fight more bravely or more gallantly than ours.

Thursday morning information was brought to Gen. Grant that Gen. Price was moving northward in the direction of the Tennessee, intending to strike the river at Muscle Shoals, where it is easily forded, to join the army of Gen. Bragg, at Munfordsville. Gen. Rosencranz's army corps, formerly Pope's, was immediately put in motion for Rienzi, which they reached on Thursday night.

Gen. Price had probably learned of his approach, and struck for Iuka, crossing the route which Gen Rosencranz would have taken, between Rienzi and Cotton Plant, about eight miles below Rienzi. Gen. Rosencranz was informed of this movement in season to march across the country and to arrive at Iuka just as the rear guard of the enemy was leaving. It was then 1 o'clock on Friday evening. He immediately engaged the enemy, and for two hours there was heavy skirmishing, without any definite result, until darkness compelled the combatants to suspend hostilities.

Both armies rested on their arms, and at day break the battle was resumed. Cavalry, artillery and infantry were mixed in horrible confusion, and the carnage was dreadful. The fight lasted till nearly noon, when the enemy's lines became deranged, he wavered, and finally fell back. A magnificent charge was made by our forces, a panic was induced, and the rebels fled in wild confusion, our artillery pouring deadly missiles into their ranks, giving additional impetus to their flight, while the pursuit of our cavalry completed their defeat.

Gen. Price's forces are now in full retreat southward, followed by our avenging army. It is expected that we shall be able to capture the greater portion of them.

The brunt of the battle was sustained by Gen. Rosencranz and Gen Stanley's divisions, composed mostly of Illinois troops.

The rebel Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, is killed, and General Whitfield wounded and a prisoner.

The casualties among our officers and men are not fully ascertained.

Gen. Ord started from Corinth for Iuka, along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, but did not arrive in season to participate in the battle.

THE INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST.—A dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, dated Washington Sept. 18, says:

Gen. Pope telegraphs from the West that the Indian difficulties in Minnesota are more formidable than he had anticipated. He asks for authority to have two regiments of volunteers mounted, to pursue the Indian war parties.

The eleven thousand men surrendered at Harper's Ferry by Col. Miles and Gen. White are to be sent to the West to be used against the Indians. They can thus be at once made useful, and they could not serve against the rebels for some time to come.

The War in the Southwest.

In the *Times* of the 16th we find the following:

Another Battle in Kentucky.

GEN. BUELL'S FORCES REPORTED TO BE ENGAGED WITH BRAGG.

Mumfordsville, Ky., Tuesday, September 16. The rebels, under Gen. Bragg, attacked our forces this forenoon, and it is said there has been fighting nearly all day. The national forces, under command of Col. Wilder, are fighting bravely, and are determined to hold the post. The enemy's forces are represented to be large.

LATER.

We learn that a portion of Gen. Buell's army has arrived, and are engaged with Bragg's forces.

Important from Memphis.

DEFEAT OF A REBEL FORCE AT COLDWATER, MISS—MEASURES AGAINST GUERRILLAS, ETC.

Memphis, Tenn., Friday, September 12.—A fight at Coldwater, Miss., between Col. Grierson's cavalry and the rebels, resulted in the rout of the latter with a loss of eight killed. There was no loss on the Federal side.

It is known that no Confederate force of any consequence is within fifty miles of Memphis.

The people of Covington, Tipton county, signed a bond for $5000 to protect the Union citizens, and have given notice to Capt Scales, if his guerrillas are ever seen there they will be hanged. Several prominent guerrillas were captured lately in Tipton county, also a large number of mules, horses and negroes.

The steamer Polar Star was fired upon on Thursday at Frear's Point, by guerrillas. Nobody hurt.

Memphis, Saturday, September 13th.—The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 10th, says that the Confederate Congress adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 30th.

A preamble and resolution were adopted to make a proposition to the Government of the United States to treat upon the manner of conducting the war, so as to mitigate its horrors.

The new conscription bill is still under consideration.

Gen Joseph E. Johnson has been ordered to the Trans Mississippi Department, leaving Price, Magruder and Holmes under him.

Gen Pillow has been ordered to report for duty at Richmond.

On Saturday last the national gunboats shelled a hamlet at Milliken's Bend.

Gen. Lee telegraphs to Jeff Davis, 5th, saying he had paroled 7000 prisoners, and captured thirty pieces of cannon and a number of stand of arms.

The rebel Gen. Armstrong's report of operations in West Tennessee has been published. He claims that he passed between Bolivar and Jackson, destroying the bridges and trestle work, and in the different engagements he claims to have taken 213 prisoners and killed and wounded 75.

Confederates in Missouri.

BLOOMFIELD CAPTURED BY THE REBELS, AND RECAPTURED BY THE NATIONAL FORCES.

Cape Girardeau, Missouri, September 14.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Union* says Bloomfield was attacked on Thursday morning by the rebels. It was defended by 1,000 enrolled militia, including a detachment from here. The fight lasted two hours. The rebels took one 24 pounder howitzer and withdrew. The militia abandoned the place with one iron 12 pounder, but spiked it two miles from Bloomfield.

Col. Boyd, from Greenville, shelled Bloomfield about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and retook the place after a few minutes' firing.

In the first named fight the national loss was three killed and five wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Col. Boyd is being reinforced.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 14th contains the following paragraph:

The St. Louis *Republican* says the entrance into Missouri from Arkansas, of fifteen or twenty thousand rebels under Hindman, Raine, McBride, and others, has given impetus to military movements. Preparations thought to be abundant for the purpose, are being and have been made to meet them. What particular portion of the State they have designs upon can hardly yet be told, though it would seem that Bloomfield, Cape Girardeau, or even New Madrid, are all in some danger.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, contains the subjoined:

The draft in this State has been postponed until the first of October. The attention of the public has been so absorbed for the last week in the danger threatening our city that volunteering for the regular service has been temporarily suspended. The Governor therefore gives an additional fortnight for filling up the State quota. The deficiency is only fourteen thousand, which can and will, we hope, be more than filled during the next two weeks.

The New York papers of the evening of the 18th contain the following late dispatches from the West:

Cincinnati, September 17.—A considerable riot occurred about 2 o'clock this evening, between a portion of the 19th, 99th and 101st Regiments Ohio volunteers, in which several of the parties were severely injured. No lives were lost. It was finally quelled by the Provost Guard.

A rumor is on the streets that Gen. Wright is to be superseded in the command of this Department; by whom is not known, but it is thought to be Lew. Wallace.

Cincinnati, September 17.—The news from Mumfordsville is quite exciting. There is every prospect that Buell and Bragg will have a general engagement in that neighborhood. Each general has about forty thousand good troops.

Kirby Smith has gone to Lexington, where he is in command of the rebels in Kentucky. His force is still near here. All quiet in our front. Morgan's rebel cavalry, fifteen hundred strong, occupy Independence, Ky. News from Louisville is quite exciting. Rebel guerrillas are destroying property near the city.

LATER.

A fight has been going on at Mumfordsville yesterday and to-day. We have no particulars (Mumfordsville, where the rebels are reported to be engaged by Buell, is the county town of Hart county, Kentucky. It lies on the north side of Green river, and is a village of some three hundred inhabitants. It was a rebel stronghold last year, and has been fortified since by our troops. On the 13th, the advance of Bragg made an unsuccessful attack there on some Indiana regiments, who beat them off. Buell, who reached Bowling Green about the same time that Bragg reached Glasgow, probably struck at once for Mumfordsville, and here forced Bragg to a battle.)

Cincinnati, September 18.—The rebels commenced falling back yesterday and at last accounts were between Dennisville and Falmouth, burning the bridges on the Covington and Lexington railroad.

A scouting party of fifty three of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry engaged a hundred rebels near Florence last night, and killed five and wounded seven, and routed the remainder. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

Gen. Wallace has been relieved of the command of the forces here, and directed to report for duty at Columbus, Ohio. The command of the troops here has been assigned to Gen A. J. Smith. Gen Nelson has recovered from his wounds, and will command the troops at Louisville.

Proclamation of General Lee.

Baltimore, Thursday, September 11.—Gen. Lee has issued the following proclamation:

Lee's Headquarters,
Army of Northern Virginia,
Near Fredericktown, September 8.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND:

It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned, upon no charge, and contrary to all the forms of law.

A faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by a venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt.

The Government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers, your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members, freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive; and citizens ordered to be tried by Military Commissioners for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State.

In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms, in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No restraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you and will protect all of you in every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

Interesting from Washington.

The New York *Times* of the 18th contains the following special dispatches from Washington:

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Washington, Wednesday, September 17.—Verbal communications are said to have been made by Mr. Mercier, the French Minister, to Mr. Seward, concerning the views entertained by the French Cabinet upon American affairs. According to certain persons who are posted upon diplomatic secrets, it would seem that some time ago the French legation received a confidential letter, stating in the clearest possible manner that the opinion of the French Cabinet was that the American civil war was interminable; that every event which has happened since the beginning of the war tended to show that the North was unable to bring back the South to submission, and that such being the case, there was but one course for Mr. Lincoln to adopt, and that was to enter into an arrangement with the Confederates. The letter further added that the Foreign Cabinets were tired of the representations made by Mr. Lincoln's Administration to European interests, and that they could not tolerate it much longer. Mr. Mercier having communicated confidentially, the contents of that letter to Mr. Seward, our Minister is said to have written a letter to Mr. Dayton, answering all the points contained in that note, with the order to make it known to the French Government.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN LOUIS NAPOLEON AND MR. SLIDELL.

It is positively asserted in political circles that in the late audience given by the Emperor of the French to Mr. Slidell, his Majesty spoke at length upon the Slavery question, and gave Mr Slidell to understand that it would be very difficult for him to recognize the Southern Confederacy unconditionally, and without reference to that institution. He said that such an act would expose his Government to the severest censure, not only at home but abroad, where France is looked upon as the friend of freedom and humanity, and the liberator of all races. In such a position and with the perils attending such a course, he should like to know beforehand whether or not the Confederate Government felt disposed to adopt some measures concerning the emancipation of the blacks in a time more or less remote, and whether or not he would communicate on the subject with the French Government.

To this demand of the French Emperor, Mr Slidell is said to have answered that he would communicate the wishes of his Majesty to his Government, and sent to that effect his private secretary, Prince de Polignac, to Richmond.

The New York *Times* of the 13th publishes the following special Washington dispatch:

GEN. CLAY TO REPORT TO GEN. BUTLER.

Washington, Friday, September 12.—Major General Cassius M. Clay is ordered to report in person to Major General Butler, at New Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The President's negro colonization scheme, which was so nearly killed in cabinet council a fortnight ago, seems to have passed the period of present danger, and is, after all, to have a chance for life. This is to a great extent due to the energy of Senator Pomeroy, who is to conduct an expedition southward this fall. He will leave in a Government steamer as near the 1st of October as possible, taking out about a hundred men of the African race, and sufficient supplies for the planting of the first colony. The point regarded most favorably now is Chiriqui, where it is believed that a suitable location can be secured; but should this not be the case, the Senator has full power to continue his explorations, continuing them to tropical countries. No region will be selected without the full consent of its Government. It is believed that the first expedition will not consist of over forty days.

THE AFFAIR AT WILLIAMSBURG.

It is reported that a squadron of rebel cavalry made a dash into Williamsburg, Va., on Wednesday, and captured Colonel Campbell, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, who was Military Governor of the town. The place was guarded by Col Campbell's regiment, who fell back under the rebel charge more rapidly than their commander cared to follow. We lost several killed and wounded, and the enemy rode off in the same haste with which they entered.

A Battle in North Carolina.

The New York *Times* of the 12th contains the following:

THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON ATTACKED BY THE REBELS—THEIR REPULSE WITH HEAVY LOSS—EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT PICKET—TWENTY MEN KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, September 10.—By the arrival of the steamer Guide, from New Bern, we learn that the rebels, 1,000 strong, attacked Washington, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst.

After a desperate fight of two hours the rebels were repulsed and pursued seven miles.

The gunboat Louisiana rendered essential service in shelling the rebels out of the strong position they had seized.

The gunboat Picket was blown up by an accidental explosion of her magazine. Captain Nichols and nineteen men were killed and six wounded.

Our loss on shore was seven killed and forty seven wounded.

Thirty rebels were killed, and thirty six taken prisoners.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, September 10.—The rebels surprised the town of Washington, N C, at daybreak on the morning of the 6th instant, but were repulsed after two hours desperate fighting, as stated in a previous dispatch.

The First Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers, under Colonel Potter, fought with the greatest bravery and most determined heroism.

Colonel Potter had a horse shot under him. Companies B and D, of the Twenty fourth Massachusetts Regiment, were in the action. None of them were killed. Several, however were wounded.

Our force engaged was only five hundred. In addition to our killed and wounded, we have four men missing.

A large number of rebels were wounded. Gen. Foster and staff went to Washington, N. C., on Sunday.

Col. Stevenson will have command of New Bern in Gen. Foster's absence.

The Third New York Volunteers arrived here last evening, and proceeded to their camp at Hampton.

Fighting in Western Virginia—Sudden Appearance of a Heavy Force of Rebels near Gauley—Retreat of Our Forces to Elk River—A Desperate Battle Progressing at Last Accounts.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Sunday, September 14.—On Wednesday a column of the enemy, about 5000 strong, said to be under command of Gen. Loring, the first notice of which was his appearance in our rear, between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on the Thirty fourth and Thirty seventh Ohio, under Col Siber, numbering 1200 men, encamped at Fayette. A desperate battle was fought, lasting till dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley during the night, having lost 180 killed and wounded.

Meantime, another column of the enemy approached Gauley Bridge on the Lewisburg road, cutting off the Forty seventh Ohio, two companies of the Ninth Virginia and one company of the Second Virginia cavalry who were at Summerville. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Under these circumstances Col. Lightburn's front, flank and rear being threatened by an overwhelming force, he was compelled to evacuate Gauley, which was successfully done on the 11th, after destroying all the Government property he was unable to bring away.

He moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Piatt on the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the whole way here. He massed his troops on the north bank of the Kanawha, but being hard pressed retreated during the night, reaching Elk river just below Charleston.

On the 12th, he made another stand on the lower bank of the Elk river, where a desperate fight ensued, lasting from morning till dark. Our forces shelled and burned Charleston, two houses only being left. The result of the fight is unknown.

Nothing has been heard of Lightburn since Saturday, at 3 P. M. Up to that time our troops were holding the ground, punishing the enemy severely.

It is understood that our forces destroyed all the salt works. Lightburn brought 600 loaded wagons safely to Elk river.

The retreat to Elk river was conducted in good order. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of Lightburn's command, as well as Point Pleasant and Gallipolis.

The militia are flocking here from this and the adjacent counties.

The enemy's force is represented at 10,000.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Monday, September 15.—No particulars of the Charleston fight have been received. All reports, however, agree that the rebels were severely handled, and repulsed with great loss. Col. Lightburn gave the citizens an hour's notice to leave the town before the place was destroyed. Lightburn's forces marched through the place in perfect order, taking the Ripley road, going towards Ravenswood, on the Ohio river, where they arrived this evening, bringing their baggage train through in safety. Steamers have been sent to his assistance. The Forty seventh Ohio, Ninth Virginia, Second Virginia Cavalry, who were cut off at Summerville, succeeded in joining Lightburn, and were in the Charleston fight.

This place is full of refugee contrabands, who came down the Kanawha in boats, most of whom are in a destitute condition. There are 600 sick and wounded soldiers here, sent from Charleston before the fight.

The enemy is supposed to be moving slowly down the Kanawha.

Gallipolis, Monday, September 15.—Col. Lightburn's advance reached Ripley, Va., at 10 o'clock last night.

Passengers on the Marietta and Cincinnati road, from the West this morning, report that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Ravenswood on the Ohio river.

Excitement in Pennsylvania.

The *Times* of the 12th says:

The greatest excitement existed in the early part of this week throughout York and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, as well as at Harrisburg and throughout the Susquehanna region and the Cleveland Valley. The farmers were sending their women and children, as well as their cattle, away, and were arming for the defense of their homes against cavalry raids.

At Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday, all places of business were closed. All the church bells and courthouse bells rang for the people to assemble for drill, at which time nearly all the able-bodied men in the town, amounting to some hundreds, assembled in the public square, formed into companies, marched to the river bank, and drilled. Men over sixty years of age fell into the ranks and drilled.

The *Times* also publishes the following dispatch:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR HENRY.

Philadelphia, Thursday, September 11.—Mayor Henry issues the following address:

Citizens of Philadelphia: At a late hour tonight the Governor of Pennsylvania has addressed to me the following dispatch:

"We have reliable information this evening that the rebel Generals have moved their entire army from Frederick to Cumberland Valley, and their destination is now Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

"We need every available man immediately. Stir up your population to-night. Form them into companies, and send us 20,000 to-morrow. No time can be lost in massing a force on the Susquehanna to defend the State and your city. Arouse every man possible, and send them here."

Governor Curtin telegraphed yesterday to Philadelphia that he wanted more troops in Harrisburg at once, not to wait for the formation of brigades or regiments, but to send them on in companies. A prompt response was made, and last evening hundreds of armed men were hurrying through the streets to the Pennsylvania railroad depot. The Governor's urgent appeal was supposed to be in consequence of the report that a great battle was proceeding south of Hagerstown.

The Force Surrendered at Harper's Ferry.

The New York *Times* of the 18th contains the following:

As soon as Jackson returned from the village, our entire force was mustered on Bolivar, preparatory to stacking arms and delivering over generally. They comprised the following:

Twelfth N. Y. Militia, from New York	600
Thirty-ninth New York	51
One Hundred and Eleventh New York—raw troops	1000
One Hundred and Fifteenth New York—raw troops	1000
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York—raw troops	976
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York—raw troops	[illegible]
Thirty-second Ohio	[illegible]
Sixtieth Ohio	[illegible]
Eighty-seventh Ohio—three months' regiment	[illegible]
Ninth Vermont	[illegible]
Sixty-fifth Illinois	[illegible]
First Maryland Home Brigade	[illegible]
Third Maryland Home Brigade	[illegible]
Fifth New York Artillery	[illegible]
Graham Battery	[illegible]
Fifteenth Indiana	[illegible]
Potts' New York Battery	[illegible]
Potts' Battery	[illegible]
Rigby's Battery	[illegible]
Officers connected with Headquarters and Army Department	[illegible]
Scattering, say	[illegible]
Sick and wounded in hospitals	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

All of the cavalry, numbering about 2000, under the command of Col Davis, cut their way out on Saturday evening, going by the road to Sharpsburg, capturing on its way Longstreet's train, and more than a hundred prisoners. They comprised the following: Eighth New York, Twelfth Illinois, Rhode Island and Maryland. They left at 9 o'clock, crossing to Maryland on the pontoon bridge. Rebel pickets fired on them as they passed by.

The artillery taken comprised the following:

Twelve 3 inch rifled guns
Six James
Six 24 pound howitzers
Four 20 pound Parrott guns
Six 12 pound guns
Four 12 pound howitzers
Two 10 inch Dahlgreens
One 50 pound Parrott
Six 6 pound guns

and several pieces of "Fremont's Guns" of but little value. Seven of the whole number were thoroughly spiked. But few horses were taken, the cavalry having secured the most of them. The Commissary Department comprised but six days rations for twelve thousand men. This embraces nearly all the Government property which was surrendered.

The New York *World* of the 19th contains the following paragraph:

Our correspondent at Frederick telegraphed on last Tuesday evening that ten thousand Union troops surrendered to the enemy at Harper's Ferry. The government censor marked out the ten and put ex in its place. On the same evening our Washington correspondent was permitted to telegraph the falsehood that only four thousand troops were captured, when in fact, as the regimental rolls show, the number that surrendered was 10,518. It is eminently disgraceful that so large an army should have surrendered in so strong a position without a desperate battle, but it is still more disgraceful that the government should endeavor to hide the great military crime by statements calculated to deceive. It is unspeakably mortifying to our pride as a people that our government is not only arbitrary and vacillating but false and untruthful.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Threatening to Shoot.—Bob Lytle, the notorious, who was understood to be undergoing another term of imprisonment for burglary, was arrested on Saturday, by officer Deignan, on the charge of being drunk, entering Mary Armstrong's house on Dryades street, and drawing a pistol on her with intent to kill her. He resisted the officer most violently all the way to the police station, and was so fierce that it became necessary to punish him with the club rather sorely.

Threatening to Kill.—The number of cases of this kind are numerous as will be seen by the following.—James Boyle was arrested at the corner of Conti and Robertson streets, charged with threatening to kill James Menthon.

Richard Kinsley was arrested on Eighth street on a similar charge towards a lad, also for disturbing the peace.

Martin Hook was arrested on Julia street on the same charge. Pantalo Carco was arrested on the charge of drawing a knife on J. McElroy, and threatening to kill him.

Seditious Language.—Archy Coleman, f m c, was arrested on Sunday night on Triton Walk street, on the charge of using seditious language.

C. L. Marshall was also arrested in the Fourth District on the charge of using seditious language, and applying disrespectful language towards General Butler.

George A. Heapul was arrested on Sunday night, on Washington street, for hurrahing for Jeff Davis.

Violation of Orders.—James Monroe, a slave of Mr. H. Foley, was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of attempting to travel on the railroad without the requisite pass from the Provost Marshal. A bag of oranges supposed to have been stolen were found in his possession.

Selling Liquor Without License.—Robert McLeay was arrested at the corner of Liberty and Calliope streets, on the charge of selling liquor without a license and of resisting the officer. Mrs McLeay was arrested at the same time on the charge of aiding and abetting him, but she was subsequently released by Col French, to appear before the Provost Court this morning.

Attempting to Pass the Lines.—Sidney Armsbury and James Whiteside were arrested in Gretna on Sunday, on the charge of attempting to pass the lines without the proper documents.

Searching Without Authority.—Jeremiah Hurley was arrested on Delord street yesterday, on the charge of assuming and demanding the right to search houses without having any authority. He is further charged with having committed an assault and battery on the officer who arrested him.

Amalgamation.—A negro and a white woman were taken to the lock up last night, on the charge of being found indulging together in drunkenness and other offensiveness *contra bonos mores*.

Interfering with an Officer.—Sergeant Chas. H. Beaton, of the Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested on Dryades street, on the charge of interfering with an officer in the execution of his duty and resisting him.

Drunk and Disturbing the Peace.—Bridget Malony for being drunk and unable to take care of herself, and of being a nuisance to her neighbors, was arrested on Saturday evening.

Richard Gannon, charged with the same offence, also with resisting an officer, was arrested on Race street.

Michael O'Malley, for a similar charge, was arrested on Camp street on Saturday night.

Mary Weber and Bridget Leonard were arrested, for being disorderly, calling watch, and disturbing the peace generally.

Mrs. McMahon was also arrested on Triton Walk street, on the charge of being drunk, fighting, and disturbing the peace.

Mrs. McCabe for being drunk and slandering Mrs. Seaman, was arrested by officer Robinson on Franklin street.

Ellen Cusack was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street for being drunk, lewd, and abandoned, and giving liquor to soldiers.

Timothy New, charged with being drunk, disturbing the peace, and breaking a show window of Elizabeth Lange, on Tchoupitoulas street, was arrested.

Deserter.—John W. Shannon was arrested on the charge of being a deserter from the Stafford Guards.

Taken to the Hospital.—Mary Darkey was taken to the Charity Hospital on Sunday, apparently in an insane condition. She was rescued from the river, in which she had attempted to drown herself, and taken before Col. French, who ordered her to be sent to the Hospital.

A sailor named James Anderson, belonging to the bark Pathfinder, was taken to the same institution, on Sunday evening, badly wounded. He was found lying on Market street by officer Bannon. Anderson, it appears, was wounded and robbed of $20 by some person or persons unknown.

A man named Samuel Caldwell was also taken to the Hospital in an insensible condition. We did not learn what was the matter with him.

Unlawful Conduct.—John Gallagher, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, was arrested on the charge of entering officer Pfaff's house, and drawing a pistol and a bayonet on him and Mrs Pfaff. This is rather a serious charge against Gallagher.

Forgery and Embezzlement.—Mary and Margaret Fitzpatrick were arrested at a late hour on Sunday night at the corner of Felicity road and Camp street, on the charge of being accessories to forgery and embezzlement.

Indecent Conduct.—A couple of negroes were arrested on Saturday for indecently exposing their persons and bathing in the river against the city ordinance.

Runaway.—Felix, a slave belonging to Mr. Chase, was arrested on the charge of being a runaway from the store ship Cono, on which he was employed as a sailor.

Cane Sword Found.—Officer Burchard reports having found a cane sword in a house at the corner of Felicity road and St Charles street, which he believes to be the property of Ben. Harrison.

Provost Court—Lieut Colonel Kinsman.—Michael Bowen was tried on the charge of stealing ninety-seven hams, the property of Mr F Delbondio. This gentleman had a consignment to him on board the steamship Saxon, comprising, among other good things, thirteen tierces of hams. By some means Bowen heard of this, and of the mark on the tierces being "Δ" in a diamond. Desiring to possess himself of some of the luxuries, he sent an order to the vessel for the delivery of some of them, by a colored drayman. Four tierces were delivered under the forged order. The robbery was soon found out, and the affair being put in the hands of officer J. J. Foley, the drayman was ferretted out. He pointed out the place on Triton Walk to which he had conveyed them for the illustrious Mike. Here the plunder was found, right as to quantity, though somewhat interfered with as to condition. Two of the tierces had been stove in, and the hams contained in them taken out and stripped of their covering. He was subsequently found to have in a similar manner procured ten boxes of lemons, consigned to Giocuria & Co. Officer Foley traced them to the house of one of Mike's paramours. Mike is a notorious old coon, but got badly trapped this time. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in Fort Jackson.

William Ames was examined on a charge of supplying liquor to soldiers. A representative of the fair sex, who, however, could scarcely be said to be fair, or fat either, although she might be more than forty, appeared as a witness to prove the charge against him. She deposed, in effect, that she had taken it upon herself to prevent the accused from committing the offence, and had followed him till she saw him go into a groggery and come out with a bottle of whisky under his arm. The way she knew it to be whisky, she said, was by approaching him in a [illegible] manner and inducing him to let her taste it. The character of her testimony led to his dismissal.

James Curley, for getting drunk, disturbing the peace, and fiercely endeavoring to get at a fleeing Teuton who had offended him and taken refuge in a coffeehouse, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.

A fruit dealer named Gregorio was sued for a freight bill of $4 00, and, after considerable, not very lucid testimony, he was ordered to pay it.

Pat Fogarty was discussed on the charge of using abusive language—but he was sent to the Parish Prison for three months for being drunk, disorderly and riotous.

Richard Gannon was fined $10. His case is elsewhere noticed.

A large number of petty cases were disposed of but would occupy a great deal more space than we feel warranted in according to them in view of their character and the well understood mode of disposing of drunkards, brawlers, &c &c.

Flood in Philadelphia—Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

Philadelphia, Friday, September 12. The heavy rains this morning caused an overflow in the Twenty first Ward, which extended to the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards, doing an immense amount of damage, some estimating the loss at $1,000,000. The flood was caused either by a defective culvert, or the overflow of a body of water which had congregated on the Lamb Tavern road and Broad street. The flow of water was very powerful, carrying trees, lumber and, in one case, even houses, with it. Its track was covered for an area of five squares is marked by complete devastation of property. The water was nine feet deep.

Bendo Drury, of [illegible] factory, sustained a loss of $10,000. Miller & Herbeck's [illegible] factory, $10,000. [illegible] $1000. The factory of Cornelius & Baker was badly damaged, also the laboratory of Wyeth & Brothers. Five persons were drowned. Considerable damage was also caused by the overflow of the Schuylkill and other streams, and many to the Water Mills.

There was great damage to property also in Frankford and by the overflowing of the creeks a number of bridges were carried away.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1862.

TOBACCO.—There was some inquiry, but we heard of [illegible]

SUGAR.—[illegible]

MOLASSES.—[illegible]

BRAN.—The sales we learn of, from first hands were at $1 30 [illegible]

OATS.—The demand is supplied at wholesale at 75c. [illegible]

CORN.—[illegible]

HAY.—There have been some sales from first hands at $32 [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

We note sales at auction [illegible]

There were numerous other sales at auction, but we could not obtain the particulars in time; we will report them to-morrow.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 29, 1862.

Arrived yesterday 10 Beeves and 10 Veals. Amount of stock on hand [illegible] Beeves and 10 Veals. Stock remaining on hand [illegible] Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 30, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Bark Geo Thomas, Bryan, New York. Master
Bark Mary C Dyer, Wallace, New York. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Schr Nathan Clifford, Shute, 28 days from Boston, to master—point.

STEAMBOATS

Empire Parish, Martin, from Bayou Goula
Iberville, Elliott, from Iberville

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamship L. A. Sykes, Hopkins, from New York
Bark Thos W House, Lane, from Boston
Bark Whistling Wind, Hardin, from New York

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Geo Thomas—92 bbls flour
NEW YORK—Per bark Mary C Dyer—109 bbls molasses 193 hhds sugar 335 bxs candy 50 bbls sugar 2000 staves

CONSIGNEES

Per steamship Potomac, from New York—Geo Ellis; Adams Express Co—Mrs J Atkinson—A S Blake—C A Carriere & co—Blake & Tower—Lorenzo & Ballentine—S B Beavans—R H Bowles—Burgess & co—J V Blaiff & co—Jacob Hacker—A Bower & co—Geo Reich—T F Carhart—R E Castendyck—F Delbondio—E Dubois—Wm Durbridge—G A Fosdick—Frost & co—Giraud & Goulet—E Gogue—J Hauche—A D Grieff & co—Grieff, Byrnes & co—J O Haas—N W Hoyt—G W Huntington—E J Hart & co—S W Huntington—C Jasbar—A Jacquet—A Koenig—B M Livermore—Lanata Bros—J Lilienthal—J Leuis—B D Moody—J H Martinstein—W W McCulloch—Thos O'Donnell—E Rochereau—E Roger & co—J F Mosback & co—F Rinkert—H A Snyder—John Twohoda—E Stapleton—H S Seward—L Bellotti—C Schumacker & co—A Schwabb—B & A Boule—Jas Taylor—J A Parnell & co—G Theurer—J B Van Horn—Allen & Venning—J Weihill—H T Vennard—J Wrist—H H Wulff—H Zuberbier—and order.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per schr Nathan Clifford—100 bxs soap 15 bbls beef 1263 sks corn 15 bbls pork 14 ckss hams 168 pkgs fish 25 bbls bread 50 bxs candles 63 bxs cheese 71 bales hay 22 chests tea 55 pkgs mdse to C T Whittier—110 bbls pork 100 bxs cheese 365 sks corn to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

BAYOU GOULA—Per steamer Empire Parish—310 hhds sugar to Brand & Landry—105 do P A Giraud & co—151 bbls molasses A Montgomery—49 do J S Wallis & co—1 do sugar G L Bright.

IBERVILLE—Per steamer Iberville—4 hhds sugar 84 bbls do 174 bbls molasses Roman, Olivier & co—17 do do 2 bbls sugar Darby & Tremoulet.

AUCTION SALES.

Choice Groceries at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday) the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 21 Fulton street, near the corner of Gravier street—

10 tierces Lewis Bagg's sugar-cured Hams,
8 hogsheads Shoulders, R. washed,
50 tierces Prime Lard, 20 in and packages,
50 half barrels Split Beans,
151 boxes Pure Starch;
60 half barrels Fulton Market Beef.
All the above articles are choice.
Terms cash. se30

Hams and Sides at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Store No. 95 Camp street—
12 hhds Bacon Sides,
18 tierces extra Hams, fine article.
Terms cash. se30

94 bbls. Choice Long Island Potatoes at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock, ex bark Pilgrim, at Post 32 First District—94 bbls choice Long Island POTATOES, in excellent order.
Terms cash. se30

Dairy. Dairy!

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 3d October, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Cost [illegible] and Dorgenois streets—
19 fine Milch Cows,
3 Horses,
2 Milk Carts,
1 Provision Cart,
1 Knife.
The good will and the utensils of the Dairy.
Terms cash. se30

Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 2d of October, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Hatch in new street, corner of [illegible] street, within a short distance of the city cars—
77 fine Milch Cows,
5 Horses,
1 Mule,
2 Milk Carts,
2 Wagons and the Utensils of the Dairy, &c.
Terms—Below $200, cash; from $200 to $400 four months; and above $400, six months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. se30

BY HASLON & McLEAN.
J. T. HASLON, Auctioneer.

WILL sell THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 19 Magazine street—
[illegible] Yellow Clarified Sugar,
[illegible] sacks Dairy Salt,
[illegible] barrels Prairie Extra Flour,
[illegible] Fulton Market Beef,
[illegible] half barrels do,
[illegible] Pig Pork,
[illegible] barrels Pilot Bread,
[illegible] tierces Rice,
[illegible] Shoulders,
[illegible] Sugar-cured Shoulders,
2 cases Chocolate,
25 cases Black Tea.
[illegible]
Bourbon Whisky in barrels, Brandy, Gin, Bitters, Starch, Candles, [illegible] Champagne, [illegible] Wine Cases of [illegible] John WAGON.
Terms at sale.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, October 2, at 11 o'clock, at their regular sale day, Furniture and merchandise at their auction mart.

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Armoirs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sideboards, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, etc.
Terms cash. se30

Flour, Flour, Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, 1st October, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the Levee, Second District, Post 17, opposite the Beef Market—
255 barrels FLOUR.
Landing ex brig Georgia, from New York.
Terms cash.

Moss. Moss.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the Shell-road side of the New Basin, opposite Simpson's Lumber Yard, and [illegible]—
[illegible] Moss.
Terms cash.

Flour. Flour.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at 59 Magazine street, for account of whom it may concern—
20 barrels FLOUR, Marietta Mills,
75 do do Hope Mills.
Terms cash.

Lard and Hams.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at No. 58 Poydras street, for account of whom it may concern—[illegible] Lard damaged per steamer [illegible]
Terms cash.

Contents of a Club Room.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, September 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 108 Common street, between St. Charles and Carondelet,
The CONTENTS of a CLUB HOUSE, consisting of French Plate Mirrors, [illegible] Silver Plated Ware, [illegible] Bedsteads, [illegible] Crockery and Glass Ware, [illegible]
Also [illegible] Monongahela Whisky, a very superior article.
Terms cash.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, U. S. ARMY, PROVOST COURT, New Orleans, Sept. 29, 1862.

Officers of regiments and other parties to actions are notified that this Court will not recognize any pleas [illegible]
By order of Lieut. Col. J. B. KINSMAN, Provost Judge.
S. F. [illegible], Clerk. sep30

Seeds! Feeds! Seeds!

RECEIVED by the last Northern steamers and from our own [illegible] of GARDEN SEEDS. They are of the best [illegible]
Also—A large assortment of Garden Seeds from the North. T. BACHELOR, [illegible]

For Sale.

Just received, per steamer Parkersburg, and to order—
100 barrels Choice POTATOES,
[illegible] ONIONS,
[illegible] Kiln Dried CORN MEAL,
VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCO,
[illegible] barrels MESS PORK,
[illegible] Sugar-cured HAMS.
For sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at 72 Camp street. O. O. BENNET.
Treasury Notes, Gold and Silver, bought and sold.

Harness, Harness.

A FEW SETS OF CARRIAGE, ROCKAWAY AND LIGHT WAGON HARNESS.
For sale cheap, at 72 Camp street. O. O. BENNET.

Provisions! Provisions!!

FLOUR, choice brands of extra and superfine;
100 dozen Brooms;
25 casks McKeehan & Evans prime clear Sides;
100 half barrels choice Family Beef;
50 barrels choice Packet Beef;
200 tin pails prime Lard;
125 barrels Potatoes;
200 boxes Oswego and Duryea's Starch;
100 barrels Onions;
100 boxes English Dairy Cheese;
100 boxes Duryea's Maizena;
50 tierces extra sugar cured Hams;
5 boxes Ground Coffee, pure.
For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Louisiana State Bank,

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 30th instant, the business of the Louisiana State Branch Bank, in Camp street, will be transferred to the mother Bank, corner of Royal and Conti streets.
By order of the Board.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

Merchandise and Furniture Sales.

REGULAR Sale Days for Merchandise and Furniture, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.
Outdoor Sales attended to as usual.

Recorder of Births and Deaths.

THE office of the Recorder of Births and Deaths has been removed to No. 19 St. Anthony Square, behind the St. Louis Cathedral. All persons who have heretofore failed to register, are requested to do so without delay, otherwise they will be prosecuted, according to law, before the Deputy Provost Marshal Judge.
F. M. CROZAT, Recorder of Births and Deaths.

For the Coast.

THE steamer TIME AND TIDE, Taylor master, for the Coast up or down, according to order for sugar.

Havana Cigars.

JUST received, a splendid lot of the finest Havana brands, such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Ingenuidad, Perfeccion, La Criolla, Liverpool and Nueva Empress, Londres, Brevas, Media Regalia, Conchas, Elegantes and Premiados.
Also—Cigarettes, of the Honradez brand, and Cigar-ette Paper. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, September 25, 1862.

BY order of General G. F. Shepley, Military Governor, Collectors of Taxes, Sheriffs, Auctioneers, and other holders of the public money, will, within three days from the date hereof, make their returns, as required by law, to the undersigned, Auditor of Public Accounts. SAM. H. TORREY.

For Bordeaux.

THE fast sailing brig J. H. RHOADES, Rogers, master, having her entire cargo engaged, will sail early next week for above port. She can accommodate several cabin passengers, on application to CHARLES A. SIEG, 55 New Levee street, between Natchez and Poydras.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LOST—A BLACK COW, with white spots under her belly, on the right side; about five years old; branded J. D. on the left, turned upside down.
The above reward will be paid to any person returning said cow to SAMUEL STEWART, No. 178 Magazine street.

To Rent

A STORE on Canal street, No. 161.
A Store and Residence corner Dumaine and Royal streets, now occupied by Blanchard & Outlet; possession given on the 1st of October.
A Store and Residence, corner St. Philip and Dauphine streets.
A Store on St. Philip street, near Dauphine, with two rooms up stairs.
Two Stores or Offices under the Conti Hotel.
Two Houses, four rooms each, on Dumaine street, Nos. 251 and 253.
A Residence near Esplanade street, corner Treme and Barrack streets, with six fine rooms, and a kitchen having four rooms.
A Residence, having four rooms and double kitchen, on Frenchmen street, between Grandchildren and Moralles streets.
Apply to C. TIBLIER, Chartres st., No. 45.

For Sale or for Rent, with or without all the Furniture.

THE splendid three story BRICK RESIDENCE, with four Verandahs situated on the northwest corner of Bourbon and St. Philip streets, having very desirable accommodations for a large family, with two parlors, one dining-room, eight bed-rooms, bathing room complete, six servants' rooms, kitchen with cooking range, washing and ironing room, store room, carriage house, stable with feed in a loft, room, gas fixtures complete throughout all the premises, and also a lot adjoining the house and fronting on Bourbon street, with a cistern of seven thousand gallons supplying the house throughout. Possession of all the above property can be given immediately.
For the terms and conditions, which will be very moderate, please to apply on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., or at 3 o'clock P. M.

Coffee-House for Sale.

FOR SALE, at private sale, the Coffee-House known as the "Live Oak Coffee-House," (Cafe des Chênes Verts) on the Metairie Road, opposite the City Park, together with all the improvements thereon. For terms, apply on the premises.

Notice of Copartnership.

ON the 15th instant, I have associated Mr. LOUIS PHILIPPE to my Dry Goods business. P. MAGOU.

The same business will be carried on as heretofore by the undersigned under the style of P. MAGOU & CO. on Poydras street, No. 171, corner Baronne.
PIERRE MAGOU,
LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PAUL JUGE & FASSY has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Paul Juge Fils will attend to the liquidation. PAUL JUGE & FASSY.
New Orleans, September 1, 1862.

Notice.

WE have this day established at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, a Commission House for the sale of Provisions, such as Flour, Hams, Pork, &c.
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
New Orleans, 20th August, 1862.

Notice.

STORAGE can be had in the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Nos. 72 and 74 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to E. J. HART & CO.

Public Schools, Second District.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Books or other property in their possession belonging to the Public Schools of the Second District, are hereby notified to return the same immediately at the Secretary's office at the Library Room, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets.

Lost.

A BASKET containing some wearing apparel, such as shirts, pantaloons, sheets, blankets. Said basket was lost yesterday (27th instant) going from the steamship landing, foot of St. Joseph street, to St. Philip street, No. 72. A reward proportioned to the value of said articles will be paid for the delivery of the same at No. 72 St. Philip street.

Wanted.

A YOUNG Person desires to obtain a situation in a family residing in the city or country. She is capable of instructing children in the usual course of English, and will attend to the moral and religious as well as the literary culture of those committed to her care. She is also an excellent seamstress. Only a moderate recompense expected. The most satisfactory references given. Please address C. O. at the office of this paper.

To Draymen.

THE Drayman or Carman, employed in removing yesterday evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the cigars and tobacco from the store No. 37 Front Levee street, is earnestly requested to call at my office.
If the drayman or carman is an honest man, he will promptly comply with my demand.
EDMOND MEUNIER, Attorney at Law, No. 37 Exchange Alley.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Agent,)
41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive goods on consignment, and will give their prompt attention to in and outdoor sales.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL by [illegible] VALENTINE & CO., [illegible] street.

For Sale.

100 BARRELS LION BREWERY EXTRA QUALITY **Lager Beer,**
WILLIAM J. REID, [illegible] Magazine street.

Exchange.

EXCHANGE on LONDON and NEW YORK for sale, in sums to suit purchasers by WILLIAM J. REID, [illegible] Magazine street.

Office of the City Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16th, 1862.

NOTICE.—The time for the payment of City Taxes [illegible]
By order of the Bureau of Finance. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer.

Post Office Notice.

HAVING fitted up, in connection with the Ladies' department of this office, FIVE HUNDRED PRIVATE Boxes for the better accommodation of the Ladies of New Orleans, I will rent them, and after the 1st of October next, those boxes will be ready for rent at the rate of two dollars per year, payable quarterly in advance, or fifty cents per quarter. Application for boxes should be made to the clerk of the female department.
JOHN M. G. PARKER, Acting Postmaster.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$281,123 21
To wit:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$180,[illegible]	
on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
on River Risks	[illegible]	
		$281,123 21
Less Premiums on Risks outstanding on Nov. 30, 1861	$42,[illegible]	
For Returned Premiums	2,921 70	
		45,579 70
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$235,543 56
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$100,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	7,[illegible] 77	
On River Risks	5,792 13	
	$125,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	8,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,[illegible]	
		$137,[illegible] 78
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.		28,[illegible] 47
		$166,[illegible] 25
Net profits, 30th November, 1861		$69,167 31
Net earned premiums		$235,543 56
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		24,808 22
Amount participating in profits		$210,735 34

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$64,771 14
Due for Premiums in course of collection	39,619 00
Invested in mortgage security	29,850 00
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks	54,075 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	53,[illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds	55,000 00
Invested in Railroad Bonds	21,511
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	7,910 [illegible]
Cash on hand	28,446 60
Total amount of Assets	$327,977 60

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omar Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of December, 1861.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest tax of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.

Geo W. West, Vice-President.
Omer Gaillard, B. F. Hual,
Jas. A. White, M. Musson,
Douglas West, Martin Gordon, Jr.,
B. Jamison, Numa Augustin,
Ar. Miltenberger, Cesaire Olivier,
J. Bates, A. Bohn.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.

111..........CANAL STREET..........111

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..........$411,[illegible]

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger, J. H. Gribble,
A. Rochereau, P. O. Nobion,
M. M. Wright, A. Reichard,
E. Millaudon, G. Sabatier,
O. Leuve, S. M. Darby,
J. M. Bastalde, J. Tuyes.

This company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the losses and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premiums.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Star Mutual Insurance Company,

No. 14 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

—DIRECTORS—

P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Walt, do. Jno. Walt & Co.
G. W. Logan, do. Logan, Boulat & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot, do. Elliot & McKeever.
F. Lailing, do. Mummy, Lailing & Co.
E. Duplantier, do. Roman & Kernion.
Loyd R. Coleman, do. Coleman, Britton & Withers.
W. Quentell, do. Wm. Frahn & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne, do.
Chs. A. Castillo, do. W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Fuentes, do. S. Oser & Co.
EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines for the first insertion, and half that rate for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each and every insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid. Unless at the option of the publishers.

For Sale.

NOW landing per steamship Marion from New York—
50 barrels Mess Pork,
100 do Prime do,
200 kegs Leaf Lard,
150 barrels Extra fancy brand Flour,
50 half barrels Fulton Market Beef,
400 barrels Potatoes,
20 cases Extra Sugar-cured Hams,
100 boxes English Dairy Cheese,
75 [illegible] English extra quality Dairy Cheese,
200 do Oswego Starch,
100 dozen best Corn Brooms,
100 reams heavy Paper, large size,
[illegible]
WILLIAM J. REID, [illegible] Magazine street.

Family Provisions.

JUST received from New York per steamship Roanoke—
[illegible] boxes superior Golden Syrup,
[illegible] do Imperial Green Tea,
10 tons superior Gruyere Cheese,
20 half barrels choice Lard,
20 boxes Pearl Starch,
20 do Soap Candles,
20 do Extra Family Soap,
10 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
20 do English Dairy do,
5 do Corn Starch,
25 bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
40 buckets No. 1 do very choice,
50 bbls superior Codfish,
1 bbl pickled salmon,
20 bbls Mess Pork,
15 do do do clear,
10 half bbls superior Fulton Market Beef,
20 quarter do do do,
[illegible] boxes Breakfast Bacon,
[illegible] Sugar-cured Hams,
12 do do Tongues.
For sale by FABRES & NORMAN, Royal st., No. [illegible]

SUNDRIES.—[illegible]
[illegible] boxes Codfish,
[illegible] Herrings,
500 bbls Flour, 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
[illegible]
300 boxes Soap, [illegible]
[illegible] Candles, various [illegible]
[illegible] Brooms,
100 bbls Mess Pork,
[illegible] Rump Pork,
500 boxes Starch, various brands,
[illegible] gross Matches, best brands,
150 bbls Dried Apples,
25 sacks Pepper,
2 bales Nutmegs.
500 bbls Flour, various brands.
FRED AVET.

500 oz. Quinine,
600 Morphine,
250 Tannin,
2500 lbs. Chloroform,
200 Opium,
500 Calomel,
100 Iodide Potass,
150 boxes Castile Soap,
Muriatic Acid, Hops, &c.
Just received. For sale [illegible]
B. A. ABRAHAM, Druggist, [illegible] Camp street.

Hostetter's Bitters.

BLACK HEARTED DECEPTION.

THE WORLD knows HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a preparation [illegible]
[illegible]
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
E. J. HART & CO.,
J. TUFFER,
NORTON & MALA[illegible],
J. MORGAN & [illegible],
G. N. MORISON & [illegible],
JOHN T. MOO[illegible],
JOSEPH MAL[illegible],
SCOVIL & ME[illegible],
JAMES SYME[illegible],
THOMPSON & BARNES.

E. R. WAGENER,

No. 15 Camp street, between the offices of the Picayune and National Advocate,

Bookbinder and Stationer,

HAVING purchased [illegible]

RICHARD J. EVANS,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,

New Orleans, La.

DESIGNS [illegible] furnished. GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS with due regard [illegible]

Sausages.

LANDING ex steamship Matanzas—7 boxes SAUSAGES, for sale low by J. A. L. TIBBINS, [illegible]

Coffee! Coffee!

96 BAGS superior Havana and Laguayra Coffee. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Just Arrived,

COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, TINWARE.

A FULL assortment, such as Chafers, Bathing Tubs, Bath Boxes, Dressing Cases, Lamp Feeders, Funnels, Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. For sale by CHARLES LOEFFLER, [illegible]

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved consignments to our friends, Messrs [illegible] New York, by WILLIAM J. REID, [illegible] Magazine street.

Change.

CHANGE on [illegible] OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made. CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of EMINENT AMERICANS, for albums. Our assortment of this is beyond that of any other house.
Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York. Manufacturer of Photographic Materials.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
4 o'clock A. M. Horse Car.		5½ o'clock A. M. Steam Train.	
6½		7	
7½		8½	
9		9½	
10½		11	
12 M.		1 P. M.	
2 P. M.		2½	
3		3½	
4		4½	
5		5½	
6		6½	
7		7½	
8		8½	
9		10 Horse Car.	

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

F. A. MADER,

Professor of Modern Languages and Mathematics,

HAVING made private tuition his specialty, offers his services to the heads of families and of private schools.

For terms apply at No. 861 Bagatelle street, (continuation of Rampart street,) between Greatmen and Craps streets.

REFERENCES

Messrs. S. F. Gesahare, E. F. Moton, E. [illegible] Nodal, P. E. Mader, J. W. Mader, O. De Armas, J. J. Wickes, Dr. Castrelle.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

159 Carondelet street,

MISS S. S. HULL, Principal.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of the above named Institute, will commence on the 1st of September, 1862, when the course of study, embracing all the various branches comprised in the Elementary and Higher Departments of a complete English and French education, will be resumed under the direction of able and competent teachers.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company,

No. 538 Broadway, New York.

WITH GREATLY IMPROVED MACHINES and reduced prices, we renew our invitation to the citizens of New Orleans to call and examine, or send for a circular, which, with new price lists and samples of work, will be sent by mail free. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or money refunded.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE Company notify the public that notwithstanding the conviction and punishment of several offenders, there are still numerous counterfeiters of their tickets in circulation; and this Company caution the public from receiving them.

The Company again offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of counterfeiters and circulators of forged tickets; the reward of one hundred dollars and no more to be paid to the informer in each case, whether the prosecution include only one person or several accomplices.
J. S. SLAWSON, President.

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 203 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Opposite French Vegetable Market, And are again in full operation.