New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8.

Auction Sales this Day.

By F. Fernandez, at the corner of Dauphin and St. Louis streets — Mahogany Furniture, Carpets, Chinaware, etc.

By the Sheriff this day at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets—medical and miscellaneous books.

By Montgomery & Bros, this day at 11 o'clock, at P st No. 20, Second District, the cargo of schooner T. C. Acton.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of medical and miscellaneous books, &c, will be continued to-day at 10½ o'clock, A. M, at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets.

ELEGANT FURNITURE. — This day, at 10 o'clock A. M., Francis Fernandez—Rene Gutierez, auctioneer, will sell at auction, at the corner of Dauphin and St Louis streets, (upstairs) elegant mahogany furniture, such as bedsteads, armoirs, toilet bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, mattresses, bars, curtains, woolen carpets, crockery ware, kitchen utensils, stoves, etc. See advertisement.

We are obliged to those enterprising and efficient news dealers, Cole, Saunders & Co., on Camp street, for highly esteemed Western and Northern favors, including the latest dates from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York, together with the latest New York illustrated papers brought by way of the river.

We observe with pleasure among the names of authors whose works have been published in the *Hospital Gazette*, of Paris, that of Dr. Formento, Jr, of this city. We have heretofore had occasion to refer favorably to the professional talents of this young physician, and we are pleased to see his merits appreciated by one of the most respectable medical journals of Europe.

Admiral Buchanan.

Admiral Buchanan, who was captured, with the loss of a leg, in the recent naval engagement near Mobile, commenced his career as a naval officer by entering the United States navy in 1815 from the State of Maryland, of which, we believe, he was a native. In the first year of the present war he joined his fortunes with those of the seceding States, and was not long afterwards put in command of the Virginia, formerly the United States frigate Merrimac.

Hence, his name became associated with the first trial ever known to have been made with an iron clad vessel of war in actual combat, and also the first occasion on which, in modern warfare, the "ram principle" was applied in the attack upon a hostile ship. We allude, of course, to the destruction of the Congress and the Cumberland by the Virginia, and the subsequent drawn battle between that vessel and the Monitor.

The Henry Ames Sunk.

We learn by the arrival of the steamer Sultana, from St. Louis, that the steamer Henry Ames, Captain Crawford, from St. Louis, for this port, struck a snag on the afternoon of the 30th, at Able's Tow Head, about five miles above Cairo, and sunk into deep water. The boat will prove a total loss, the greater portion of her cargo was for the Government, her deck load was principally beef cattle, tobacco, &c. The cotton were all saved, and a part of them were brought down by the Sultana the tobacco and some other portion of her cargo will be saved in a damaged state.

The passengers with their baggage were all saved, not a single life lost. The Olive Branch at last accounts was laying alongside, saving what freight she could. Many of her passengers arrived this morning on the Sultana.

We learn from the Officers of the steamer Scotia that on Friday last, at 5 P. M., about 6 miles above Baton Rouge, was fired into by a large number of guerrillas. Several balls passed through the pilot house, cabin and kitchen, without injuring any one on board.

Two Days Later via the River.

Another Incursion into Maryland — The Pennsylvania Border Crossed. Chambersburg Captured and Partially Burned. The Invaders said to be Driven Out by General Averill — Reported Raid of Breckinridge towards Wheeling and the Kanawha Valley — Movements of General Grant North of James River and About the Appomattox. Capturing Four Guns and taking a Position Near the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

THE SITUATION AT CHARLESTON

EUROPEAN AND OTHER NEWS

Financial and Commercial — Gold 255 on the 30th, on the 29th 251½.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Sultana from St. Louis, we are placed in possession of the latest Western papers containing Northern dates up to the 30th ult., inclusive.

[Special to the Baltimore American.]

The Situation in the Shenandoah Valley and on the Maryland Border.

Harrisburg, Pa, July 29.—The rebels have crossed and recrossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, and have again crossed, or were crossing yesterday and last evening. They were in force, and said to be 10,000 strong. At Hancock they were also crossing, and fears are expressed that they may get to Bedford Springs, where Governor Curtin now is.

Baltimore, July 29.—Harper's Ferry is once again in its varied experience during this war the scene of active military operations. This much I may say without imparting any information to the enemy, for by the time this goes into print they will know that before Maryland can be invaded again, the question is to be decided who shall be master in the valley of the Shenandoah. Without touching on contraband news by any reference to the troops which on our side are to be employed in settling this problem, their numbers, commanders, etc., I may say that the military authorities have pushed forward their counter movements against the schemes of the enemy with an unusual degree of vigor, sagacity and secrecy.

If the rebel force lingers any where near Winchester a battle is among the probabilities within the next few days. If fought at all it will be fought under circumstances that ought, and I believe will give us success. It will not be a fight in which a portion of our forces are exposed to their whole strength. There will be no whipping us this time by detail.

The enemy may be sufficiently in need of the crops of the Valley to make it an imperative necessity that they should fight for them. It is undoubtedly the fact that these crops have furnished to a very considerable extent the subsistence for the army at Richmond. The question as to who is the master in the Valley is once more to be tested.

There is nothing important from up the river. The rebels withdrew their pickets from opposite Williamsport on Wednesday night, and yesterday Kelly reoccupied Martinsburg.

Telegraphic communication with that point has not been re-established, … the condition of the road and bridge at Opequon is not known. The bridge at Rock Creek, beyond Martinsburg, is reported to have been destroyed.

A train crossed the bridge into Harper's Ferry yesterday for the first time since the late rebel occupation of that place.

New York, July 29.—The *World's* dispatch states:

The Government is advised that skirmishing occurred at Sheperdstown or Falling Waters, the enemy evidently reconnoitering before attempting to cross.

The banks at Frederick are closed, the citizens leaving and the Government stores are removed.

The *World's* special, dated Frederick, Md, 28th says: The latest news from the enemy is of a character not to excite apprehension. The enemy has fallen back from the river front, and ceased efforts of a threatening nature. Preparations ample for their reception in any force they are likely to bring across, have been made. Further I am not permitted to say.

The shooting of Colonel Mulligan is known to be true.

The *Herald's* Fredericksburg dispatch says: The enemy advanced northward of his lines, extending from Williamsport to Sheperdstown. Our forces are closely watching the rebels, and complete arrangements are perfected to confront any hostile operations.

A Monocacy dispatch to the *Herald* states that rebel prisoners insist that Lee is with the rebel force intending to invade Pennsylvania.

A Baltimore dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says: The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg, and their present whereabouts is a mystery.

Gen. Kelly is at Cumberland and Averill at Hagerstown.

The Late Fight near Winchester.

The fight near Winchester occurred on Sunday, about one o'clock, three or four miles beyond the town. After skirmishing an hour or so, the rebels made an attack on our cavalry forces, parting and letting them through. The infantry were posted in order behind a stone fence, and fought fiercely, but superior numbers enabled the enemy to outflank us on the right, and Gen. Crook, who commanded that wing, sent word to Col. Hays, having command of the left wing, that such was the case, in time to allow him to fall back before they struck the left in force. After retiring a short distance, our forces were rallied in the face of the enemy, drawn up in line, and fought the rebels with unflinching courage till evening, but the disparity of numbers against them was too great to admit of a chance for success, and the Federals at length retreated to Winchester, pursued by the rebels.

Estimate of the Forces Threatening Maryland and Pennsylvania. Their Intentions, &c.

Washington, July 29.—A cavalryman arrived in town this morning from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, which place he left yesterday afternoon. He confirms the report that the rebels have disappeared from the bank of the Potomac between the Ferry and Martinsburg, but says that cavalry scouts who came in just before he left, reported that the rebels were in large force, said to number 40,000, including a reinforcement of 15,000 or 20,000, which they have received recently. They are a short distance beyond Martinsburg, moving eastward.

A few of Mosby's gang, who crossed at Edward's Ferry, report that all the rebel troops that could be spared from Richmond have been sent to Early, and his force numbers 50,000.

Harper's Ferry, July 29.—The *Tribune's* special says: It is barely possible the rebels will try the desperate expedient of making another dash on Washington. It is impossible, therefore, to predict further movements. A collision may occur before to-morrow morning. In spite of all that can be learned from scouts, deserters and citizens, the number of the enemy and the composition of the forces are still matters of speculation.

Washington, July 29.—No uneasiness whatever is felt by the Government in relation to affairs in Pennsylvania, and the preparations made to stop them with the enrolled militia of that State, are ample to give the invaders a severe punishment. A rebel spy was captured last night on Fourteenth street. He was hired at three times [illegible].

Latest about the Invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Philadelphia, July 30.—Excitement is great here over the news of the capture of Chambersburg and the invasion of the State. The vicinity of newspaper offices is crowded by citizens anxious for some details, which are momentarily expected from Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, July 30.—A conversation with a gentleman attached to one of the newspapers at Chambersburg, who left there at 8 o'clock this morning, reveals the following facts:

The people of Chambersburg received information yesterday of the approach of the rebels. The mercantile and business men at once commenced packing up their stocks, and before 10 o'clock in the evening the most of it was sent far beyond the reach of the rebels.

Harrisburg, July 30.—Most positive information has been received that Gen. Averill has driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and is following them west towards Loudon. The best part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3000 people rendered houseless. It is stated on the authority of rebel prisoners, that General Breckenridge is making a raid towards Wheeling, or about to return by the Canawha Valley. It seems by the statement of these prisoners, that it is the intention of Gen Longstreet to threaten Washington, while Breckenridge makes the raid. In the meantime Gen. Early is to hold the Shenandoah Valley.

At three o'clock this morning a rebel force of 500 mounted men reached Chambersburg and encamped on the fair ground.

This force was met a short distance from Mercersburg by a small party of troops from Carlisle Barracks, who opposed their advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw on account of the overwhelming numbers of the invaders.

The disposition of the rebel forces as they crossed the Potomac is described by our informant as follows:

One party via Mercersburg, another by Waynesboro, and one through Greencastle. Gen. Averill is reported as having engaged their centre, and is said to be falling back on Chambersburg, and [illegible] position must be perilous, and he is likely to be surrounded at any moment, should the rebels leave Chambersburg to meet him, and those moving from Waynesboro [illegible] the assault.

The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad has been removed to this point. A large number of citizens [illegible] the stock [illegible].

It is reported that the rebels have burned the Court-House, Town Hall and the residence of Col. McClure at Chambersburg.

Various estimates [illegible] the number of the invading rebels have been made, the lowest putting them at [illegible].

At four o'clock they had made no advance [illegible] Chambersburg [illegible].

Should the rebels advance on Shippensburg the movement would develop their apparent intention to make demonstrations [illegible] Harrisburg.

New York, July 30.—The *Post's* Washington special [illegible] Martinsburg [illegible] McCausland's [illegible] Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, July 30.—Information received [illegible] Mosby [illegible] crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry [illegible].

Authorities think [illegible] Sandy Hook and Frederick.

[illegible] July 30.—The telegraph [illegible] Frederick. The rebels under Mosby are supposed to have cut the wires between Monocacy and Point of Rocks. There is little doubt that these raiders in force are now operating on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near the Point of Rocks.

The damage to the telegraph by guerrillas has been repaired, and the line is again working to Harper's Ferry. The force which did the damage was some two or three hundred of Mosby's men who made their appearance near Adamstown, a few miles west of the Monocacy.

So far as we have been able to learn, no damage has been done to the railroad. It is believed here that the force of rebels reported in Pennsylvania will be found to be small, and that they will confine themselves to plundering, and avoid a conflict, if possible, with our forces.

Operations on James River and Before Petersburg.

Bermuda Hundred, Tuesday, July 26.—Important movements are in progress from here. This morning, while our troops were crossing the James River on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked our men suddenly. An engagement ensued, and the rebels were finally driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel works, carrying them and capturing four guns, which were marked "captured from Yankees at Drury's Bluff." No doubt they were those captured from Captain Belger's battery May 16th. We also took many prisoners.

The rebels were finally driven from their position and far beyond the woods.

The gunboats rendered valuable assistance in covering the landing of our men.

New York, Friday, July 29.—The *Tribune's* City Point correspondent, dated on the morning of the 28th, says: I think I am safe in saying that the ball is opening. There was heavy cannonading and musketry firing all along the lines this morning, particularly in Butler's department, on both sides of the James river. A strong pressure was made on Butler's line yesterday and the pressure is being returned this morning. Heavy movements of our entire army corps last night witnessed an enthusiasm among the troops, and the army is in magnificent condition.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Washington, July 29.—Advices from the army to-day state that the enemy came down on the north bank of the James river on Wednesday one division strong for the purpose of destroying supplies, pontoon trains, etc. Grant ascertained the nature of the movement in time, and Barlow's division, of Hancock's corps, crossed the river, and after a spirited fight succeeded in driving the rebels back some two miles, recapturing four 12 pound Parrott guns that had been taken from Butler at Drury's Bluff some time since. The enemy entrenched his position after falling back, and it is thought another engagement must ensue. While this engagement was progressing, a column of troops crossed the Appomattox, and forming a junction with Gen. Butler, advanced to a point near the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, which is so threatened as to intercept communication between those two cities.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Washington, July 30.—Passengers by the mailboat report that on Thursday afternoon the rebels in front of Petersburg opened a fire on our forces from their batteries. The batteries on our side replied, and soon silenced those of the rebels.

Our mortars opened fire upon the city, and continued to throw shells into it until a late hour at night.

Several houses were set on fire, which must have caused no little consternation in Petersburg, as the alarm bells could be heard ringing in animated style.

Affairs before Charleston.

New York, July 30.—The Palmetto *Herald* of the 21st states that Admiral Dahlgren had left for Charleston Harbor. Fort Sumter is undergoing another destructive bombardment from our batteries and fleet. The firing was very slow but accurate, and serious damage resulted to the strongest portion of the fort.

The fire on Charleston was also kept up. The work of erecting residences for rebel prisoners on Morris Island progressed, though the rebels annoy the workmen to the extent of their ability, by shelling the buildings.

A Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

The rebel Generals and field officers who arrived here to be placed under rebel fire, as a retaliatory measure, are now quartered on the brig Dragoon, under the guns of the Wabash, in Port Royal Harbor. Five houses have been constructed for them to dwell in, at the extreme front of Morris Island, at Cumming's Point. They have been sent up there, and the rebel officers will soon be put in occupancy of them, unless Gen. Jones backs down. The residences will be judiciously distributed about the Point, and in all respects except the inconvenience of exploding shells, these five domicil communities will be made as comfortable as possible. They are enjoying themselves very well for prisoners now. Whist is an occasional amusement, and it is intimated that some of the gentlemen are not ignorant of poker. They have plenty of light and heavy reading, the newspapers, and all the luxuries they wish to purchase of the sutlers.

Rosecrans Calling for Volunteers.

St. Louis, July 29 — General Rosecrans, by authority from the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months volunteers for the protection of the State against guerrillas or invasion. In the same connection, Governor Hall issues a proclamation, stating the emergency to be great, and urging the people to fill these regiments at once.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and the "Sons of Liberty."

Indianapolis, July 29 — Gov. Morton has authorized the publication of an official report made to him last June, by Gen. Carrington, the Military Commandant of this district, containing a full exposition of a secret political order antagonistic to the Government, called "Sons of Liberty," of which H. H. Dodd is Grand Commander of the State. Horace Heffren, Deputy Commander, and W. M. Harrison, Secretary. The officers of the United States are C. L. Vallandigham, Supreme Grand Commander. Holloway, Deputy; and Dr. Massey, Secretary. W. A. Bowles, L. P. Milligan, Andrew Humphrey and John C. Walker are Major Generals for Indiana.

General McPherson.

General McPherson was engaged to be married to a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Baltimore. The dispatch announcing his death, by accident, fell into her hands on the arrival. It was addressed to her mother, who, not being able to see well without her glasses passed it to her daughter, who instantly fainted upon its perusal.

Intelligence of the death of Gen. McPherson was telegraphed to Gen Grant on Sunday. The war-worn hero, after listening the reading of the dispatch, retired to his tent, weeping like a child, and with tears streaming down his bronzed cheeks, declared that the country had lost its ablest soldier, and his best friend.—*Army Letter.*

Sandusky, July 20 — The funeral of Major General McPherson at Clyde to-day, was very largely attended, and the ceremonies very impressive. Among the mourners were the mother, grandmother, two brothers, two sisters, and other relatives of deceased. The number present estimated at from 8000 to 10,000.

Gen. McPherson's Successor.

Cincinnati, July 28.—Private advices from General McPherson's Headquarters announce the assignment of General O. O. Howard to the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, a position made vacant by the recent death of Gen McPherson.

The Question of Mediation in England—Lord Palmerston's Interview with Mr Mason.

[From the London Times, July [illegible]]

An influential deputation from the Society for Obtaining the Cessation of Hostilities in America, waited on the Premier yesterday, for the purpose of urging her Majesty's Government to take steps to bring about peace between the belligerents.

Mr. Marsh, M. P., wished to call his lordship's attention to the fact that the opinion [illegible] attempt at mediation would [illegible] good results was not confined to England [illegible] party of the North, and by the [illegible] European continent.

Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P., said he [illegible] deputation entirely on principles of humanity and without the slightest bias towards either of the belligerents. [illegible] a nation forced to submit to a government which they detested.

The Rev. W. W. Malet said that his experience, gained from a visit both to the Federal and Confederate States during the war, and from intercourse with all classes of persons both in the North and the South, was that there was a general weariness of the war [illegible] peace.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said that the facts were abundantly clear, viz: that the war was cruelly destructive to the Americans themselves and the inconvenience caused by it to other nations was excessive. The question [illegible] whether the Government had any rational ground for supposing that the Federal Government would listen to [illegible] at the present moment. [illegible]

[illegible] (Laughter). He was not afraid [illegible] but he feared that [illegible] would only have the effect of exasperating the North, and making it more bitter [illegible]. The Government was bound to judge, from all accounts that reached them, that this was not the moment at which any mediatory proposals could be usefully made. Each party was equally confident of ultimate success and the North especially [illegible] interference. If, however, at any time [illegible] reasonable ground could be shown for [illegible] that friendly suggestions would be listened to, her Majesty's Government would [illegible] result as that of terminating this [illegible] war.

Admiral Anson, the chairman of the [illegible], having thanked the noble lord [illegible], the deputation withdrew.

[Paris Letter [illegible]]

On Thursday last Mr. Mason had an interview, by special appointment, with Lord Palmerston. The primary [illegible] in reference to Mr. Lindsay's [illegible] in America which was to come on [illegible] night. Mr. Mason was perfectly [illegible] his reception and the explanations of the Premier. Lord Palmerston said [illegible] would be injudicious to press forward Mr Lindsay's motion at the [illegible]. In arriving at this conclusion [illegible] by the position in America, but by the [illegible] of affairs at home. The session was nearly over and the American question was too important to be dragged in at the fag end. Besides, after the late fight, party feeling was very much excited, and it would be a pity to incur any risk of making American affairs a party question. At present all parties, except a section of the Radicals, were agreed that the recognition of the South must come soon, and the sooner the better. His lordship very promptly stated his own views. He would not discuss the point whether or not the division of the Union was for the good of England, but confined his remarks to the actual situation. He entirely concurred with Mr. Mason that the South could not be conquered, and that she had done enough to vindicate her title to recognition. But it was necessary for this country to move slowly and cautiously. The Government could not act unless supported by popular sentiment, and that sentiment was now in favor of recognizing the independence of the South. His lordship could not make any distinct pledge, because as a member of the Cabinet it would not be proper for him to do so, but he might say that, unless other reasons for the postponement of the motion of Mr. Lindsay was this—that when it was brought forward later, there was, to say the least, a very strong probability that the Government would be in a position to support the motion.

Such is, I believe, a fair resume of what took place, and it calls for no comment from me. I may, however, observe that it is possible that recognition may be directly proposed by the Government, and it will be, if the Emperor Napoleon desires it.

New York Financial.

New York, July 29 — Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange selling at 274 to 275 for currency.

Gold a little firmer, opening at 251 advancing to 255¾, declining to 251, and closing at 251½.

Cotton a shade firmer, at 162 for middling uplands.

New York, July 30 — Gold rallied during the evening on the strength of the reports concerning the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, and reached \$2.58. It fell again to \$2.5[illegible].

The *Express* says Mr Cisco will retire from the Sub-Treasury on Monday, and Mr Jacob Russell will probably succeed him temporarily.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, July 29, P. M.—Flour lower, super sold at \$8.50, and, extra at \$8.75, but these rates are accepted reluctantly.

Wheat firm, and red advanced to \$1.85. Oats are held at 87c. Corn unchanged. Rye dull at \$1.45.

Whisky firmer at \$1.70, and 1000 bbls sold in the morning at \$1.75, but the market price was \$1.70.

Provisions—Nothing doing.

Groceries dull.

St. Louis, July 29, P. M.—Tobacco—The market was decidedly heavy to-day—lugs ruling a fraction lower. The range of quotations, however, show very little change.

Flour—The market was inactive but firm for lower brands, while the finer grades are almost entirely neglected. The reported sales were 15 and 50 bbls super at \$8, 80 do single extra at \$9.75, 66 do do at \$9.75, inspected, double head lined and delivered, 50 do choice country double extra at \$11, and 100 sks at \$4.50, sacks extra.

Lard—Sale of 28 tcs manufacturing at 17c.

Butter—Sale of 12 kegs at 15c. and 7 do at 37c per pound.

Whisky—The market to-day was better, though the inquiry was not brisk, and sales were made of 172 bbls, in total at \$1.72 per gallon.

Additional Particulars of the Recent Land and Naval Operations Against Mobile.

[From Sunday morning's Era.]

NEWS BY THE GLASGOW.

The arrival of the Government steamer Glasgow, Captain Hoffman, placed us in possession of later news from Admiral Farragut than was received per steamer Clyde.

The Glasgow left the scene of action at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and arrived at the Lake terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, making the run in twelve hours. She confirms all the news brought by the Clyde, with additional interesting particulars.

THE FIGHT WITH THE TENNESSEE.

After passing the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, our gallant navy encountered the rebel ram Tennessee and a terrible conflict ensued, in which a number of our brave tars fell. The Tennessee finally surrendered.

THE REBEL COMMANDER.

Admiral Buchanan was taken a prisoner among others. He lost a leg in the action, and notwithstanding his sufferings, is said to have expressed a determination to fight again and die if necessary under the Confederate flag. This, if true, at least evinces pluck worthy of a better cause.

THE SELMA CAPTURED.

The rebel gunboat Selma, after a short action, was captured by the U. S. gunboat Metacomet. We understand two other rebel vessels were destroyed, but we did not succeed in obtaining their names.

FORT POWELL DESTROYED.

Fort Powell was blown up by the rebels at 11 o'clock on Friday night.

FORT GAINES.

The out-buildings around Fort Gaines were burned by the rebels, with the intention of evacuating the same, but our fleet were watching the movements of the rebels so closely that it was impossible for them to escape. Finally the land forces, under command of Major General Granger, invested the place, and it speedily surrendered unconditionally.

MORE PRIZES.

Two rebel gunboats—the Gaines and the Morgan—were blockaded by the United States gunboats Chickasaw and Winnebago, in Navy Cove, close to Fort Morgan. Escape for them is impossible, as there is no outlet to the place in which they are cooped up. The water was too shoal for our large gunboats to follow these two rebel vessels.

THE FLEET OVER, ETC.

The principal part of the United States fleet had passed over the bar and were inside of Mobile Bay. A body of troops had been landed and were co-operating with the fleet. These troops were at the forts at 12 o'clock on Friday night.

SAD CASUALTY TO THE ONEIDA.

The United States gunboat Oneida was struck by a shell from the ram Tennessee. It passed through the Oneida's boiler, scattering hot water, and scalding thirty of her men, some severely.

The gallant men who compose her crew will receive the sympathy of the whole country. The sad accident happened just as victory perched upon our banners.

OUR LOSSES.

Admiral Farragut's force up to the time when the Glasgow left had sustained a loss of 210 killed and wounded. The Hartford, flag ship, sustained a loss of [illegible] killed and [illegible] wounded.

FUTURE PLANS.

It was the intention of Admiral Farragut to push forward his vessels of lightest draft towards Mobile. It was thought they would be enabled to reach Dog River, and when once there, they would be in close proximity to the great commercial city of Alabama. Mobile [illegible] would be able to [illegible] the city.

[illegible]

Before the Glasgow left the [illegible] given above obtained.

It is a notable fact that [illegible] by our fleet was [illegible] by the ram Tennessee. The shots from the Hartford [illegible]

Details from Other Sources.

THE LINE OF BATTLE.

The Union fleet passed the Forts in the following order: First came the four monitors, two of them the same which recently lay in front of New Orleans, then came the Brooklyn, with a steamer lashed to her side [illegible] farthest removed from the enemy. [illegible] came the flagship Hartford with the Metacomet lashed to her [illegible]

[illegible]

With a full head of steam on the Hartford ran head-down upon the great iron clad, and the concussion shook the rebel vessel to the center, but without damaging the giant sides of the flag ship. Swinging around after butting her (probably it was the intention to deliver a [illegible]) [illegible] a vessel was discovered coming upon the Hartford from the other side.

It proved to be the Metacomet, which had the exact range of the ram, but the Hartford had swung across her path, and the smoke which enveloped the combatants was so dense that until the moment before they collided, the unfortunate position of the Hartford was not discovered. As soon as the latter was discovered, the engines of the Metacomet were stopped and reversed, but still the momentum was sufficient to crush in the side timbers of the Hartford.

This accident will compel the Hartford to go North for repairs. Admiral Farragut is said to be exceedingly grieved at this misfortune, [illegible] great victory can be.

THE TECUMSEH.

As before stated, the monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a Torpedo and sunk, but it is thought that she can be raised and repaired. It grieves us to state that, as far as known, only 10 men were saved, but we hope and believe that later and positive accounts will place a more favorable aspect upon this affair.

REBEL LOSSES.

It is, of course, impossible to give the losses sustained by the rebels, but it is supposed their casualties will greatly exceed ours. The fire upon the fortifications was very severe.

BELOW EXPECTATIONS.

Our highest naval authorities are greatly surprised at the small loss inflicted upon the Union fleet. Admiral Farragut, it is said, fully expected to lose half a dozen of his vessels, but as it is, the ram Tecumseh is the only one that can be called lost. We surely have prize vessels to offset this.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

The accounts say that this brave but misguided officer is very low, and that it is almost impossible that he can recover. Admiral Franklin Buchanan is the only full admiral in the rebel navy.

LOSS OF THE PHILIPPI.

We are sorry to record the loss of the dispatch steamer Phillippe, Capt. Seevers. She burned in sight of the fleet, but the affair is as yet enveloped in mystery. The Philippe was a beautiful finished, sharp prowed, light draught steamer, built expressly for speed, and for some time past has been employed as Admiral Farragut's dispatch boat.

She accompanied the Hartford until within range of the rebel works, but when firing began she was ordered away. After getting some distance out, flames were observed to burst suddenly from her, and it is supposed she was totally destroyed. The fate of Capt. Seevers and the officers and men of the Philippe is unknown, but it is thought that they took to the boats and pulled to some of the blockading squadron in Mississippi Sound, a distance of nearly thirty miles. The destruction of this vessel is a severe loss, as she was extremely useful to our naval commanders.

[FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.]

It is said that an official estimate of the present population of this city reaches the amount of 140,000.

REMOVAL OF SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT.—Elsewhere it is announced that Samuel Myers, Esq., Second Justice of the Peace, has removed his office, from No. 26 St. Charles street, to the "OLD COURT ROOM," corner of Camp and Common streets.

Dealers in fruit and others is called to Montgomery & Bros. large and important sale of fruits on Monday, August 8th, at 11 o'clock, ex-schooner T. C. Acton, Post 20, Second District. The cargo consists of various and rich fruits and are in splendid order, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. See advertisement.

Situation Before Atlanta Preliminary to the Late Battles.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* and other western papers have a number of extracts from Georgia and Alabama papers relative to affairs at and about Atlanta just previous to Gen. Sherman's recent operations against that place. We append a few:

SITUATION BEFORE ATLANTA.

(From the Atlanta "Appeal" of the 20th—the morning of the battle.)

There are four Federal army corps south of the Chattahoochie, and a fifth and sixth, both small, on the north side of the river, and one, perhaps both of these, at the railway bridge. On yesterday the main body of Sherman's army was advancing toward the bridges across Peach Tree Creek, some six miles north of the city. It is not believed that they will give battle. Every development of the plans of the enemy indicates a purpose to continue the system of flank movements so long practiced. It is thought that an effort will be made to cut all the railroads covering Atlanta, and thus finally compel its evacuation.

Our soldiers say they will retreat no further, and prefer a decisive battle. The army commanded by Hood is in excellent condition. [illegible] indomitable pluck and resolute, daring spirit. Whatever the necessity or cause for Johnston's removal, which the army and people regret, it is universally conceded, in and out of the army, that the selection of Hood, as Commander in chief, was most fortunate.

(From the Atlanta "Appeal" [illegible])

Croakers, who three days since were deploring the military strategy of Johnston, which lost too much territory, are now lamenting the change which substitutes Hood for our Fabius. Hood is too well known to be distrusted, and our whole army comprehends the necessity for the tenure of this city. Atlanta and its environs are worth a battle.

(From the Atlanta "Appeal" [illegible])

It is to be hoped that the Federals, noting [illegible] of the change made in the [illegible] of our army, will at once precipitate upon our lines their ponderous columns. [illegible] north of Atlanta [illegible] and this terrible contest will [illegible]

[illegible]

What Constitutes the Strength of a Modern Navy.

[illegible]

The Territory of Utah.

Area, [illegible] Population, [illegible] Capital, Great Salt Lake City. Population, [illegible]

Utah Territory, so called from its Indian settlers, the Yutas, those that dwell in the mountains, was organized by act of Congress, September 9, 1850. It comprises a large extent of the country lying within the "great basin of North America," west of the Rocky Mountains. It originally included a portion of the new Territories of Colorado and Nevada.

BOUNDARIES.

It is bounded on the north by the new Territory of Montana, on the east by Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada.

HISTORY, SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The Mormons, after their expulsion from their settlement of Nauvoo, in Illinois, emigrated to this Territory, and having located on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, assumed a provisional form of Government, and gave to their Territory the name of the State of Deseret. In 1850, as above stated the Territorial Government was established, and the name of the Territory changed to Utah.

Settlements were made in Utah as early as July, 1847. It originally formed part of Mexico, but by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, it was ceded to the United States. The comparatively small beginning in 1847 has grown and lengthened, until now the settlements extend a distance of 500 miles north and south, and wherever a valley can be found that can be watered, there you will find the industrious, uncomplaining settler, making an honest living in the way most congenial to nature and most conducive to health, by the cultivation of the soil.

Not only are the ordinary vegetables and cereals produced, but in the southern part of the Territory they are raising cotton, and last year exported some tuns to the States, the product of free white labor, thereby removing the objection of some of our Eastern friends to the use of this necessary article. In a word, the desert has been converted into the fruitful field, and the frowns of nature exchanged for smiles and gladness.

PHYSICAL ASPECT AND CLIMATE.

The country for the most part is mountainous, interspersed with valleys, which can only be cultivated by irrigation.

The melting of the snow in the mountains affords in ordinary seasons, sufficient water to cultivate the valley successfully.

The Summers are very warm and dry, the Winters mild and open. The fall of snow is light in the valleys and heavy in the mountains. The climate may be said to be invigorating and healthful, fevers and pulmonary complaints being almost unknown.

The soil, which, to a very great extent, is formed of the mountain washings, consists principally of a gravelly loam, and is well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals.

Wheat is indeed the great staple product of the Territory. In good seasons the average yield per acre is about forty Bushels. Sixty to seventy bushels are frequently obtained, and in some instances a high as eighty bushels have been raised from a single acre.

Oats, barley, rye and flax are cultivated with great success.

All kinds of vegetables grow astonishingly large, and of a superb quality.

In Washington County, in the southern part of the Territory, large fields of cotton are cultivated, the growth of which will be sufficient in a few years to supply all the wants of the people. Last year quite a considerable quantity of cotton was exported to the States at remunerative prices.

Madder, indigo, figs, grapes, and other tropical fruits, are also raised in this part of the country.

Timber is scarce, all being found only in the mountains and "kanyons" is very difficult of access. As a consequence of this, houses are costly to build, and rents are proportionately high.

It may with truth be said that no country possesses greater advantages for the raising of stock than Utah. Horses, cattle and sheep are not only healthy, but they mature early, and the latter reach a large growth. During the summer months they are herded in large droves, on the open plains, with but trifling expense while in the winter, they are easily subsisted, with a little care and attention.

The beef obtained from the cattle fed in this country, owing to the nutritious character of the grass, is of a superior quality.

The climate and soil of Utah are particularly adapted to the production of fruit, and the citizens, no doubt owing the promptings of an internal as well as external nature, have improved their opportunities for cultivation. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, grapes and currants, are to be had, not only in great abundance, but of an [illegible] quality.

In addition to the mining and other mills necessary for the support of the Territory, woolen and cotton factories are being established in different parts of the country for home supplies.

Great Salt Lake City being the center of the surrounding mining territories of Montana, Idaho and Nevada, is a ready market to all that for all the surplus products of the soil.

[illegible]

Antiquity of the Glass Manufacture.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 8, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

WM. EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana. — WM. T. GAY, R. P. HANENKAMP, St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 25 Customhouse Street, NEW ORLEANS, (La.) jy3—3m

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Notice to Sellers of Real Estate Stocks, etc. [illegible]

Splendid Mahogany Furniture, Curtains, Carpet, Chinaware, Mattresses, &c. BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ. R. GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Succession of the late Marie Hernandez. BY [illegible] [illegible]

Hardware! Hardware! Hardware! BY D. F. MORPHY, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Pails, Pots, Iron Heaters. BY D. F. MORPHY, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Stationery — Stationery. BY D. F. MORPHY, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Sugar, Beans, Peas, &c. BY MONTGOMERY & BROS. [illegible]

Large Cargo Sale of Fruit, post-landing. BY MONTGOMERY & BROS. [illegible]

Large Sale of Household Furniture on account of departure. [illegible]

Fine Properties in the First District. [illegible]

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. TREATED BY INHALATION. DR. A. F. FOLLIN. [illegible] CANAL STREET [illegible]

Wanted. [illegible] HART [illegible]

Wanted. A COMFORTABLE HOUSE [illegible] H. BOGGANER [illegible]

For sale at a Cheap Price. A VERY GOOD [illegible] PIANO [illegible]

\$10 Reward. [illegible]

Flour and Butter. [illegible] F. S. KEEP. [illegible]

Cash Advances. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made [illegible] OFFORD, TILESTON & CO. [illegible] WM. J. REED. [illegible]

Continental House. Corner Custom House Street and Exchange Alley. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has [illegible] W. G. SCHAFER.

For Sale. A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE [illegible] between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply to [illegible] H. GOURGUES.

Seed Leaf Tobacco. JUST RECEIVED per steamer [illegible] CONNECTICUT and NEW YORK STATE SEED LEAF TOBACCO. [illegible] C. ISAAC.

HATS—HATS. 25 .... Magazine Street .... 25. The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen. Received, by every steamer, a choice selection in new style HATS. Manufactor, Brooklyn, New York. F. S. BENEDICT.

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE. GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY, every day, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. RESIDENCE: CHARTRES STREET. may8—3m

Congress Water. A fresh supply of CONGRESS WATER, received by arrival from New York, and sold by the dozen, half dozen or single bottle, or drank with ice at the counter of the Drug Store, corner Dauphine and Customhouse. jy25

JUDICIAL SALES.

Louis Meeker vs. New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western Rail Road Company and Ambroise Lanfear. FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] A. A. MAREST [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible] SAML. MYERS [illegible]

NOTICE. Inspector's Office. [illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH. [illegible]

DIVINATION! PREDICTION. [illegible] No. 95 St. Louis street. [illegible]

Dr. F. Formento, Jr., [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse. [illegible] Chartres street [illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, [illegible] Carondelet, French, Spanish and English [illegible]

Dr. F. Serge's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder. [illegible]

Landing ex bark Marie Angelique from Bordeaux. [illegible] J. N. CURIEN. [illegible]

For Exportation. [illegible] J. N. CURIEN. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES! 1000 pair Russets and Black Brogans FOR PLANTATION USE. A. TIRRELL & CO., (Successors to Tirrell & Keyes) MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. [illegible] Magazine Street, between Common and Canal streets. [illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Fare to and from the Lake same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, [illegible] each way. ON and after SUNDAY, 13th March, [illegible] the Trains of this Road will run as follows: DEPARTURE OF CARS. [illegible] Passengers for Gentilly may obtain tickets from the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

MME. OLYMPE. BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE is transferred from No. 32 Chartres street to No. 134 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne. New Orleans, May [illegible] my15

Cigarettes. 40,000 PACKS LA HONRADEZ, just received in store this day, and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, [illegible] Gravier. jy1

For sale. FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, LADDERS, HOOKS, HOSE, &c., constantly on hand. Apply at No. [illegible]

PRINTING PAPER [illegible] PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER [illegible] PEARL BARLEY [illegible] QUART PRESERVES [illegible] LEMON SYRUP [illegible] WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE [illegible] CONDENSED MILK [illegible] TABLE SALT [illegible] BALTIMORE OYSTERS [illegible] For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st. jy19

PROCLAMATION
PAR J. MADISON WELLS,
Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Gouverneur par intérim, De l'Etat de la Louisiane.

BUREAU DE L'EXECUTIF, Nouvelle Orléans, 27 juillet 1864.

Attendu que la Convention réunie dernièrement dans la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans pour réviser et amender la Constitution de l'Etat de la Louisiane, a ordonné que "immédiatement après l'ajournement de la Convention, le Gouverneur lancera sa Proclamation ordonnant [illegible] de faire procéder aux élections [illegible] LE PREMIER LUNDI DE SEPTEMBRE [illegible]

[illegible] PREMIER LUNDI DE SEPTEMBRE PROCHAIN [illegible]

J. MADISON WELLS.

Par le Gouverneur: [illegible]

BUREAU DE L'INSPECTEUR. Station du Chemin de fer, Place Lafayette, 29 juillet 1864. [illegible] JAS. H. STOKES [illegible] E. R. S. CANBY, [illegible]

OFFICIEL. Bons consolidés de la ville. [illegible] FRANCIS MOUNEY [illegible]

Consolidated City Bonds. [illegible] FRANCIS MOUNEY, Secretary.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool. [illegible] CITY OF LONDON [illegible] SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible] CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible] CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast. THE [illegible] MITTIE STEPHENS [illegible] TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY [illegible] J. A. RICHARD [illegible]

Leaves every Monday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. FOR FORT JACKSON, QUARANTINE STATION, POINT A LA HACHE, and all landings in the Lower Coast. The fine steamer ARIZONA [illegible] A. BRITTON, 7 Front street.

For Matamoros. THE [illegible] LIN CAMPBELL [illegible] N. A. LLAMBIAS, [illegible] Freight [illegible] delivered inside the Bar.

For Matamoros. THE fine fast sailing ship ELENA Y CATARINA, Capt. Henry Clark, will sail in a few days. For passage only apply to S. FERNANDEZ & CO., [illegible]

For Tampico — Gulf Line. THE fine fast sailing [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ, [illegible]

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following STATEMENT [illegible] STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this day, June 15, 1864, before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just, true, and a correct transcript from the books of the company. CHAS. SAGORY, President. P. FOURCHY, Secretary. Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 15th, 1864. E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 40 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1864, the certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest in common currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS. G. Miltenberger, Alfred Penn, J. P. Labouisse, P. Maspero, J. H. Hall, S. J. Rolf, S. P. Voorhies, Charles Sagory, F. Fourchy, M. Puig, David McCord. jy17 M

Carver Cotton Gins. THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of these celebrated Cotton Gins, from 50 to 80 saws, with all the latest improvements. Also, Roller Gins, for Sea Island Cotton. For sale at No. [illegible] Charles street. jy24 3m AARON HOBART, JR.