New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

Successful Result of Gen. Herron's Expedition to Clinton, La.

The following dispatch has been communicated to the press from Military Headquarters:

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., August 27, 1864.

The following dispatch was received this evening:

Major General Herron has just come in from the expedition. The breaking down of a bridge near Port Hudson delayed the infantry column, but notwithstanding this, the result was a success. Gen. Herron inflicted a loss upon the enemy of at least 150; besides destroying a large amount of stores at and near Clinton, La. Our loss in killed and wounded about 30.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Ariel, Capt Russell, arrived yesterday at 4 P. M., from New York with dates of the 18th inst., with a full freight, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

E Eichelberger, Wm Somer wife and 4 children, W H Henning, B Newman, B Hershman, M Lesou, Jas Desmond wife sister and child, M Varsatola, M Brown, Mrs S P Dumont, Miss Anna W Dumont, A Calonet, Isaac Weise, M J Uvilt, D B Allen, D de Gelecals, J Weil, L Weil, E J Watterson, Gov Hahn, 2 in the steerage.

The Latest From the North.

VIA RIVER AND TELEGRAPH.

From Fortress Monroe and City Point—An Attack on the Federal Lines Repulsed—A Federal Attack on the James River Successful—Fighting on the Appomattox—A Fight at Hurricane Creek, Miss.—The Rebels Repulsed—Battle Near Front Royal—Gold on the 19th in New York 257 1-2—Middling Cotton Same Day 179 to 180.

[From the Picayune Extra, last Evening.]

By the military telegraph, from Port Hudson, we have the following dispatches taken from the Missouri *Democrat* of the 20th inst., brought down by the steamer Minnehaha:

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 18, P. M.—The mail steamer Vanderbilt has just arrived from City Point. At one o'clock this morning the rebels made a furious attack on our lines, or rather upon that portion of them consisting of Burnside's Corps, on the left. The fighting was chiefly with artillery, and lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back without attempting an assault on our works. Our loss is small.

The Vanderbilt reports that there was a rumor at City Point that strong reinforcements, sent by Hancock, had arrived at Fair Oaks.

Indianapolis, Aug. 19.—Dispatches to Gen. Carrington, from Gen. Hovey, commanding the forces sent in pursuit of Adam Johnson's guerrillas. He had reached Morgan's Bend and White Oak Springs, Ky., had attacked the enemy, captured a few prisoners and scattered the balance of the guerrillas in all directions. Gen. Hovey levied an assessment on the disloyal citizens of Union county, Ky., to cover the damages sustained by the Government.

Washington, Aug. 19.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, Wednesday noon, says the Twenty Second Corps having been unsuccessful in the attack on the enemy on the north side of the James River, on Sunday, fell back to a safe position, which it occupied till yesterday, when another assault was determined and carried out successfully. The enemy were driven from their works with heavy loss. The Second Corps also captured several hundred prisoners and several heavy guns. Our loss quite large. We still hold our position.

Our cavalry, under Gen. Gregg had an engagement with the enemy and drove them from some works near the New Market road, but were finally forced to fall back. Col. Gregg was severely wounded. It is reported that Butler's troops had a slight engagement with out advantage to either side.

Thursday, August 18, A. M.—The rebels opened a most vigorous fire, which extended along the whole line from the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plankroad, and which lasted about two hours. It is thought to be a prelude to an attack. Heavy firing was also heard from Butler's direction. Nothing is known about it.

Memphis, Aug. 19, via Cairo, Aug. 18.—On the 13th inst. a detachment of Gen. Smith's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry and two of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Forrest's command, who held a partially fortified position on Hurricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp fight the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was slight—not over forty killed and wounded.

Major General Washburne has just issued an important order regulating the prices of provisions in Memphis. The most exorbitant prices were being demanded for everything. This order is intended to remedy the evil, and will no doubt have a wholesome effect upon speculators.

New York, August 19.—The *Times* has the following special:

"*Baltimore*, August 18.—Battle took place at or near Front Royal on Tuesday the 16th, between a portion of our cavalry and a heavy force of rebels of Longstreet's command. Portions of Wilson's and Custar's brigades were engaged. The fight was a severe one for the numbers operating, and a charge made by Custar at the head of his brigade was most brilliant, resulting in the capture of 368 prisoners and two stands of colors. The fight is considered an important one, as it reveals some of the enemy's positions."

New York, August 19th, 1 P. M.—Cotton 1 to 2c better—at 179 to 180 for Middling Uplands.

New York, August 19.—Sterling Exchange dull at 108¾ for Specie. Gold a shade lower; opened at 257, advanced to 257¾, declined to 257¼, and closed quiet at 257.

Various News by the Steamship Ariel.

The arrival of the steamship Ariel from New York, yesterday evening, placed us in possession of New York dates to the morning of the 18th, from which we take a variety of late and interesting news.

Situation in the Shenandoah—Reported Mendavance of the Rebels—Battle at Front Royal.

(Dispatches to the N. Y. Herald of the 18th.)

Martinsburg, Va., Aug 17.—There is much activity in Martinsburg to-night, in consequence of a reported advance of the rebels. Skedaddlers have already commenced a Northern movement, and come down the valley, bringing various reports.

We have information of an engagement at Front Royal.

It is said that the enemy have been reinforced by one division of Longstreet's corps and two cavalry divisions.

Prisoners are reported to have stated that the whole rebel army is moving.

There is much excitement in the valley.

Harper's Ferry, August 16.

REBEL ATTACK UPON OUR SUPPLY TRAIN.

The attack upon our cavalry supply train proves that our losses will amount to about 50 wagons, 400 mules, 200 head of cattle and from 150 to 170 men. The property belonged to the reserve brigade. The train was the rear of a large supply train for the whole army, which was guarded by a brigade of one hundred days men, under the command of General John R Kenley. The General was at the head of the train, and his command was distributed at the rate of fifty to sixty men to every twenty wagons, the cavalry cattle herd being in the rear of the train.

MOSBY THE ATTACKING PARTY.

It appears that Mosby came from Snicker's Gap to Berryville, four miles, and cut off the train of the reserve brigade and the first cavalry division just as it was pulling out of park in the morning.

CAVALRY PICKETS

at Snicker's ferry and Island ford, two miles below, should have given notice of Mosby's approach, but there were none, it appears, and the rebels came upon the rear guard and made a charge, accompanied by one of their peculiar yells. The guard were panic stricken, and made little resistance, but dropped their guns and fled in all directions. Some of the wagons were fired, the teams unhitched, and, together with the cattle, driven off in great haste toward the ferry.

Harpers' Ferry, August 17, 1864.—The guerrillas continue very annoying in the vicinity of Charlestown. A corporal and three men coming down to day were fired upon and two of the men are missing.

Lieut. Philip Daryea, of the Fifth United States cavalry, wounded yesterday, is reported to have died last night.

Major Kassell, of the Adjutant General's department, reports for duty to Gen. Torbert, commanding the cavalry corps.

We have no news of interest from the front to-day.

THE REBEL GENERAL EARLY'S PLANS.

Baltimore, August 16, 1864.—It is evidently Early's plan to withdraw south of the Shenandoah river, making that stream, if possible, a cover until reinforcements arrive. The menacing attitude of his troops at Cedar creek, we learn, was merely designed as a ruse to induce our forces to be more cautious, and thus slacken the pursuit.

THE REGION OF COUNTRY

in which the two armies are now operating is excellently adapted to defensive warfare. There are three parallel ranges of mountains, between which numbers are less effective than resolution and discipline. It is not expected that a severe battle will take place unless the enemy has, according to his own mind, the advantage of position and fresh troops.

EARLY INTENDS TO HOLD THE VALLEY.

It is not supposed here by persons advised that Early intends leaving the valley permanently, unless defeated, driven out and kept out. The sending to him of fresh troops is convincing proof to this effect. The rebels seem to base their very existence in Virginia upon the keeping up of a force to threaten the Potomac line, and keep a large body of troops in that region. I hope the coming few weeks will enable us to cover all points with the large numbers of men now taking the field, and crush the enemy every where.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad state that the working parties between Hancock and Harper's Ferry are pushing the repairs of the road with the greatest speed, and it is thought ten days will suffice to find trains again running.

Reports from General Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

To Major-General Dix:

A telegram from General Sheridan's command, dated August 14, at Cedar Creek, was received this morning. It states that except Mosby's and White's guerrillas there is no enemy this side of the Blue ridge; that Sheridan's train are all up, and that his army is in fine condition. General Sheridan, in a dispatch of the 11th instant, reports that the stories of plunder taken from Maryland by the rebels are all humbug. They have very little—just enough to subsist on, and no more—most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah valley. In another dispatch dated the 12th of August, he says, General Early's train is a very small one, not exceeding two hundred and fifty wagons, and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Reported Reinforcement of Early by Longstreet.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

Washington, August 16.—It is reported that Longstreet, with thirty thousand (say sixteen thousand) men, and Fitz Hugh Lee, with ten thousand (say five thousand) men, passed through Warrenton, on Saturday last, toward the valley, doubtless, to reinforce Early, or make a favorable diversion for him.

General Sheridan lost 200 wagons, near Berryville, on the same day.

The War in Georgia—Operations in Sherman's Rear.

[Dispatches to the New York Herald.]

Louisville, Ky., August 17, 1864.—The rebel General Wheeler, with seventeen hundred cavalrymen, demanded the surrender of Dalton, Georgia, on the evening of the 11th instant, of Col. B C Bold, of the Second Missouri, commanding at that post.

The force of Colonel Liebaldt numbers eight hundred men.

A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left Dalton.

This train had Colonel Collum and three other railroad men on board, returning from between Adairsville and Calhoun.

These men were obliged to repair the road, which had been destroyed by small detachments from General Wheeler's force.

The rebels had also captured about seventeen government cattle on their way to Atlanta, and nearly all the officers in charge of them.

The railroad men escaped after the train had left Dalton.

General Steedman, being telegraphically advised of the movements of the rebels, started with a large force from Chattanooga in pursuit of them.

The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall on the 11th, when cannonading was going on.

Rumor says that as the trains were leaving Resacca fourteen of our men were captured by the rebel force that captured the cattle.

This raid had been anticipated by Gen Sherman; and he was prepared to meet the rebels at important points.

Louisville, August 17, P. M.—Three hundred and fifty head of cattle, captured by Wheeler, have been recovered.

The damage to the railroad near Calhoun has been repaired. Four trains were at Dalton when last heard from.

On the refusal of Colonel Siebaldt to surrender Wheeler attacked Dalton and gained some buildings in the town, where they kept up a harassing fire, driving Siebaldt's men from their position to the station, where they checked the rebels. The enemy was on both sides of the railroad, trying to cut the road.

Steedman will probably reinforce Siebaldt in time. A down train is reported captured at Altoona Pass.

Wheeler's force is probably divided and operating at different points. That portion at Dalton is aiming to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill.

Telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased by the cutting of the wire.

Invasion of Illinois, &c.

Cairo, Ill., August 15.—About five hundred rebel cavalry, under Colonel Johnson, crossed the Ohio river into Illinois, at Saline bar, on Saturday.

The steamers Kate Robinson, Jimmy Perkins, Nightingale, Fanny Brandon, and Clara Hill were aground at that place, and were captured by them. These steamers had a large amount of stock on board, and those in charge of them had to pay several thousand dollars each to save them from destruction.

The Rebels Threatening Henderson, Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky, Aug. 15.—Passengers arrived at New Albany, Indiana, say that Col. Johnson, with a rebel cavalry force, is threatening Henderson, Kentucky.

Our garrison there is composed chiefly of negro soldiers, who are under the protection of our gunboats, which are ready to shell the town in case the rebels succeed in getting it.

Many of the inhabitants are fleeing north of the Ohio river. Captain J. H. Ferry, for a long time an active and efficient member of the Quartermaster's Department here, has been appointed Colonel, and assigned to the chief quartermastership at this point.

The War in Florida—Defeat and Capture of Federal Cavalry.

Charleston, Aug. 20.—An official dispatch from Gen J. K Jackson, dated Lake City, Florida, Aug 9th, to Gen Jones, received last night, says Capt Dickerson with his command engaged the enemy's cavalry, three hundred and forty strong, at Gainesville yesterday, completely routing them. We captured one hundred and fifty prisoners and one piece of artillery, besides we recaptured one hundred stolen negroes. Among the prisoners are one Captain, two Lieutenants and one Surgeon. The whole command would have been captured if Capt Dickerson's horses had not been worn out. The enemy were scattered and pursued fourteen miles. The enemy's infantry consisted of four colored regiments. Col. McCormick is in pursuit with some additional forces.

Depredations of the Tallahassee on the New England and Nova Scotia Coast.

(From the N. Y. Herald, 18th.)

Yarmouth, N. S., August 16th, 1864.—The schooner Sophia, from Turks Island, arrived here to-day with the crews of the following vessels, sunk by the pirate Tallahassee:

Ship James Littlefield, of Bangor, from Cardiff to New York, was sunk on the 14th inst., in latitude 42, longitude 66.

Schooner Lamont Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., was sunk on the 13th, in latitude 40, longitude 68.

Schooner Mary A. Howe, of Chatham, was sunk yesterday, in latitude 43, longitude 66.

After the crews of the above vessels were put on board of the Sophia, the Tallahassee sunk four other schooners, one of which was the J. H. Howen, of Gloucester.

Smoke from a steamer was seen this morning in the direction of Seal Island.

Twenty-five Vessels Destroyed off Matinicus Rock.

Thomaston, Me, August 17, 1864.—The rebel steamer Tallahassee yesterday destroyed twenty-five vessels off Matinicus Rock. She was manned mostly by Nova Scotia men. After sending the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed by her into Friendship by a small craft, she steered in an easterly direction.

Six Vessels Destroyed Off Cape Sable.

Boston, August 17, 1864.—A dispatch from J. M. Merrill, United States Consular Agent at Yarmouth, N. S., to Carleton Goodrich, of Boston, states that six vessels were destroyed by the Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable. Thirty men of the crews of the vessels were landed at Yarmouth in a destitute condition. The pirate was in sight on Monday morning.

The Schooners Carl and Magnolia Burned.

Portland, August 17, 1864.—The schooners Carl and Magnolia were burned on the afternoon of the 16th instant by the privateer Tallahassee. Both vessels belong to Friendship, Me.

Report of the Pilotboat Favorite.

The pilotboat Favorita No. 5 reports seeing, in latitude 40:23, longitude 72:40, a lot of burnt wood and a lowermast and topmast, supposed to be from the Adriatic. Yesterday, Shinnecock bearing N. N. W., saw a vessel, bottom up, supposed to be a schooner, with a green bottom.

Saw a gunboat yesterday standing in N. N. W. Boarded the ship J. F. Wheeler, from Glasgow.

Report of the Bark Glenalvon.

Captain James Watts, of the bark Glenalvon, of Thomaston, Me, arrived at Newport, R. I., on Sunday night last. He furnishes particulars of the destruction of his vessel by the Tallahassee.

Captain Watts describes the pirate as being a steam vessel of about one thousand tons burden, painted a dull white color. She has two masts, but the mainmast is broken off, and two smokestacks. She carries two pivot guns, one forward and one aft, and one hundred and forty men, all told. They have burned the pilotboat which they captured and used for a decoy boat as long as they could. The officers of the Tallahassee stated that they left Wilmington about eight days before they captured the Glenalvon.

The Reported Capture of Fort Darling.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

Washington, August 16.—There was no truth in the report circulated in New York this afternoon of the capture of Fort Darling. In addition to the fact that the pending operations are on the other side of the James river, the fort could no doubt hold out for some time against a regular siege, as it is no doubt fully garrisoned. Aside from the news from the James river, there is nothing of importance here to-day. Everything is very dull and quiet.

The N. Y. Herald for an Armistice.

Not having a complete file of the N. Y. *Herald* before us, we append the following citations of its articles on an armistice from the *Evening Express* of the 15th:

AN ARMISTICE CALLED FOR.

The *Herald*, for two days, has been recommending an amnesty for the Confederates, and urges the president to execute this purpose at once. It argues that diplomacy is as proper in the existing war as in any other; that negotiation is a part of war; that,

—"if the President could make any proposition which the Rebel people would approve, and the Rebel leaders reject, he would divide and weak en the enemy more than by hundred victories in the field. If, by a conference with leading Rebels, the President could end the war and restore the Union at once, he would show himself a greater man than if he carried on the campaign until every Southern soldier slept under the sod."

By truce, armistice or convention, it reasons, one of two things would happen.

"The peace party of the North would be deprived of their rallying cry, and forced to declare themselves for the Union or the rebels at once. Then Jeff. Davis and his clique would be confronted by the indignant people of the South and accused of refusing to listen to what we had to propose, just as the indignant people of the North now accuse President Lincoln of refusing to listen to what the rebels have to say. Finally the governments of Europe would be compelled to acknowledge that the South is in the wrong, and European diplomats would not hesitate to declare this unreservedly."

If the enemy declines negotiations for peace in the Union, it is said the effect of the proposed pause in the combat would be that—

"We should feel ourselves more clearly in the right, and should put the Southern people more clearly in the wrong. We should be convinced that the Southern ultimatum was inadmissible, and no man at the North would ever dare to raise his voice in defence of "the wayward sisters." The South, on the contrary, would be weakened. Our blockade, maintained throughout the armistice, would prevent them from receiving supplies. Their soldiers, having again tasted of some of the blessings of peace, would not be willing to continue the war on the basis of Southern independence, which means a Jeff. Davis despotism. Observe how quickly Prussia forced Denmark to a peace after the recent armistice and the London Conference. The stronger party always gains by such pauses in the combat."

Later from Europe.

Father Point, C. E., August 15.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. of the 4th, and Londonderry 5th instant, passed Father Point en route to Quebec at 5:30 P. M.

A DEARTH OF POLITICAL NEWS.

The political news by the North American is almost a blank.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE NIAGARA AT LIVERPOOL.

The United States war steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 3d. She was received with a salute from the British war steamer Majestic.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond to June 27. The writer expresses the belief that General Grant knows full well that neither Petersburg nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaughts on the confederate breastworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says it is question of subsistence, but Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the South, as well as the James river canal and railroads from the North, can be utterly annihilated, which he contends Grant is not strong enough to do. We admit that Grant's operations may occasionally cause the confederate army to be placed on half rations, but this will not effect the result.

A QUARREL WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, gives the particulars of a quarrel between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government. An American in erecting a steam-engine, partially destroyed an aqueduct for supplying the town with water. The consul on being applied to by the authorities, stopped the works, but subsequently permitted them to proceed. The government then forcibly interfered and ejected the workmen. The consul thereupon demanded satisfaction for insult to the American flag. He refused to accede to a proposal that each party should send an engineer to inspect the alleged damage, agreeing to abide by their joint decision, and threatened to strike his colors unless satisfaction was given within twenty-four hours. Accordingly, after that time had elapsed, the flag was hauled down and a dispatch from the government which arrived almost immediately afterwards was returned unopened. The consul telegraphed to Constantinople, and the matter rests.

THE ENGLISH CABINET

has all been dispersed for the season. Lord and Lady Palmerston had been engaged in the ceremony of cutting the first sod of a railroad.

THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

Nothing additional had transpired as to the peace negotiations at Vienna.

The Bourse on the third opened firm but closed flat. Rentes 66f 10c.

London Money Market.—Funds inactive, but rather less weak. The discount demand continued moderate. The best bills were taken at 7¾.

Commercial per North America.

London Markets, August 8.—Consols were quoted at the close on Wednesday, 89¾ to 89⅞ for money.

Liverpool, August 4.—Cotton—Sales of three days 11,000 bales, of which 3000 were to speculators and exporters. Market dull and all quotations slightly lower.

Trade Report.—The Manchester market is inactive with a downward tendency.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 16.—The royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 6th, and from Queenstown the 7th instant, arrived at this port, en route to Boston, this evening.

THE GEORGIA.

Rumors were current on the 5th that the late rebel cruiser Georgia had been seized by the order of the Government, as she was about leaving Liverpool. It turned out, however, that she was simply detained by her owner. It is alleged that the Georgia is now the *bona fide* property of Mr. Bates, by whom she has been put in thorough repair, and was about leaving Liverpool for Lisbon; under a charter to the Portuguese Government to carry troops to the West Coast of Africa and the mails between Lisbon and the Azores. It was alleged that the Niagara waited outside the Mersey for the Georgia, but it was contradicted.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The *Times'* city article says advices from Franckfort, mention that under the pressure of some sales on American account the prices of United States bonds gave way for some days until quotations were only two per cent above New-York but such is the eagerness of the German public to increase their investments, that as soon as the pressure of these exceptional operations was removed, the recovery took place of more than three per cent. The reason for the renewed furore consists in the word "peace" having been mentioned in the late telegrams. It is added that the estimate of thirty millions sterling as the total of these securities absorbed in Germany and Holland, is certainly below the actual amount.

The Danish Question.

THE TERMS OF THE PEACE.

It is confirmed via Copenhagen that Denmark completely cedes the duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with the Jutland Enclaves, the town of Ribe excepted, also, that the occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

FEELING IN DENMARK.

The president of the Danish Council had communicated the matter to the Reichsrath at the private sitting, and on the following day a motion was offered, and supported by a considerable number of the members, declaring that the silence with which the announcement was received must not be construed into an approval of the conduct of the government.

DANISH TROOPS RETURNING.

Furloughs have been granted to all the Danish recruits undergoing preliminary drill—Troops were returning to Copenhagen from Funen.

The German papers assert that the Duchies have been surrendered on their entirely, without reservation, and that Austria and Prussia have full liberty to dispose of them.

The Austrian government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad giving an analysis of the preliminary peace, and stating all questions relative to future disposal.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of a little over half a million francs in specie. The King of Belgium had arrived in Paris from Vichy. Bourse declining: rentes 66 fr. 30c.

Spain.

Vice Admiral Sobo had gone to join the Spanish squadron in the Pacific.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

Liverpool, August 6.—The Australasian's news to-day had no effect. The friends of the North were much disappointed that the alleged capture of Atlanta was not confirmed, while the southern sympathizers loudly rejoiced.

The *Morning Post* to-day has an editorial denouncing the kidnapping of British subjects for the federal service. It refers specially to the case of seven Irishmen, who were subjected in June last to gross indignation after their release was obtained, and says, if the facts are proved, the British Government should not be satisfied with anything less than the exemplary punishment of all concerned in the outrages.

The *Times* has an editorial on the same subject, holding it up to Irishmen as a warning, not only as against the federal service, but against emigration to America.

The *Daily News* editorially refutes the representation against the labor market in America, shows that it is in a most healthy state, and offers irresistable attraction to emigrants.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The Board met according to adjournment last evening. Mr. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for appropriating a sufficient sum to provide the schools during the coming session with fuel. A resolution from the same gentleman was adopted, to the effect that, as the number of eight High Schools had been reduced to four, leaving thereby several buildings formerly used as High Schools vacant, the lessors of these buildings be officially notified that they would be no longer used as schools.

The Committee on Trustees read their report, offering a list of names selected by the Committee as competent to be Trustees in the several School Districts, amounting to nineteen.

The report was adopted as a whole. The Trustees were elected by the Board, each district *seriatim*.

Ninety five trustees were elected, five to each District, of the whole number of nineteen.

After the trustees were elected the selection of a journal to do the printing of the Board became in order. The *True Delta* was selected, receiving seven votes.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. Louis Grunewald, No. 26 Chartres street, near Canal, for a copy of the following new musical composition:

Hope Lights the Way. Words by Rev. H. G. Perry, M. A.; Music by Charles V. Taylor. Dedicated to Miss Covington Winston.

By Telegraph from Southwest Pass.

NEWS BY THE ARIEL.

From James River—The Shenandoah—Threatened Invasion of Indiana—Outwork of Fort Darling Captured—1500 Prisoners—Gold 256, Cotton 173 on the 18th in New York.

(From the Era Extra, [1 A. M.])

Southwest Pass, August 27.

To Captain FULLER:

By arrival of the U. S. steamship Ariel, we get New York dates to the 17th.

New York, August 18—P. M.—The Gold market opened at 255¾, and, in spite of strong bear movement, rose to 256¾, when a rumor that Fort Darling was captured was circulated, but produced little or no effect.

The market closed at 256. Cotton is steady at 173 for middling.

A telegram from Gen. Sheridan's command, dated August 11th, at Cedar Creek, was received this A. M.

He states that except Mosby's and White's guerrillas, there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge, that Sheridan's trains are all up, and that his army is in fine condition. Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch of the 11th inst., reports that the stories of plunder taken from Maryland by the rebels are all humbug.

They have but very little, just enough to subsist on, and no more, most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah Valley. In another dispatch, dated the 12th of August, he says Gen Early's train is a very small one, not exceeding 250 wagons, and the stories about plunder are all exaggerated.

This Department has received an official report from Fortress Monroe that movements were being made in front of Petersburg, but owing to the telegraph being down no information has been received from headquarters.

The Department is without any intelligence from Atlanta. The latest rebel papers received here say nothing about Mobile since the capture of the forts.

E. M. STANTON.

Halifax, August 16.—The pirate Tallahassee is reported off Warmouth.

Syracuse, August 16.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham arrived to-day, and will be present and speak at the mass meeting on Thursday.

Forces have been stationed along the Ohio river to prevent the rebels from crossing the Indiana border. At last accounts the rebels were foraging the cattle across the Kentucky river.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 15.—The rebels, under Col. Johnson, estimated at 1500 strong, captured three steamers near Shawneetown, Illinois, on Saturday night. The steamers were loaded with fat cattle belonging to the Government.

It is now supposed they will cross over into Indiana.

Washington, August 16.—There are reports in town emanating from reliable authority of the capture of the largest portion of Fort Darling, with 1500 hundred prisoners.

Gen. Hancock is credited with the glory. The story is that the second Corps, under Hancock, embarked the other day on a fleet of transports, ostensibly for Washington.

After proceeding down the river for some distance he crossed over to the right bank and retraced his course after dark to Fort Darling, on which he made a sudden assault.

He took the rebels completely by surprise, and captured the greater portion of the works, together with fifteen hundred (1,500) prisoners.

At last accounts everything looked favorable for the capture of the remainder of the fortifications.

Late News via Woodville, Miss.

Operations before Petersburg—A Battle on the 19th—Federal Losses in the Battle of the 17th before Richmond—Weldon Railroad Cut—Retreat of Forrest from Memphis, &c.

The *Times* of this evening has extracts from the Woodville, Miss., *Republican* of the 22d. We take the following, the rest being for the most part anticipated.

Raleigh, August 20.—The *Confederate* has news from Petersburg and Richmond to yesterday. The enemy reached the Weldon road on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., and drove in Dearing's Cavalry, capturing a few prisoners. They occupied the railroad at Yellow Tavern, four miles from Petersburg, and burnt a mile and half of it. Our infantry came up and charged them and drove them back, capturing 500 and killing and wounding ninety. Several charges were made during the day the enemy were repulsed always. They were expecting to renew the fight on Friday evening.

The enemy's loss in the battle of Tuesday, 17th, below Richmond, was 4000, ours 600.

There are rumors of victory by Early, but they are not confirmed.

The *Herald* is out for peace.

Gold 256¼. (Supposed on the 18th.)

Mobile, August 21.—A special to the *Register* from Senatobia, dated August 21st, says that Forrest attacked Memphis at 4 o'clock this morning. Heavy firing was heard for three hours. It is supposed the city was captured. The Federal forces are reported to be small. The Federals occupied Oxford to-day.

It is reported that there has been a great riot in New Orleans. Four hundred citizens were killed in consequence of Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. Negro troops were called in to suppress the riot, which is still progressing.

LATER.—Forrest, with 2000 men, left the enemy's front on Friday to attack Memphis. He expected to reach that vicinity last night. Heavy firing was heard this morning. A man arrived to-night from near Memphis, who says the city and fort were captured with 3000 prisoners, but there is nothing official from there.

The enemy occupied Oxford this evening. Chalmers is retreating slowly.

Senatobia, August 22.—Gen Forrest surprised and captured Memphis at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, killing and wounding about 400 Yankees and capturing between two and three hundred—a large number being officers. One Brigadier General was killed. Our loss was comparatively small, the surprise being complete.

Among our wounded is Lieut. Col. Robt Mc Culloch, of the 2d Missouri, shot through the breast. Forrest found the Yankees outnumbered him four to one, and had to fight his way out, making a fortunate escape. Amongst the spoils are five hundred fine horses, new outs, clothes, etc. The prisoners are arriving. It was the most daring raid and complete surprise of the war.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—According to the N. O. *Price Current* the stock of sugar and molasses in this city on the 19th inst. was as follows:

In public warehouses, hhds	2464
In private warehouses, and on the landing	3347
In refineries	127
Total of Louisiana sugar, hhds	5942
" " barrels	361
Of Cuban sugar, hhds	434
" boxes	4346

of which 4346 boxes are under bond. Of molasses, the stock is of Louisiana 2843 barrels, and 4500 barrels of Cuba.

THEATRICAL.—The Washington *Republican* says that W. Scanlan is engaged at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, for a portion of the next season. At the conclusion of his engagement, he starts for Melbourne, Australia.

Mrs. Allen, also of the Washington theatres, has been engaged to play in this city during the coming season.

The Stonewall Jackson Statue in England.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes under a late date:

Here is an advertisement published in *The Standard* and *Telegraph* worthy of your attention:

"STONEWALL JACKSON MEMORIAL.—The Committee for carrying out Gen. Stonewall Jackson's Memorial have the satisfaction of announcing to the subscribers that the subscriptions already received have enabled them to give the commission to Mr. Foley, R. A., who is proceeding with the statue. The announcement of this successful result has been made to the authorities both of the Confederate States and of Virginia, who have returned very gratifying answers. There will be, therefore, no difficulty in the completion of the statue *but the improbable contingency of the continuance of the blockade* in placing it in some conspicuous position in Gen. Jackson's native country. The Committee begs to announce that the subscription is still open to provide a fitting pedestal. Subscriptions may be paid to the Jackson Memorial account, Messrs. Coutts, or to the Treasurer, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., Arklow House, Connaught place."

Observe the line which I have italicized. It very faithfully expresses the very general conviction here among Anglo Rebels and sympathizers with Secession that the "caving in" of Union cause is imminent. The Maryland and Pennsylvania raid has been magnified into a "counter invasion," Grant's patience before Vicksburg and its result are forgotten, and if you want to see how badly off you are, only read the editorials of *The Times, The Herald*, or *The Telegraph*.

Long-Bow Stories.

An English author, writing of life in the East Indies, describes a number of officers who were addicted to telling huge stories. He remarks:

One of the most amiable and excellent of these social sportsmen was an officer whom I will call Captain Tattle. I never happened to meet him, but his stories are household words anywhere between the Indus and the Hoogley. Of these I subjoin a few which may be considered as fair specimens.

Tattle was a long and incessant talker, and ever any table where he might be placed, never failed to let the party know that whether in battling with men or beasts, or in whatever pursuit he might be engaged, he was superior to any man you might mention, or who would be likely to mention himself. Of his prowess in the field, here is a sample:

"The fact is, sir, that when I am in action, nothing can restrain me, and nobody knew this better than Napier. Before an engagement began he always sent for me, and said, 'Now, Tattle, you know my wishes: moderation above all things, my boy!' 'I will do my best, Sir Charles,' was my usual answer, 'but you know I cannot always answer for consequences!' At Meeanee I remember in particular he had his eye upon me, and when he saw me up to my elbows in slain—all off my own sword, sir!—he sent an aide de-camp to me. 'Very sorry, sir,' says the aide, 'but you are to give your sword to me, by the general's orders. I am not putting you—under arrest,' he added, laughing, 'but you are really doing too much.' Well, there was no help for it; so I gave him up my sword. But directly his back was turned, I fell to work with my scabbard, and finished off seventeen more of the rascals—seventeen! I counted them as they lay on the ground. And this is no lie, sir."

The latter somewhat necessary assertion was the usual reinforcement to his most astonishing revelations.

If Tattle went after a tiger, it was always a tiger such as no man had ever been after before.

"There was a beast in the Napaul Tarai, sir, that I was three seasons in potting. He was the terror of Oude, and Rohilcund was afraid to go to bed when he made an excursion into that province. He was twenty three feet six inches and a half from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail. His teeth were as big as tomb stones, and his roar was like an eruption of Vesuvius. The first two seasons I and put some lead into him, but never in a vulnerable place. The third season I met him again—and he knew me, sir. By this time I found out that an elephant was worse than useless, so leaving my howdah, I went to encounter him on my foot. You see, with a large tiger an elephant only makes a convenient mark to spring at. On foot you can watch your opportunity, and let the beast spring over you. Well, he came on, sir, and I could see by the expression of his eye that he was aware whom he had to deal with. He could not have spoken plainer if he had said, 'Tattle, my boy, I'm going to be one too many for you this time!' that's what he meant, and I knew it. Well, he came on, and I watched him closely.

First of all he gave a roar that could have been heard at Cawnpore. I had my double barrel ready cocked, but I was not fool enough to fire then; a tiger, you know, always throws up his head to roar, and what was my chance of hitting him in the right place? But I kept my eye on him, and saw him squat. Then, recovering himself, he took the spring, upon which I threw myself flat on my face. There was a rush of wind, as if a heavy body was being hurled through the air. The time had come. The tiger had gone over, me twenty feet. I knew he would turn to vent his disappointment, and was ready for him before he could recover himself for another spring. A bullet in the brain settled him at once, and the scourge of the Tarai—not to mention Oude and Rohilcund—was no more. I do believe, however, that I should not have killed him that time, but that he had eaten a village the day before, and was rather heavy in consequence. And this is no lie, sir."

This notable sportsman, I have been told, was also the hero of the celebrated story which has been rendered into verse, under the title of "A New Tale of a Tub." Getting the animal under a barrel, he watched till its tail came through the bung-hole. Then, tying that appendage into a knot, he could deal with its owner at his leisure.

If Tattle had to tell of a storm, it was such a storm as nobody had seen but himself.

"A storm, sir, such as would have turned you inside out. You should have seen all the pine trees blown up—shooting around me like arrows—and it's no lie."

He is known to have related the following, as incidental to an occasion of the kind.

This occurred, sir, up in the Calcutta course Martingale of ours, was driving out with his wife. The carriage was overturned, and he had to sit upon her to prevent her being blown into Eastern Bengal. As it was, she was left so long on the road, exposed to the fury of the element that her hair was turned pea green, and her foot and her nose were so injured that she was never able to put either of them to the ground afterwards. And this is no lie, sir.

When Tattle could not make an effect in any other way, he would start a negative peculiarity and make a point of that. He was as jealous of his prowess at whist as of tigers or tigers. Thus a harmless man at mess talking of some little triumph the night before, in which trumps were concerned, Tattle burst out upon him in this manner:

"Trumps, sir! who wants trumps? I have made more money at whist than any man of my rank and standing in the service, yet I never wanted trumps. Why, sir, I never held a single trump in the whole course of my life."

"Surely, Captain Tattle, you must have held one trump when you dealt!"

Most men would have been put out by this, but Tattle was more on his mettle.

"The remark just shows your ignorance, sir. Any man who has ever played with me knows—that I always made a misdeal!"

Upon the simplest subject it was the same. Somebody remarked in his hearing upon a breakfast he had been to, as a very small affair which he had lasted half a day.

"Breakfast!" said Tattle, "who eats breakfast? I never ate but one breakfast in my life, and that disagreed with me. Not once did I try another. Nobody but an idiot would dream of eating breakfast."

The mild man who made the remark wished he hadn't. The rest of the men present, who took breakfast every day of their lives, expressed themselves strongly in favor of Tattle.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, SATURDAY EVENING, August 27, 1864.

We have again to notice the remarkably quiet market ... [illegible] ... but the supply of the extreme rates asked ... [illegible]

It being the day after the steamer the ... Sterling ... at 42@44 for Francs ... [illegible]

Nothing was reported in Silver since the Mexican dollars ... Holders asked 35 per dollar ... Dealers pay ...

[illegible]

At the same sale ... Crescent Insurance ... at 47½. At private sale ... Crescent ... brought ... Nothing was reported in City Bonds. The railroad ... and the Consolidated at 167½.

The Bank Note market appears to be without any movement. Bank of Louisiana are quoted at 65c. ₽ dollar, Bank of New Orleans at 82½@85, Mechanics' Bank at 40, and Crescent City at 87. Legal tender notes continue to command 6@ 6½ ₽ cent premium over City Treasury notes, which are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both City and State taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, August 27, 1864.

COTTON—A lot of 318 bales strict Low Middling, which has been on the market for several days, was finally disposed of to-day, said to be at $1 78. In addition to which 18 bales pickings sold at 65c, and 29 bales at auction, as follows: 1 bale very low pickings at 65c., 7 bales low pickings at 92, 10 good ordinary, refused, at 1 35, 1 bale mixed, strict ordinary, at the same, 11 bales low middling at 1 75½, and 30 bales good style do at 1 78. The market closed with increased firmness at the above figures, and with little or none offering.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The brisk inquiry for Flour, noticed during the past two or three days, has continued to prevail to-day, but the sales were limited; the supply, which is very light, being held at higher prices than the dealers are willing to pay. The sales to-day were confined to 180 bbls. superfine and good extra, on private terms; 50 bbls and superfine at $12 50; 75 bbls good extra at $ 3 75 ... and two choice do at $14 ₽ bbl. Other articles of Western Produce and Provisions continue very quiet and unchanged, the enforcement of restrictions in the trade regulations having reduced the movement down to a local retail trade.

The sales comprise 200 tierces Lard, on private terms; 100 sacks Corn at $1 10, and 100 sacks mixed Corn at $1 ... ₽ bushel, and 40,000 feet spruce planks at $ ... ₽ thousand.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little of anything to go forward, and the rates by mail steamships for New York are 1½ ₽ lb for Cotton.

Calvary Church, Protestant Episcopal.
PRYTANIA STREET, CORNER SIXT.

Is open EVERY SUNDAY at 9 A. M. for SUNDAY SCHOOL. Mr CADMON SUPERINTENDENT. At 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. for DIVINE SERVICE. REV. W. C. HOPKINS OFFICIATES. SEATS FREE. EVERY WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M. for a FREE JUVENILE SCHOOL for the practice of SACRED MUSIC, Mrs RICHARD SEACHES.

For Congress.

EDITORS BEE.—Please announce me as a Candidate for Congress, for the First Representative District at the coming Election.

E. ABELL.

Election 1st Monday in September 1864.

State Tax Collector's Office.
SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.
Office No. 9 St. Peter str, (Pontalba Buildings.)
NEW ORLEANS, August 21st, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all State Tax Payers of the Second District of New Orleans that the office of the undersigned will be open from 9 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of receiving all State Taxes due for the years 1861, 1862, 1863 on Real Estate, Capital, &c., and all State Licences on trade, occupation, profession, &c., for the year 1864.

In order to avoid cost, &c., all persons pursuing any trade, occupation or profession are hereby notified to call and take out their State Licences forthwith.

V. GERODIAS, State Tax Collector of the Second District.

Portuguese Benevolent Society,
NEW ORLEANS, August 26th, 1864.
ELECTION NOTICE.

ACCORDING to our by-laws the members of this society will meet at their hall on SUNDAY next, the 28th inst., between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., and there proceed to elect the Officers and Doctor to serve the following year. Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President,
F. M. GASTON, Secretary.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 28, 1864

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

French brig Marie Angelique, Poisonnier, for Havana. F. Boudousquie.

Brit schr Gleaner, Savial, for Matamoros. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail steamship Ariel, Russel, from New York, 19th inst. to De Coulti a cons'd district.

STEAMBOATS.

Lafourche, Sharp, from Coast.
Star, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge.
Independence, Henry, from Thibodeaux.
Millie Stephens, Hano, from Baton Rouge.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per French brig Marie Ange ... 20 tcs lumber 33 bbls tar 11 do tur ... 3913 pcs lumber ... specie.

MATAMOROS—Per Brit schr Gleaner—19 tcs lard ... quarts champagne ... and sundries.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Ariel—Ass'd mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

... QUEENSTOWN ... The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY, MARCH ...
CITY OF MANCHESTER ...
CITY OF NEW YORK ...
and every succeeding Saturday ... from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE ... [illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent ...

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE new and fine passenger steamer MITTIE STEPHENS ... will leave for Baton Rouge ... SATURDAY ... WEDNESDAY ... FRIDAY ... THURSDAY ... SUNDAY ... [illegible]

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. A. RICHARD.

For Vera Cruz.

REGULAR LINE ... CORNELIUS LEEDS ... [illegible]

For Matamoros.

THE ... COUTURIE BROS ... [illegible]

Dr. Gillaud. ... [illegible]

J. A. CASABAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 154 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES ... [illegible]

Lost

ON the evening ... [illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant ... ASTROLOGICAL ... [illegible]

COFFEE ... WHISKY ... ALCOHOL ... CHAMPAGNE ... MATCHES ... CONDENSED MILK ... ROCK CANDY ... PEARL BARLEY ... BRANDY PEACHES ... BRANDY CHERRIES ... FIGS IN DRUMS ... WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE ... SALT ... LOBSTERS IN CANS ... PRESERVED MEATS ... LEMON SYRUP ...

For sale by J. HART & CO.

MALT ... HOPS ... LINSEED ... WHITE LEAD ... For sale by HART & Co.

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 for new style HATS. Manufactory Brooklyn, New York. E. S. BENEDICT.

Chapeaux! Chapeaux
25, Rue des Magasins, 25.

LE soussigné offre à vendre aux citoyens de la Nouvelle Orléans un très beau choix de chapeaux français et américains, par cents ou par douzaine. Il reçoit, par chaque steamer, un choix de chapeaux de nouveau genre. Manufacture à Brooklyn, New York. E. S. BENEDICT.

G. BORZINO,
No. 101..Old Levee street..No. 101

IMPORTER of Wines, Liquors, Sardines, Fruits, Almonds, Corks, &c. ... CLARET and WHITE WINE various vintages ... WINES ... WHISKY ... COGNAC ... OILS ... Champagne ... FILLED ALMONDS ... CORK ... CORDIALS, Muscat and Asti WINES, etc., etc.

LANDING ex steamship ... COFFEE ... NUTS ... HOSTETTER'S BITTERS ... DRIED PRUNES ... PAPER ... CHEESE ... LAYER RAISINS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans
FOR PLANTATION USE
A. TIRRELL & CO.,
(Successors to Tirrell & Bates,)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

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

New Tariff of Rates Adopted by the Journals of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1864.

The undersigned, proprietors of the various journals published in New Orleans agree to be governed by the following revised terms until further agreement, the same to take effect on and after Monday, 5th of September [1864].

Rates of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the Paper—Single copies, Morning paper, 10 cents; Evening or Extra, 5 cents.

Rates of Advertising—All transient Advertisements, first insertion, per square, $1 50, each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Advertisements ordered to remain on any particular page, to be charged as new each insertion.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

No Advertisement or Subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Editorial Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, for each insertion.

A. M. HOLBROOK, Picayune.
TRACY & FAIRFAX, Era.
HEBERT & RAYMOND, Courrier Français.
F. LIVER, for Proprietor of True Delta.
F. L. X. GIMET, Proprietor of N. O. Bee.
W. H. C. KING, for N. O. Times.

In laying before our readers the above schedule of prices adopted by the New Orleans daily papers, we desire to add a few remarks, not in the way of either deprecation or complaint, but simply for the purpose of stating a few unquestionable facts and pointing to certain inevitable conclusions.

At the end of 1863 the price paid for printing paper by the New Orleans press had fully doubled what it was before the war, at present it is triple that old rate, and is steadily advancing to an indefinitely higher figure. Yet the daily journals of this city continued to be sold at 5 cents a copy, a price that failed to pay for the white paper on which they were printed; while their terms of subscription remained the same as when subscribers paid in gold or its equivalent.

On account of the increased expense of printing paper alone, the Northern and Western journals had some time since raised their rates of sale and subscription, yet, although this increase, owing to heavy outlays for freight and insurance, fell with excessive weight on the journals of this city, they made no change whatever in their prices, but kept on with a patience that would have seemed admirable, had it not been obviously the moderate and unrealized forming printed sheets from their presses at an actual daily loss.

It is but partially extenuate the burthens and sacrifices to which the New Orleans press have been subjected. It is well known that the two great items of expense in publishing a daily journal are printing paper and composition. In the most favorable circumstances, it requires constant vigilance on the part of a publisher to prevent these from swallowing up all the profits and threatening even the capital. The enormous advance and rapid tendency of the first have been seen. The second has advanced in a scarcely less ratio, and its effect combined with that of the other, would scarcely make any journal which long neglected to apply the indispensable means of counteracting them.

The press of New Orleans have always had the distinction of paying more liberal wages to compositors than were given in any other American city. From twenty five to fifty per cent has been the difference in favor of our local craft. Sometime since the typographical fraternity raised their price to a 5 per cent, and then demand in place of fifty cents a thousand ems ... received—an increase, at one leap, of twenty per cent, on one of the two most exhausting drains upon a newspaper. The demand was at once conceded. And yet, as in the case of the soaring price of printing paper, our daily journals made no change in their old rates, and seemed to calmly await the financial deluge whose rumbling could already be heard in the not remote future.

Nor was this to be all on the score of typographical expense. The compositors have just demanded another increase, bringing the time from sixty to seventy five cents a thousand ems—an aggregate addition of fifty per cent to the former price.

Meanwhile all other expenses incident to journalism have expanded in like proportion. Petty items that once consumed altogether but a trifle, allowance have now grown ... to a ... and ... respectably attained to such a ... and ... Still the press was persisting in the suicidal ... of setting no higher price on what they produced while all the elements of production had doubled or tripled in cost.

But publishers have at last been compelled out of sheer self preservation to take measures to avert the disaster and ruin to which the system was rapidly leading them. They see that the laws of trade can no longer be defied with impunity. The effort only had been entirely made as to spare the old habits of the community by adhering to old usage, could have only succeeded by an extreme and ... fact it was an economical impossibility. They have got to or to their price using with the entire trading and labor of the community for their papers must go down. There is positively no other alternative.

No man of information and intelligence can, therefore, wonder that the newspaper proprietors of this city have adopted the moderately advanced rates set forth in the foregoing schedule. It must appear rather as a marvel that a step so obviously demanded by an imperious necessity was not much sooner taken.

The price of subscription according to the new tariff is raised from $12 to $16, an addition of only 33 per cent, and subscribers may renew their subscriptions at the office quarterly or semi-annually, at the rate of $1 33 per month. There are evident inducements to newspaper readers to become regular subscribers.

The sale to newsboys and newspaper dealers will be made at rates comprising them to the absence of smaller change than we now have to retail their papers at not less than ten cents. Evening editions and extras are excepted from this rule.

There is an addition of fifty per cent to the price of transient advertisements, and proportionate rates will be charged for all other advertising.

Not the least noteworthy and wholesome change is that in regard to editorial notices. The evils of gratuitous "puffing" had increased to an extent as onerously in the newspaper as it was unprofitable to the newspaper proprietor. Matter of this description is to be inserted only at the rate of 20 cents a line. In New York it costs 50 cents a line, and in Paris 75 cents.

The new tariff in question will go into effect on the 5th of September next.

We may add, that in due season, as general business revives, our paper will be enlarged to a double sheet; and meantime care will be taken to enrich its pages with the latest news and the greatest possible variety of interesting reading matter. In a short time by arrangements effected with regard to telegraphing, we expect to publish regularly the telegraphic news from up the river.

Carpet Warehouse.
19..........Chartres street..........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpetings, &c., such as—MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.; WHITE, RED CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

DR. ABERNETHY'S CONNORRHOEA and GLEET DETERGENT—Price One Dollar.—The only infallible remedy ever discovered, has now become too well known and established to all parts of the country to require any comment. Its universal success ... [illegible]

Groceries.

SUGAR—200 hogsheads, from fair to choice ... 100 ... planted, 100 barrels powdered, 100 ... crushed. COFFEE—250 bags Rio. LARD—50 tierces, choice. RICE—200 bags, Para. WHISKY—100 barrels Pike and Magnolia. BRANDY—100 ... Bourbon. FLOUR—500 barrels superfine & extra. CANDLES—300 boxes star.

For sale by J. AVET, Late AVET BROS., At the Blue Stores, corner Old Levee & Bienville, sts.

RECEIVED ... SULPHATE OF QUININE ... LIQUOR ... PILLS ... WINE ... CAPSULES ... POWDERS ... MINERAL WATERS ... SEIDLITZ POWDERS ... LEECHES ... Perfumery, Toilet Waters, Dentrifices, Sponges, etc.

For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, Nos. 27 and 19 Dauphin, cor. Customhouse.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Thos. Pemisiton.

Two Hundred and Forty four Valuable Lots of Ground Situated in Jefferson City (Formerly Bouligny) to be sold at Auction.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office & Salesroom Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, September 27, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange ... [illegible]

DIVINATION. PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED
By MADAME ADAM ...
No. 93 St Louis street.

Jefferson Academy,
13 Bourbon Street, N. Orleans 13
Conducted by G. J. LORD

To Families Leaving for France. [illegible]

$15 Reward ... C. K. GALLAHER.

Sausages—Saucisses ... BRULATOUR & CO.

To Cotton Planters [illegible]

A ... CHAMPAGNE ... BRULATOUR & CO.

Union Hotel and Restaurant,
KEPT BY J. M. DAUBERNI,
AT TAMPICO.
FURNISHED ROOMS. EXCELLENT FARE.

Continental House.
Corner Custom House street and Exchange Alley.
W. G. SCHAVER.

Absynth! Absynth!
50 BOXES ... Absynth ... Brand warranted imported. For sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 45 Old Levee street.

DISEASES.
Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.
... GACDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans & Bourbon.

Carver Cotton Gins.
THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of these celebrated ... For sale at ... AARON HOBART JR.

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis.
RECEIVED in New York by late European arrivals ... Vichy ... BOONEKAMP OF MAAG BITTERS ... E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary.

Havana Leaf Tobacco
20 BALES GENUINE VUELTA ABAJO, extra ... For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER.

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes.
LANDING ... CIGARETTES ... BORNIO & BROTHER.

WM. EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana. WM. F. GAY, E. P. HARTSHAWE, St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 15 Customhouse Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Sherry Wine,
Of Direct Importation from Cadiz.
HOPS—40 bales Old and New. J. HART & CO.

MAILLARD'S choice Gumdrops ... J. HART & CO.

Cash Advances.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved ... SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York. WM. J. REID.

For Sale.
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Barracks street, between Rampart and St. Claude ... H. GOURGOTTE.

BRANDY CHERRIES ... J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

AVIS D'ÉLECTION.

Conformément à un writ d'élection daté du 13 d'août 1864, à moi adressé par son Excellence J. Madison Wells, Lieutenant-Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane les électeurs qui font de la Paroisse d'Orléans sont par le présent notifiés qu'une élection sera tenue le LUNDI, cinquième jour de septembre 1864, à l'effet de ratifier ou rejeter la Constitution adoptée par la Convention récemment assemblée en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans pour la Révision et l'Amendement de la Constitution de l'Etat, et pour les membres du Congrès afin de remplir les vacances dans la représentation de l'Etat de la Louisiane au Trente-Huitième Congrès des Etats Unis.

Un Représentant pour le Premier District Congressionnel de l'Etat de la Louisiane comprenant cette portion de la Paroisse d'Orléans ... [illegible]

Sénateurs.

Les Premier et Quatrième Districts (Municipaux) de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans auront Cinq Sénateurs.

Les Deuxième et Troisième Districts ... [illegible]

Représentants.

Le Premier District Représentatif de la Paroisse ... Trois Représentants.
Le Deuxième District Représentatif élira Cinq Représentants.
Le Troisième District Représentatif élira Sept Représentants.
Le Quatrième District Représentatif élira Trois Représentants.
Le Cinquième District Représentatif élira Quatre Représentants.
Le Sixième District Représentatif élira Deux Représentants.
Le Septième District Représentatif élira Trois Représentants.
Le Huitième District Représentatif élira Trois Représentants.
Le Neuvième District Représentatif élira Quatre Représentants.
Le Dixième District Représentatif élira Huit Représentants.

[illegible]

Bureau du Sheriff, Paroisse d'Orléans, Nouvelle Orléans ... 1864.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

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

BUREAU DE L'EXÉCUTIF, Nouvelle-Orléans, 25 juillet 1864.

Attendu que la Convention ... [illegible] ... LE PREMIER LUNDI DE SEPTEMBRE ... [illegible] ... LUNDI DE SEPTEMBRE PROCHAIN ... [illegible]

Donné sous ma signature ... Indépendance des Etats Unis.

J. MADISON WELLS.

Par le Gouverneur, S. WROTNOWSKI, Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS AUX CONTRIBUABLES.
BUREAU DES ASSESSEURS.
Hôtel-de-Ville, 13 août 1864.

Le BOARD des assesseurs ... [illegible]

N. S. TORRY, Secrétaire du Board des Assesseurs.

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors ... July last, Mr Alcide Forstall was duly elected President of said Company. J. D. BELSAUME, Secretary pro tem.

Star Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. Be it remembered ... PLACIDE FORSTALL, President. J. D. BELSAUME, Secretary. Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixth day of August 1864. F. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c., each way.

ON and after SUNDAY, 27th March, 1864, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

[illegible]

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELY, Superintendent.