New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Magazine and Josephine streets—A Dairy.

Mr. R. Nott, auctioneer, sells this day at 10 o'clock, at No. 44 Old Levee street, Claret, White Wine, Sugar, Ice, Champagne, Cognac, Platform Scales, &c.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS.—Elsewhere is an important notice from the City Attorney, George L. Brliht, informing tax payers of the remission of the interest on the taxes of 1861, 1862 and 1863 on behalf of all who will pay, without suit, before 10th of November next, the full amount of taxes due for those years. The interest for 1861 is 33 per cent., for 1862 15 per cent., for 1863 5 per cent.

FASHIONABLE GOODS FOR LADIES.—At the new and splendid store of Mad. Olympe, 141 Canal street, a rich assortment of goods, collected by herself at Paris, will be open to her patrons on and after the first inst. Readers are referred to her advertisement for interesting particulars.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AT PORT HUDSON.

DATES TO THE 10th INCLUSIVE.

Additional and Minute Details of the Late Fighting on the North Side of James River—Richmond and Northern Accounts Compared. Both sides Claim a Victory.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

IMPORTANT ORDER SAID TO BE COMING FROM GRANT FOR SHOOTING ALL GUERRILLAS AND DEVASTATING AND DEPOPULATING THE GUERRILLA

Infested Region in Virginia.

The State Elections on the 8th—Union Majority in Ohio 10,000. In Indiana 20,000. Large gains claimed for Republicans.

GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 11th—COTTON 79.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

The steamer Atlantic just passed down. The following is taken from the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 12th:

The gold market is excited by the rumors about the Pennsylvania election. About noon reports that the State would not go for Republican were circulated and gave excitement, which were counteracted in favorable to an extent, yet the price advanced. The excitement was greatest in the afternoon, when it was reported that the rebels were to turn the tight flank of the army of the James and then obtain possession of Harrytown on the Central road. Some of the rebels were entirely free of detraction works. The enemy was aware of our flank, and was the weakest part of the line and proposed by Butler to and holding three miles of the road and defeasus would be not only strengthen the by putting another line of works outside of the present limits of their fortifications. To accomplish this purpose they, under cover of the fog, moved Hokes and Field's divisions numbering 14,000 men down the Darbytown road, the position held by Kautz fairly exulting 1,700.

At daybreak they attacked him both in and left flank. Our troops fought bravely against odds for hour, till they found the enemy not only in front and on their right, but also in their rear. They fell back, but not before they had accomplished.

Having to cross a marsh, not only one of our front, they ran their artillery into the mire and were forced to abandon it.

The enemy followed in splendid line, holding in reserve in front, supported by Hoke, engaging the interval in front of our in the double quick. A full of confidence and impetuosity the committed the precaution of skirmishing.

Our troops were armed with repeating rifles and the cavalry continued the work of the reduction upon the rebels, literally covering the ground with their dead and wounded. The attack was about 9 o'clock and engaged a brigade and as over happened.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th.—The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says that some minute excitement prevailed in Gordonsville night before from the rumored approach of a raiding party, and it was deemed prudent to remove the government stores and railroad stock from the place. They were accordingly brought down the road.

A body of Yankee cavalry appeared at Ka-Indian station and burned the bridge. It is not known that they have come this side.

The *Examiner* alludes to Sheridan's recent movement as a grade movement away. Now for another and decisive blow along Valley track. We have for some days expressed the belief that the would be the result of the Valley campaign.

The Richmond dispatch of the 8th says several hundred Yankee prisoners were sent to Salisbury yesterday morning. When a week or more ago, amounting to thousands, who have been confined at Belle Island and other prisons escaped here have been sent off, and accounts of outrages have this again been prepared for the reception of the next few days.

New York, October 11.—The army of the Potomac letter, dated the 7th, says yesterday morning the two great armies confronting Richmond were in a state of fermentation, expecting an attack from each other. Our army waited but the rebels did not come. The enemy gathered themselves into their fortifications while their rams and gunboats on the James went higher up than usual, fearing our monitors would pass the obstructions and batteries. Coatas were erected across the river to impede the progress. Thus are three rings in the James River the Tar, Richmond and Fredericksburg, and four gunboats—the Drury, Beaufort, Sassacus and Saugus.

This is their entire naval force for the defence of Richmond. Other vessels are being constructed and can launched but not ready for service. The Times gives additional particulars of the battle of the 7th. The object of the rebels was to turn the right flank of the army of the James and thus obtain possession of Harrytown on the Central road. Some of which were entirely free of detraction works. The enemy was aware of our right was the weakest part of the line and proposed by Butler to and holding three miles of the road and defeasus would be not only strengthen the by putting another line of works outside of the present limits of their fortifications. To accomplish this purpose they, under cover of the fog, moved Hokes and Field's divisions numbering 14,000 men down the Darbytown road, the position held by Kautz fairly exulting 1,700.

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New York, October 11.—The rebels are nowadays the loser. Gen. Gregg, killed; Gen. Hatcher, wounded, Maj. Harkell, wounded (large fall at the last place will be found and

Cincinnati, October 11.—The Union majority in Ohio is about 10,000. Forty is defeated by

We shall elect 15 of the Union Congressmen in the above majority is in the same vote.

In Indiana Morton is elected by a majority. Hope is great rejoicing here over his success.

We have lost in Ohio in proportion to the number of soldiers gone into the same since Brough's election. Nothing has yet been heard from the Chillicothe District. Sweeney is probably defeated.

Cleveland, October 11.—Returns from Indiana show large Union gain over last. Probably Morton will have 20,000 majority, with a probable gain of two Congressmen.

Cleveland, 11.—The returns from Ohio and Indiana indicate the success of the Union ticket. The probabilities are that Union Congressmen are elected in the 1st and 3d Districts, in place of Pendleton.

New York, 11.—The *Herald's* 4th Corps correspondent on the 7th says: The morning the division of Gen. Wilcox, holding the centre of our lines, advanced with the intention of taking our pickets and reconnoitering that of the enemy. The force was in the reconnoitering column of the brigade of Hartsuff and the battery commanded by Col. Bier. An advance was made of our lines over a mile and a half under skirmishing.

When the 57th Massachusetts commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hall fired upon by the enemy and lost 70 men were lost. The reconnoitering party was accompanied by Capt. Mitchell's 2d Rhode Island battery of Massachusetts, but no opportunity offered for using the pieces.

Our deduction from the recent reconnoitering is that the enemy is in more force in front of Petersburg on the Appomattox, and that any effort on our part will force them to concentrate upon the latter river.

(Special to the New York Tribune.)

Washington, October 10.—We learn from the front that a movement commenced on Saturday, the object not stated. It is said an order will at once be issued by Gen. Grant directing the shooting of every guerrilla and burning of every house and driving of men, women and children from the Shenandoah Valley and the guerrilla infested region between Washington and the Potomac.

New York, Oct. 11th.—In all the rebel accounts of the affair of Friday they make out that the severe fighting was done on the attack on Kautz, while our accounts represent the heaviest part of the engagement to have occurred after that. The loss may be that the rebels have been made to pay very dearly for their victory over Kautz.

The *Times's* correspondent sums up the affair as follows: We have gained, however, we captured 17 last Thursday. We slaughtered and wounded at least 1000 of the enemy in front of the infantry. Accounts of what injury Kautz inflicted on them, besides taking 100 prisoners.

Considering their loss in men they bought their gains dearly, though we must give them the credit of killing, disabling and capturing 600 men in addition to the guns. Looking at the matter in all points of view we claim a very decided victory.

We can afford to loose the large number they lost to-day, as we can replace them. They actually failed in their object of flanking us, and will not be likely to renew the experiment for some time.

Late War News via Clinton, La.

RICHMOND DATES TO THE 7TH.

Union Troops Still crossing to the north side of James River—Advance of Cavalry and Infantry upon the Richmond Fortifications Repulsed on the 5th—Severe Repulse of Kautz's Cavalry near Kidnburg, with Loss of 8 Guns—Gen. Forrest at Corinth, Miss., on the 12th—He Claims a Success for Gen Kelley.

[From a special to the New Orleans Bee.]

Baton Rouge, Oct. 14, 10 A. M.—The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of October 10th:

Mobile, Oct. 10.—Gen. Forrest has capture Gen. Taylor from Corinth, on the 12th, that Col. Kelly's force yesterday was complete. His surprise the enemy, capturing 4 guns, 50 prisoners, 50 horses, and about 200 Yankees were dismounted in attempting to remount on their beats. Our loss slight, penetrating the line of the transport, many were scalded and burned to death. The boats have come down the river.

[Special to the N. O. Bee.]

Clinton, La., Oct. 14.—Our cavalry have had a severe near Liberty, in the valley. We above the enemy's cavalry, several days, but on Sunday ventured too far and were cut among their infantry. Two regiments were scattered and lost a gun.

Petersburg, Oct. 12.—Number of rebel sick received Northern to-day exceeds. Butler thus represents the last battle here:

On Friday the rebels attacked with spirit Kautz's cavalry and from them back with small loss of men, the workhorses of their artillery, but gave Berry either penally advanced and gained Kautz's disposition, and holds the necessary time for Lightenantante arrival Richmond. Butler concedes the battle to be of the right. I feel of the enemy killed and wounded, and that after a fierce and bloody conflict.

Last night there was heavy artillery and musketry firing for nine hours, more firing out of an alarm on the part of the pickets amounting to nothing.

The enemy was in force last night in front of Richmond Hundred road.

Yesterday was busy day. Signals in sight on bridges across the pontoon bridges to the south side of James River. Boat in motion and counts.

Other pickets were attacked and driven all of the forward line, and in the front still disturbed more and Butler's lines as close as possible.

Richmond, Oct. 7.—The enemy's cavalry attempted to cut the railroad near Darbytown road, but were repulsed by our cavalry moving out from the city.

Advanced on the 7th, in small drill and tactics and were repulsed. Lieutenant Colonel Wilson F. Lee, Fifth Alabama, killed by sharpshooters.

The Richmond Examiner of the War Department.

Headquarters, Oct. 7.—The Richmond Examiner of Saturday says the Yankees have Darbytown and Charles City road, repulsed in every attempt. Our cavalry are active and skirmishing. Our loss in the affair of Friday was slight.

Second Day, Oct. 8.—Butler's attempt to flank the right of the rebel lines failed, leaving some Federal prisoners in our hands, and the rebels in Richmond.

Petersburg, Oct. 8.—Our cavalry were attacked and driven back, and the rebels in force, and the rebels in Richmond.

Richmond, Oct. 9