

AMUSEMENTS. NATIONAL THEATRE. Commencing Sunday, August 21. SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.

25 ARTISTS. 25. All on the stage at the same time. A matchless Quintette, composed of five solo voices. A WONDERFUL PANTHROPIC.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Iberville.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT AND VALUABLE property in Louisiana, two hours run from New Orleans, containing splendid water and bath-house and spacious grounds.

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, near the Mississippi river.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACCURATELY appraised sugar land in the State, near the parish of Iberville.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS of improved sugar land in the State, near the parish of Iberville.

FOR RENT. FOR RENT—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at a very low price in the city.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Charles and Camp street, with all the modern improvements in this class of buildings.

ROOMS AND BOARD—A NUMBER OF pleasant rooms, with good board, to rent, with or without board, at No. 17 Lafayette street.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 233 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty.

BOARDING. BOARD AND BOARD—PARTS DESIRING a board for the approaching season or for a longer period, in this elegant hotel, at No. 212 Canal street.

BOARDING—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with good board, to rent, with or without board, at No. 17 Lafayette street.

ROOMS AND BOARD—A NUMBER OF pleasant rooms, with good board, to rent, with or without board, at No. 17 Lafayette street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN B. HOWARD. LAW OFFICE. 26 St. Charles street.

A. W. ROBERTS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Commercial Place. 23.

T. A. BARTLETTE. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Gravier street. 142.

HAWKINS & THARP. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Commercial Place. 19.

BAKERS. O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR. 131 Rousseau Street, Fourth District.

PREMIUM BAKERY. U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. J. H. Shepherd vs. C. S. Watson. The Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.

GENERAL JAMES McCLEERY. To the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District.

The undersigned, committee appointed by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth District, now in session at Bayou Sara, beg leave to submit to you the following statement.

When the State Convention of our party, recently assembled at New Orleans, had closed its labors, the delegates thereto from the various parishes of our district proceeded to go into special convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

The authority for this action was found in the following resolution, adopted by the State Central Committee, viz:

Resolved, That in lieu of calling separate district conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress, such nominations shall be made by the delegates to the district elected to the State Convention of the Republican party at such time and place as may be agreed upon by them at said convention, under the call of March 24, 1870.

On organizing, we found three prominent candidates for nomination, Hon. Carlos Wilcox, Hon. Harry Lott and Colonel Charles W. Keeting, all of whom were high character, any one of whom would have secured credit on the party.

After some discussion, a feeling in favor of holding the nominating convention somewhere in the district instead of at New Orleans, was developed.

An executive committee for the district consisting of one member from each parish, was formed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Fourth District be held in said district, at such time and place as the Executive Committee thereof may determine.

The executive committee referred to had all the powers and prerogatives that are usually delegated to such bodies. It met and resolved to hold the convention at Bayou Sara on the fifteenth of August.

On arriving at Bayou Sara, it was determined for the sake of peace and harmony to draw all three of the candidates and unite upon one who would command the support of all.

Such a person, it is believed, has been found in General James McCleery, a Republican of the first day put in nomination.

He is a distinguished soldier, who has sealed his devotion to his country with his own blood, a sound and earnest patriot, and one who has been determined to hold the convention at the place specified, believing that it had been selected in the interest of a rival, declined to go.

On behalf of the convention, CHARLES ABEILLE, Bossier; CHARLES F. LEWISMAN, Avoyelles; GEORGE W. HESMAN, Rapides; LORENZO GEORGE, Winn; C. GOODMAN, Iberville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants, CHARLES ABEILLE, BOSSIER; CHARLES F. LEWISMAN, AVOYELLES; GEORGE W. HESMAN, RAPIDES; LORENZO GEORGE, WINN; C. GOODMAN, IBERVILLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED committee for that purpose have the honor to inform you that you have this day been nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Fourth District, now assembled at this place.

We endorse the great principles of the Republican party, State and national, and trust the same will be given to the members of the convention my deep sense of the honor they have been pleased to confer upon me.

I cordially invoke the great principles of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

I am in favor of the Union, first, last and forever, and national and national, and promise to spare no honorable effort to secure our success in the coming campaign.

FIRING THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE. The Second Attempt Made. Suspected Persons Arrested.

The clue which the police of the right bank obtained concerning the incendiaries who attempted to fire the Crescent Slaughterhouse on Monday night, has been followed up, and resulted so far in the arrest of five individuals, who are all more or less open to suspicion as principals or abettors.

Two of these persons were arrested early yesterday morning, and three about noon yesterday. Their names are Bertrand Andrieu, Maurin Hypolite, P. Lafon, Francois Corizan, and Pauline Corizan, his wife.

These persons were arrested upon the following affidavit, made by L. Clayland, Secretary of the Slaughterhouse Works for the right bank.

The State of Louisiana, Fifth District, city of New Orleans, Personal appeared before me, Andrew Dumont, Recorder of the Fifth District of the city of New Orleans, and Justice of the Peace, duly commissioned and sworn, L. Clayland, who having been duly sworn, deposes and says, that, on Monday, August 15, 1870, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock P. M., on Patterson, between Red River and Attapulgus streets, in this district, he and Bertrand Andrieu, Maurin Hypolite, Mr. Corizan, Mr. Lafone, and Mr. Corizan, from information received, did then and there wilfully and maliciously attempt to burn the said slaughterhouse, and to do so by the use of incendiary materials, and to do so by the use of incendiary materials, and to do so by the use of incendiary materials.

Wherefore deponent charges the accused with attempting to set fire and burn a building in the night time, in violation of law, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Louisiana.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixteenth day of August, 1870. L. CLAYLAND, Recorder Fifth District.

One of the arrested prisoners, Lafon, keeps the Magnolia Park, in Algiers, which he reopened a few weeks ago. The others are all employed at the Slaughterhouse by parties doing business there, and board with Lafon. They are all Gascon or other French.

The circumstances that led to the suspicions, upon which the affidavit of Mr. Clayland is founded, are as follows:

There are three colored families occupying tenements on the premises known as Magnolia Park, which is situated in connection with Lafon, as they rent from his landlord. One of these colored persons, a woman named Mary Jefferson, happening on Monday evening, August 15, 1870, to be in the yard near the building of Magnolia Park, was attracted by a pungent smell of coal oil coming from the cart.

Recollecting the late attempt to fire the slaughterhouse by means of incendiary materials, she was excited, and she watched for what might follow. Sometime after she saw Mue. Corizan, with two others of the party, go to the cart, and she saw them to be very busy about it. She thought they had two cans of what was evidently coal oil, and they were pouring something out of a small can into the large one.

After witnessing what she did, feeling uneasy, she at once sought Mr. Clayland, the Secretary of Police, and told him what she had seen. It was, however, some time before she could find Mr. Clayland, who boards in the interior part of the town.

On receiving the information, and neglect no precaution, started at once for the Slaughterhouse premises to take such preventive measures as might be required. In his arrival, he found the cart, which he communicated with the head watchman, and of course the precautionary measures included the capture of the incendiaries, if possible.

Circumstances seem to show that the arrangements to fire the building that were completed between the time Mary Jefferson saw the cart go down the road, and the time Mr. Clayland gave notice to the Slaughterhouse watchman, for although no suspicious persons were detected after the watch had been put on the alert, yet shortly afterwards saw seven flashing up around the rail and posts of the cattle pen facing on Attapulgus street.

A subsequent examination shows that the contrivance of the fire, after having put a plentiful quantity of coal oil on the rail and posts of the cattle pen, had laid a fuse across the road (Attapulgus street), which is hardly ever used except in daylight.

While I am in the yard, I saw the cart, and having lighted this match, retreated before an alarm could be given. The part of the premises chosen where to start the fire is remote from the kitchen, and where the habitude are assembled. And, although the attention of the watchmen was aroused, this attention was mainly directed toward the kitchen, and the attempt had been made before the people of the slaughterhouse being, nevertheless, on the qui vive, the fire was at once extinguished, before a pig's ear was singed or its tail had obtained a single curl.

Another witness besides Mary Jefferson, is an old man named Tom Plummer, who states that he saw Madame Corizan hand a can of coal oil and a sack of powder to the cart, just before it started toward the Slaughterhouse. This cart, it seems, is owned by Madame Corizan. Both Tom Plummer and Mary Jefferson, the next morning, saw Madame Corizan, wearing a suit with suspenders, the cart that had been driven toward the Slaughterhouse. Sergeant Duhon has examined the cart in question, and has found that it smelt very strongly of coal oil.

The remains of the fuse, which is about twenty feet long, two coal oil cans and a sack of powder, were found in the neighborhood where the fire was attempted. These corroborate the statements of Mary Jefferson and Tom Plummer.

A number of other circumstances are known to the police, but to relate them would be too much like arguing the case. The facts only, if facts they are, have been related, as taken from the statement of the witnesses, Mary Jefferson and Tom Plummer, without attempt to prejudice or excite prejudice. It is, though, but a fair inference that the parties, whoever they are, that attempted this last fire, must be the same as those who made the first attempt some days ago. And this inference is strengthened by the circumstance that whereas the first attempt was made at a point where there is a superabundance of water, the second attempt has been made at a point where water is the most difficult of access. That looks like method.

With regard to the parties who have been arrested as above related, it is difficult to conceive what motive could have been at the bottom of the attempt. They all get their living by the Slaughterhouse. What interest or motive could they have in de-

stroying an establishment from whence they derive their support? Should the offense upon examination be brought home to these arrested parties by unassailable proof, will it be unreasonable to suppose that other parties have a concealed concern in the nefarious enterprise?

Recorder Dumont has declined to admit to bail the men who were arrested, at any rate before an examination takes place. But his honor thought that the ends of justice would not be frustrated by releasing the female prisoner on sufficient bond, as her husband still remains incarcerated. So she was released yesterday at two o'clock P. M.

Pending the examination Superintendent Bédouin has directed the police to assist the police of the right bank in their investigations, and we are told that J. P. Hornor, Esq., will attend on the part of the slaughterhouse company at the examination which will be held on Friday.

The perils which will attend any future attempt to fire the slaughterhouse may fairly lead to the inference that the last attempt has been made, and that the apprehensions of the stockholders on this score may cease.

THE CITY COUNCIL. A regular meeting of the Board was held at the usual hour last evening. All the members of the Board were present.

A long report was received from the Mayor on the claim of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, and her offer to compromise with the city, which she had declined to accept.

The report and accompanying documents were ordered printed, and the Mayor was authorized to include in his expenditures the sum of fifty dollars a month for horse keeping since the commencement of the term.

Mr. Moran offered a resolution to have a stop put to the Third District Pound, as the howling of dogs was a nuisance; and that, furthermore, lives were endangered by the police shooting and killing these dogs.

Petitions for a steam fire engine for the Sixth District, and for a street in order to make the engine useful and serviceable, were referred to the proper authorities.

The Mayor offered a resolution to purchase the claims of Coroner Roche, against the city, for the month of January, 1870, amounting to over \$1900.

The Mayor also offered a resolution to have the city's debt reduced, and to have the city's debt reduced, and to have the city's debt reduced.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

THE BILLOXI REGATTA. Result of the Rivalry.

The usual interest was excited at the regatta which took place at Biloxi on Monday. The entries were very numerous, with one exception, of boats that had contested the race at Bay St. Louis one week previously.

But there were nine boats less at this regatta than there had been at the former one. Had there been more, the interest would have undoubtedly been heightened. But, as it was, those who had been victors at the last regatta expected to do so again, and most of them did.

The following entries were made: First Class—Limmas, 27 feet 6 inches, entered by C. Howard, sailed by B. R. Clemens. Protos, 27 feet 5 inches, entered by H. Raresbille, sailed by Anson Holly.

Second Class—Protos, 27 feet 5 inches, entered by C. Howard, sailed by M. Green. Gladiola, 27 feet 5 inches, entered by S. H. Pairo, sailed by Lewis Ryan.

Third Class—Corinne, 17 feet 11 inches, entered by A. Fortier, sailed by H. Knapp. Werborne, 17 feet, entered by J. Walker, sailed by J. Walker.

Fourth Class—Nojme, 14 feet 6 inches, entered by Bredou, sailed by J. J. Bredou. Couette, 16 feet 10 inches, entered by J. McNeil, sailed by Nick Holly.

Listless, 15 feet 5 1/2 inches, entered by R. N. Ogden, sailed by Fred Smith; Sarah, 16 feet 10 inches, entered by R. Charles, sailed by C. Arnault.

The windward position was won by first class Limmas, second class Gladiola, third class Protos, and fourth class Nojme.

At seven minutes to two o'clock the gun was fired as a signal for starting, and with lightning speed up came anchors and up went the sails, and a second every boat was crowding onward under full canvas.

The Limmas, as at the last race, was ahead, the Protos following closely, and the Xiphias and Gladiola.

The interest in the race soon became entirely concentrated in the contest between the Limmas and the Protos, the difference in lead being so slight that a judgment of the result could hardly be formed until it was declared.

In the first round the Limmas was eighteen seconds ahead, passing the home stake boat at nine minutes and sixteen seconds after three o'clock, closely followed by the Protos, who passed at nine minutes and thirty-eight seconds.

In the second round the Protos gradually gained on the Limmas, and finally was ahead at four o'clock, and at five o'clock the stake boat, coming in nineteen minutes and fifty-seven seconds after four o'clock, while the Limmas' time was twenty minutes and twenty seconds after four o'clock.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

The following were the winners in the regatta: First class, Corine; second class, X-phia; third class, Corine; fourth class, Corine.

BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CONVERT. JAMES L. ORR, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Movements of Mr. Seward. FREILINGHUYSEN DECLINES THE MISSION.

THE PLACE OFFERED TO TRUMBULL. HE ALSO WILL DECLINE.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF PRUSSIANS. Prussian Loss Forty Thousand.

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT. PARIS PEOPLE NOT SATISFIED.

They Impatiently Await Good News. ANOTHER PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

THE BATTLE NEAR METZ. FRENCH DRIVEN INTO FORTRESS.

PRUSSIANS HOLD THE FIELD. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

WASHINGTON. American Naval Vessels to Go Up the Elbe and Weser—North Carolina.

Prussian Loss Forty Thousand. The Bourne closed quiet. Rents 64.10.

The Moniteur du Soir says: During Sunday's battle Marshal Bazaine had a suadatory of metrailluse. Four regiments of Prussians were sent to attack them.

Two regiments were annihilated. The Patrie, referring to the obscure official news, says Marshal Bazaine is determined on strict secrecy.

General Bazaine is in communication with Chalons. The news from the different departments show that the people are determinedly waiting.

The Press gives the following explanations of the movements of the Prussians after the battle of Forbach, on the sixth instant.

The army of Prince Charles established its headquarters at St. Amand. After the battle of Weissenburg the army of the Prince Royal went by way of Sarrebourg to Metz.

Frederick Charles, making a bold curve, endeavored to turn the French troops at Metz, thus cutting off communication between Marshal McMahon and Bazaine; but, to avoid this, Marshal McMahon left Metz, going toward Verdun and Chalons. But he was followed by the Prussians, and he was captured at Verdun.

The Moniteur du Soir is full of confidence and resolution; in which the press generally concurs.

The Lyons riot was caused by an eccentric person climbing the cross of the outcrop of place Craux rose to make a speech. A large crowd assembled when cries of "Vive republic!" were heard on all sides.

The orator called upon the persons present to protect him. The police seized him amid a shower of stones. One policeman was killed and several wounded.

VERDUN. Report of Battle Between Metz and Verdun—Prussian Loss Forty Thousand—Prussians Defeated—No Information to Confirm these Reports—Official Confirmation of Great Victory at Verdun.

VERDUN, August 16, 6 A. M.—No news from Metz. The Prussians had been seen at Verdun. All day yesterday cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun. Pobszons from that direction say a great battle was fought in which the Prussians were victorious. 6,000 of the Prussians had been completely defeated yesterday morning, at the extremity of Very arondissement, twenty-eight kilometres from the fortifications of Verdun. The Prussians had been seen directing their retreat to the south. Signed, Prefect of Verdun.

Although this has been transmitted by authority, the government has not been able to verify it. It is given to the public under reserve by the Minister of the Interior.

The Bishop of Luxembourg and several clergymen have gone to Metz to comfort the dying.

PARIS, August 13.—Official confirmation of the great victory reported from Verdun, is impatiently awaited by large crowds who have collected.

VIENNA. Denial of Attempt to Mediate Between France and Prussia.

VIENNA, August 16.—Baron Von Bunsen denies any attempt on his part to mediate between France and Prussia.

CUBA. The Cubans Feel Confident of Speedy Independence—Accident to Panama and West India Cable.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 16.—General Ryan, who left Cuba August 6, reports that the rebels have completely abandoned their independence, and an early termination of the struggle.

HAVANA, August 13.—The Panama and West India cable met with an accident after reaching deep water. A defect was also discovered in the cable across the shallows.

MADRID. The Labor Demonstration Continues. MADRID, August 16.—The labor demonstration throughout the country continues.

MISCELLANEOUS. Hon. James L. Orr Announces His Adhesion to the Republican Party—Change of Naval Commanders at Forts.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 16.—Hon. James L. Orr has published a letter announcing his adhesion to the Republican party in this State. He argues that for many years to come, the Republican party must control the State, and that opposition

will be futile. The enemy was splendidly repulsed and driven into the fort. Many were captured. Our troops advanced to Bellinor, and Berry, within range of the forts.