The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.

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OPENING OF THE PORT.

Perhaps one of the principal reasons at the privateers and blockaders to which New Orleans has been subjected for many months past from the hesitation of the government to open foreign and domestic trade and previously excluded her. Even admitting that the occupation of the port by the U. S. vessels of war was not sufficient to enable and vigorous to prevent the possibility of its occasional capture, still the supply of articles derived from them, and consumed chiefly by members of the rebel army, would be sufficient for the use of the commercial interest of the community. What are rights may be exchanged against the products of the North and other nations, at least until a regulated and comfortable currency shall impart to trade its wonted normal and healthful action, and revive it out of years.

LARD.—Mr. F. Poujol, No. 11 [illegible] offers to buyers a lot of prime western choice lard. See his advertisement.

Messrs. McClure & Landry will [illegible] their auction sale, at their auction mart, at 11 o'clock to-day, mahogany furniture, crockery, tin ware, utensils, &c. See their advertisement.

The [illegible] New York *World* [illegible] that piper with the annexed [illegible]

MORE PORTS TO BE OPENED

In addition to the ports of Beaufort, New Orleans and Fort Royal, opened to-day, in a few days the ports of Norfolk, Va., Newbern, Washington and Edenton will doubtless be opened, and probably Mobile, to be followed in thirty days at the furthest by the opening of the ports of Pensacola, Fla., and Savannah, Ga. In a month hence it is probable that every port, we say it may be that of Galveston, Texas, on our blockaded coast, will be open to ships of the whole world by the action of the Government.

PORT MOSBY FINALLY ATTACKED.

Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile harbor, has doubtless by this time been attacked by Com. Farragut. It is the strongest fortification on the Southern coast—much more formidable, in fact, than Pulaski or Sumter; but, fortunately for our fleet, it does not completely command the entrance. Another strong fort, at the other side, is necessary to render Mobile unapproachable. Fort Gaines is not a formidable work, and it is doubtless Com. Farragut's intention to reduce this smaller work, and then bring into the harbor. The Mobile papers of last date were not at all confident that the city could be saved. From this mind kind of talk about the Government is taking it is evident Fort Sumter is to be left until all the others is represented. Sumter is destined to mark the end, as it did the beginning of the rebellion, and will prove to be a nest of dessert to this warlike feast of fun.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

This morning four deserters, clad in the rebel uniform, reached here. Two of them were New Yorkers, one a Pennsylvanian, and one Maryl[illegible]. They deserted from Richmond three weeks ago, and made their way into Mc-Dowell's lines, whence they passed on to Washington. They report that there are but six forts around Richmond, and at that time there were no troops of any account there, they having been ordered to Yorktown. He one tales of Confederate money taken from them. They also say that Jeff. Davis and his privy council are far away from Richmond, with a good start ahead of the United army.

THE LOSS OF STEAMER H. MARTINEAU.—The sailing-master of the Mortimer stated to General Viele, at Norfolk, that in the engagement with the Monitor no shots from the latter penetrated the Mortimer or injured her in any way, except by starting her timbers; and that the only shot which entered her was one from the Cumberland, which struck her port-hole, split the gun, killed two men and wounded seventeen, including Capt. Buchanan. He would not concede that the Mortimer was afraid to risk another engagement with the Monitor, but intimated that her crew were very much demoralized and refused to obey orders.

Extensive Fire in Mobile.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $300,000.—At about 11 o'clock on Monday night the store occupied by Daniel Webster, Jr., No. 63 Front street, was discovered to be wrapped in flames. As the building contained materials of an inflammable description, it soon became a mass of ruins. From there the flames communicated to the extensive tobacco establishment of Francis, Wells & Co. Nos. 151 and 153 Milk street. The buildings were very high, and, although the firemen worked with their usual energy and determination to overcome the fire, they found that it would not be prevented. At last time the scene was magnificent beyond description. The red glare rising from the flames which shot up from all sides of the doomed buildings, overspread the sky and was distinctly visible to the people in all parts of the city. Each of our readers no are familiar with the great fires that devastated New York, and have seen personally the peculiar appearance of a large conflagration in flames, can form an adequate idea of what transpired in Boston during the Sunday night and Monday morning. We can liken the spectacle to nothing so well as the burning of the Crystal Palace a few years ago. Finally the narrow walls commenced to totter and sway, and then to fall, to return to the dust from which they sprung. The front wall fell with a noise as loud as the explosion of many cannon, shaking the earth in the vicinity with the force of a slight earthquake. Next a large part of the eastern side "caved in," and the shock was not less severe. Then was the building annihilated; the damage is appalling, but not irreparable. In the meantime, the roofs of several adjoining houses caught fire from the sparks and cinders which lit by the flames of the doomed buildings, and it was thought at one time a destruction of property as vast and terrible as that caused by the Troy conflagration would ensue. But fortunately the firemen, aided by a large body of citizens, prevented the fire. The fire expended its force upon two buildings, and no great measure to other property followed. The loss caused as yet be accurately stated, but it is believed to exceed rather than fall below the sum of $300,000.

The following losses were sustained by insurance companies:

Neptune —$12,000 on Francis, Wells & Co.'s building; Boylston, $5000 on French's building; Ætna and Leather—$10,000 on French, Wells & Co.'s stock, with other trifling losses. City—$10,000 on French, Wells & Co.'s stock; Royal Canadian, $5000 on Wadsworth stock; Firemen's—about $20 on Wadsworth stock, with other trifling losses; Union Mutual—$5000 on Howard Colgate building; Protector—$5000 on French, Wells & Co.'s stock; Mississippi—$5000 on French, Wells & Co.'s stock; Atlantic—losses not ascertained.

OUR POST-OFFICE.—A Washington dispatch of the 19th instant says:

Major Scott, principal clerk of the Assistant Adjutant General's Office, will leave New York with the [illegible] New Orleans on Monday. He will re-organize the office there. J. L. Riddell, the former chief clerk, it is understood, also leave the office, provided there are no [illegible] political objections to him. His last letter to the Department is dated August 19, 1861, and [illegible] says:

"All this last time [illegible] my own good fault that the Government has not [illegible] the New Orleans Post-office. I [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]