New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1863.

Sales at Auction, To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, M., at Whitney-ville's Stables, No. 164 Gravier street, fine stock.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, the schooner Adelaide.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their auction mart, furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of St. Bernard and Broad streets, dairy.

THE NEXT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The steamship Quaker Point is advertised to leave New York for this port on Thursday, 23d instant, at 3 P. M. She comes direct.

We have already stated that the steamship Evening Star was advertised to leave on the 25th instant. She also comes direct.

EXCHANGE.—Sight exchange on New York for sale by Wm. J. Reid, No. 23 Magazine street.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, July the 30th, as follows: At 12 o'clock, at Tattersall's Stable, 164 Gravier street, there will be sold fine stock of mules and milch cows; also, one thorough-bred colt, two years old; at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of elegant furniture, paintings, curtains, glassware, crockery, &c.

Furniture, mattrasses and a Rich's iron safe at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, by McCerren & Landry.

From Maryland.

We find the following dispatches in the *Herald* of the 19th:

OUR SHIPPENSBURG TELEGRAMS.

Shippensburg, Pa., July 18, 1863.—The firing heard yesterday morning about 10 o'clock at Hagerstown is supposed to be an attack by Buford's cavalry and two batteries, which passed through the Clear Spring country with the intention of crossing the river at this point.

MR. GEORGE H. HART'S DISPATCH.

Headquarter's Buford's Cavalry,
Maryland, July 16, 1863.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in the battle with Buford's division and a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry, near Falling Waters, on July 14, can be estimated in round numbers at two hundred. The enemy's position was one of great strength, as it was all through their entire front, and they were advanced to attack it, we would have suffered immense loss from the superior advantage in the position. A flank move on their right resting near Falling Waters, seems to have been the most approved plan, and this was considered the most favorable point. On the 13th and 13th Meade began contracting his lines, so much so as on the 13th to have reduced the line of his entire army to three and a half miles front. Certainly the charge of permitting the enemy's escape cannot be imputed to the cavalry, who, to use Gen. Meade's words—or such as are reported—has done all the work since the battle of Gettysburg, and were always in the advance."

There is a generally prevailing opinion that no encounter will take place between the two armies until the rebels reach their old ground on the line of the Rappahannock, much to the evident disappointment of the troops, who entertained the hope that, with the advantages so much in our favor, the rebellion would receive its finishing stroke.

Whatever may be said of the corps commanders, not a word of reproach can be justly uttered against the inferior officers or the men, who have all along obeyed with alacrity and exhibited an eagerness for meeting the enemy perfectly astonishing.

From New York.

ARREST OF AN ASSISTANT DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHAL.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Captain Duffy, an Assistant Deputy Provost Marshal, went into Delmonico's, corner of Chambers street and Broadway, in company with some friends, when they took a drink all round, and then, it is alleged, commenced to round, and insult in a boisterous manner about the talk in a loud and disorderly manner about the late disturbance. Mr. Delmonico, proprietor of the saloon, was at the time sitting in the back part of the restaurant. Here he was observed by Duffy, who went to where he was, and, it is alleged, spoke to Mr. Delmonico in a rough, if not insulting manner, saying he (Delmonico) was disloyal, and asking him why he permitted persons to speak in a disloyal manner in his house, concluding by saying he would put Mr. D. under arrest. Finding he could not provoke a quarrel with what Duffy went out. While [illegible] one [illegible], who happened to be present, [illegible] and received as an answer [illegible] to Deputy Provost Marshal for the city [illegible] unless marshal law prevailed. President [illegible] and the manner in which they had spoken to Mr. Delmonico. After further conversation, the citizens referred to sent over to the Mayor for a force to arrest Duffy. On being absent for a short time, Mr. Duffy returned, finding Mr. Delmonico behind the counter. After some preliminary remarks, Duffy told Mr. Delmonico to get up and sit down on a stool, to which he pointed, threatening that if he did not immediately do so he would arrest him. At this juncture three policemen arrived from the Thirty-seventh police precinct and took Mr. Duffy into custody, and conveyed him to the police headquarters in Mulberry street, where he was committed by Deputy Superintendent Carpenter to await examination this morning before one of the police magistrates.

Since writing the above we learn that Captain Duffy has tendered the arrest of Hon. Bernard Hughes, of Brooklyn, a lawyer, he thought the Conscription bill unconstitutional. Mr. Hughes was taken to the headquarters, where he expressed his indignation in very forcible terms. Shortly after Duffy was brought in as a prisoner. Both parties were discharged. Apologies were made to Mr. Hughes—whose arrest was entirely uncalled for—and Duffy was severely censured by Mr. Acton for his conduct.

[New York Herald, 19th inst.

About the Draft.

[CIRCULAR NO. 51.

War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863.

The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable:

OPINION.

A person drafted in the military service of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrolment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right to pay his commutation and such decision to pay his commutation money, or to furnish his substitute within such time as may be fixed by the Board of Enrolment for his appearance for duty.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

James B. Fry, Provost Marshal General.

The Draft.

The Portland *Argus* mentions the following singular and amusing incidents connected with the drafting in that city on Tuesday last:

In the third sub-district five individuals of the unlucky name of Milliken were taken from one family—all brothers. Every bookstore in the city, it is said, boasts a "conscript martyr." Rev. Father Miller, of St. Dominick's Church, and Rev. Mr. Blackmun, of Peak's Island, were the only clerical gentleman honored with a ticket. Sad havoc was made in the *Advertiser* office. Six of its most illustrious patriots drew "prizes," and are burning to distinguish themselves on the battle field." One individual, whose Christian name was not, responded to the announcement with a doleful "here," and another by a prolonged howl of anguish. The name of Crowley, the builder of the "wheel of fate," was early drawn from the instrument of torture—thereby illustrating the ancient idea entertained by small boys in regard to the maker of the master's fortune.

Several one-armed men and one with a wooden leg were among the "unlucky," and any quantity were found on the service and have been left at home. The cripples are, perhaps, for the "invalid corps."

Wherever a prominent citizen's name came forth it was greeted with applause and various comments, generally more practical than sociology. "What a heap for a lamp," "He can wear his breeches," "There goes three hundred dollars!" were some of the expressions in vogue.

It was amusing to watch the countenances of those on the anxious seats, and to see the wide fluctuations depicted thereon when it was announced that the name of a certain man in which the person was interested had been drawn. Yet painful reflections would force themselves upon one's mind in spite of the gibes and jokes of the light-hearted, for many were the household made sad by the stern knowledge that dear ones must be parted with, that have not $300 to pay, and the unrelenting military law gives little heed to the poor.

NEITHER PATIENCE NOR PRUDENCE COULD SAVE THEM.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "On Long and Deer Islands, in Narragansett Bay, the inland of Patience, is Harrisonburg Bay, there are but three men left of whom here was one drafted, and the third is not eligible. On the island of Prudence, near by, there were only about a dozen men, three of whom were only about a dozen men. After this the Island of Rhode may not prove a safe place for refugees."

VALLANDIGHAM AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Buffalo *Courier* of Thursday says: "Mr. Vallandigham arrived at the Clifton House, Canada, on Tuesday evening. He was met there by Dr. Percy, of Chicago, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, and other friends.

Gen. Stahlen is fast recovering from the effects of the wound he received at Gettysburg. He is greeted by a delegation of the Union Club daily.

Office 73 Chartres street.

Letter from Archbishop Hughes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Once more, and I trust for the last time, I beg to encroach upon your space. Mr. Greeley treats me as if I were a head constable, bound to guide the actions of those whom, in his arrogant style, he calls my people. In the civil sense I have no people. And it is for the civil authorities to take care of all the people. If they cannot do this they are incompetent to take care of themselves or to protect us. And they might as well give us public notice of the fact, and then go to bed. But if I can do anything directly or otherwise, to prevent bloodshed or the destruction of property, why should I not endeavor to do so, even without any civil commission? Greeley is bad enough in his hasty language; Bryant, of the *Post*, of to-day, is worse. Both are singular in their mode of treating peace, confidence and a sense of common security to the people of this city. Here's what Mr. Bryant says:—

"A WORD TO PEACEABLE IRISHMEN.

"Archbishop Hughes has called a meeting of what he styles 'the men of New York who are called in many of the papers rioters.' They are to meet at his house at two o'clock to-day. We have satisfied ourselves that the call is genuine, and that the Archbishop means to speak to the rioters, though he declined to give to the reporter, sent from this office to see him, any idea of the nature of the address he proposes to make to these persons.

"We hope none others than the rioters will attend the meeting. The call is addressed to these alone; the advice they will receive can be read by peaceable and honest citizens in the journals, and it is highly desirable that in the present state of the city no crowd should collect anywhere.

"We think it especially desirable that those Irish citizens who have taken no part in these riots shall stay away from this meeting. The character of the Irish has suffered greatly in the public esteem in the last four days. There is already a disposition—unjust, but not unnatural under the circumstances—to confound and condemn in a body all people of Irish birth or parentage. This is wrong. We know of many instances in which Irish men have rendered efficient support to the authorities of the law. In the First ward of this city the Irish porters and laborers have been formed into a guarding force, and have dispersed incipient riots, arrested a countryman of their own who was attempting to create a disturbance, and rescued one poor negro from the clutches of a mob. We are assured that there are other similar instances.

"It is highly important that the public should be enabled to distinguish between these two classes—the riotous, and the orderly and industrious. The meeting called by the Archbishop affords an excellent occasion for drawing the line; and we hope to see the peaceable and industrious Irish availing themselves of it. Their shepherd has summoned the wolves; let not the sheep attend also; let them stay at home, mind their own business, and leave the wolves to be dealt with by us.

"In the meantime the Archbishop's call, if it is generally obeyed, will draw together a crowd of such miscreants, assassins, robbers, housebreakers and thieves, such a congregation of vicious and abandoned wretches as is not often got together. The police should be on the lookout there; they can catch many an incendiary, many a murderer, many a highway robber; and we cannot conceive that the Archbishop's safeguard could extend or that he would lend his protection to such malefactors.

"Of course a strong force of the military, both cavalry and artillery, will be stationed near by, ready to act promptly and with the utmost vigor. This experiment of raising the Devil is a new one. It is not easy to tell what he will do when he is raised."

Now these two editors are beautiful specimens of peace-makers. For the present I shall not maintain any controversy with either of them; although I have, of my own knowledge and by documents within my reach, the evidence that they have contributed as much as any two editors to bring us into our present unhappy difficulties, whether national or municipal.

Mr. Bryant's observations are as lying as if he had gathered them from the epitaphs on all the tombstones within a circle of one hundred miles of New York. And it is a proverb that nothing lies like a tombstone. It is also as lying as the weak little fictions of small poetry with which Mr. Bryant is not unfamiliar. The difference is, however, that the latter may sometimes tickle romantic imaginations, but can never reach the moral work receiving to the human heart. Let Mr. Greeley and Mr. Bryant assail me as they will, I shall not resent their attacks until social tranquility shall have been re-established in this great city. But, in the meantime, I reserve to myself the right of repelling their assaults when the proper time comes.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN, Archbishop of New York.
New York, July 17, 1863.

More About the Escape.

[Army Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ave.]

The Confederates succeeded in passing the Potomac without their flight being known. Few or no guns were fired during the night, and it was not suspected that it had actually taken place. How Lee got over, what portion of his army marched first, who protected his rear and dug the earth-works, are alike unknown. The Federal troops seemed to be successfully pushing the enemy. They advanced for miles across the country in line of battle. They bivouacked expecting a desperate fight on the morrow. The morrow came, but with it not even an enemy to fight. At dawn the morning a man representing himself to be a citizen of the neighborhood, made his appearance in Hagerstown, General Kilpatrick, with a portion of his cavalry, was there. The man told in quiet words that the enemy had gone. So confident were the officers that he could not get over the river, that they disbelieved the story. The man reasserted it, and as the sun rose, scouts from the front came in and reported the peculiar condition of the earth works. Kilpatrick at once ordered a large detachment of cavalry to go to Williamsport and ascertain the truth, and at the same time sent a messenger to General Meade. At five o'clock Meade was aroused and told the news.

General Meade may have suspected what would take place, and may have really supposed that General Lee could get across the river without a battle. At half past 10 o'clock I saw him, and had a few moments conversation with him in his tent. He was courteous and gentlemanly, as he always is, not at all ruffled or excited. Not one thing about him betrayed his inner thoughts. His baggage train being in the South Mountain, he was sitting in a borrowed tent, by the side of a small table, with an humble cot as his bed, upon which he had not yet slept the night before. A large map of Washington county, Maryland, was hanging near. An ancient plot of the same county, evidently prepared by old surveyors, for it told of "Mason and Dixon's Line," was on the table before him. He had no compasses, no rulers, no paper drawings always put in commanding generals' fingers, but with his pencil he was tracing out the roads from Boonsboro' and Hagerstown to Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks. He looked well in his plain blouse without shoulder-straps, but his mind was abstracted. He spoke a few words about his family at home, and then was back to his roads, a few words more on indifferent subjects, and returned to his roads again. The Confederates had run away; and if the lead-pencil of General Meade be any indication, the Federal army would soon follow whether to catch them, however, is another question.

Headquarters showed plainly the great events. Seth Williams, the Adjutant-General, and Hunt, never over-anxious, never over-worked, went about their duties into conversations at his pleasure, and the hearing of his having an *engagement* in Mississippi.

A Spanish proverb says: "A little in the morning is enough, enough at dinner is but little, but a little at night is too much."

The Troy *Whig* says John Morissey, ex-prize fighter, has purchased a trotter, "Fellingham" by name, for which he paid $10,000.

Gail Hamilton, describing a visit to New York, says: "New York is a pleasant little Dutch city, on a dot of island, a few miles southwest of Massachusetts."

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

One Day Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTINENTAL.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GREAT CAVALRY FIGHT.

Reported Capture of Little Rock.

ALL QUIET IN NEW YORK.

REASONS FOR THE DRAFT.

The War in Tennessee.

The steamship Continental, from New York the 19th instant, crossed the bar last evening, and arrived at her wharf early this morning, bringing us papers one day later from New York. We find several items of importance, which we give below:

The Situation in New York.

From the New York *Herald* of the 19th we select the following:

The whole city remained in a state of profound peace yesterday from daylight until long after midnight. Not the slightest disturbance occurred, although considerable excitement prevailed relative to the declared intention of the Governments to enforce the conscription.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

Considerable excitement existed most of the day yesterday at the headquarters of Governor Seymour. In the early part of the day great anxiety was exhibited on the countenances of most that gathered there. There appeared to be an impression that a conflict existed, or was about to commence, between the national and State authorities. The Governor maintained his usual coolness, and listened to all their stories apparently unconcerned.

During the afternoon Major General Dix and General Canby waited upon the Governor, and had a lengthy interview, which was very satisfactory to all concerned. Nothing transpired at that interview that in any way indicated trouble between the State and national governments. The whole position of affairs were talked over, the elements that was engaged in the recent disturbances were referred to, and many other matters connected with affairs here.

The Governor afterwards said that many of the citizens were unnecessarily alarmed about a conflict between the State and Federal authorities, and stated that no such thing would take place yet, and that he presumed that all that the Administration had done in sending troops here was merely from their desire to protect property and prevent its destruction, adding that there was a large amount of government property in this city.

Early yesterday morning he ordered two steam vessels to be placed in condition to take on board a military force—one to steam up and down the East river and the other the Hudson river—to protect the people in the suburbs of the city.

THE TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATION.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday, and, having been in secret session for nearly an hour, opened their doors to the public and presented resolutions to the effect that some "malicious persons" had promulgated a report that the Mayor would veto the proposition to raise $2,500,000 for the purpose of paying $300 for each poor conscript who was unable or unwilling to go to the war, and that such action of the Mayor would be final. This special meeting was therefore called to declare to the people that this Mayor's action would not be final, and the Board pledged themselves that in the event of the Mayor vetoing their resolutions for this appropriation would pass them by a two-thirds vote, notwithstanding the objection.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Obstinate Fight Between the Cavalry Forces of Generals Gregg and Stuart.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Washington, July 18, 1863.—A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says that a few shots were heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Vestal's or Gregg's Gap, resulting, it is believed, from small parties reconnoitering those places and being dispersed by our cavalry and light batteries.

Several paymasters have arrived, and the officers and troops attached to General Meade's headquarters are receiving pay up to the 1st of July.

No definite information can be obtained of the movements of General Lee.

About seven hundred prisoners arrived at headquarters on Thursday night. More have been forwarded by other routes.

A non-commissioned officer who arrived in Washington to-day says that on Thursday General Gregg crossed at Falling Waters and was met on the Shepherdstown for six hours from communication with our army.

General Gregg, however, finally relieved himself, according to the same authority, by a gallant charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of prisoners, three stand of colors and four pieces of artillery.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN GREGG'S AND STUART'S CAVALRY.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
July 18, 1863.

The facts in regard to the cavalry fight are simply these:—General Gregg was ordered to move from a point above Williamsport and make a sweeping raid upon the enemy's rear. Between Shepherdstown and Martinsburg he came in contact with the entire body of Stuart's cavalry, numbering upwards of ten thousand.

A severe engagement ensued, lasting several hours, the particulars of which have not yet been received here. It is only known that our cavalry obstinately and heroically held their ground, although meeting with heavy losses. The loss on both sides are said to be large.

The main body of Lee's army is supposed to be between Martinsburg and Winchester.

A private, belonging to the new division of the Third corps, assailed a young woman day before yesterday and brutally violated her person. He has been summarily ordered to be hung, and the execution is to take place to-day. The woman was Miss Carroll, twenty or twenty-two years of age, a grand-daughter of the famous Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Rain has fallen incessantly here for the last twenty-four hours, but this morning the sun is shining brightly, promising speedily to restore the roads to passable condition.

From the Dispatches to the New York Herald.]

News from Washington.

Washington, July 18, 1863.

THE DRAFT.

The enrollment of names for the draft will be completed here on Monday. Twenty thousand of the first class, and seven thousand of the second class are enrolled. Except in a very few instances the enrolling officers have met with no trouble, and in no case has any personal violence been attempted. It is thought that only two regiments will be called for from this district.

THE RETREAT OF LEE AND THE PURSUIT OF MEADE.

Bonaparte said that the strength of an army laid in its legs. In this sense the movements of Lee and Meade's armies towards the Rappahannock are interesting in the extreme. The former has several days the start; but as Meade has the shorter line, or inside track, with superior transportation, he may bring Lee to a fight upon the ground that was marked out for a battle by Gen. McClellan in autumn. The authorities here have shown considerable energy in sending abundant supplies to Meade, and among them any quantity of needful things for active campaigning. Washington has become again the base of operations, and accordingly our streets are alive with military stir and bustle.

The insertion of a member of the English House of Commons is but one of the shadows of coming events. It is evident that members of the leading men of England who have opposed the policy of that government in reference to the domestic difficulties of the United States anticipate a war between this country and England as probable if not inevitable result. It is plain to those who closely watch the course of events here, that our government has for some time counted upon the probability of such an occurrence; and it is also evident that the three hundred thousand conscripts directed to be drafted were intended to be organized into an army in view of such a contingency. It is a fact, that, while no fears are entertained of a French or Spanish intervention, a war with England is becoming imminent. The decision of the Inferior Court in the case of the Alexandra is regarded as a test question. This government is determined to hold England to account for the lighting out of armed cruisers and privateers and iron clads openly in the ports of Great Britain for the use of rebels against the United States, and if the decision in the Alexandra case should be, as it is expected it will be, confirmed by the Supreme Court, to which it has been appealed, such confirmation will be regarded by the government of the United States as a declaration of war, and the necessary and consequent steps on our part will immediately follow.

With this contingency so near at hand, and actually staring us in the face, it was incumbent upon the government to make all needful preparations for the event. Our seacoast defenses are to be rapidly put in order, our naval armament increased, with all possible speed, and three hundred thousand men immediately organized, and every preparation made to retaliate upon haughty Great Britain for the outrages she persists in perpetrating. The moment that the news of the confirmation of the decision in the Alexandra case is received by our government it will be regarded as a declaration of war, and our navy and armies not otherwise occupied will at once be set at work in vindicating our national rights. There is hardly a doubt that the decision will be confirmed. The next steamer from Europe may bring the intelligence of its confirmation; and then the necessity, as well as the wisdom, of the organization of a new army will be apparent; and the very men in the State of New York and elsewhere who have resisted this conscription will be among the first to tender their services to fight against the ancient enemy of America and the oppressor of Ireland.

Constitutionality of the Conscription Act.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS.

JULY 17.—*The People ex. rel. McCauley vs. Murray, United States Marshal*—This action, brought to test the constitutionality of the Conscription act upon a habeas corpus has suddenly terminated by the discharge of Dr. McCauley by a United States Commissioner. A return to that effect was made this morning to Judge Barnard by the United States Marshal, which, of course, put an end to the proceedings. It appears that the United States authorities are determined to give no excuse, if possible, to the State courts to investigate the question of constitutionality. Hence they resorted to the short method of releasing the prisoner charged with holding him.

It is understood that the same course will be pursued with all other persons now under arrest on similar charges. Their friends have only to bring a habeas corpus, and the United States Commissioner will dismiss the complaints without waiting for the State courts to act.

The return this morning, which put an end to the McCauley case, was received with sincere regret by a large concourse of spectators, among whom were many prominent members of the bar. General regret was expressed that the constitutionality had not been suffered to be tested.

News from Memphis.

CAPTURE OF REBEL TRAINS AND ARTILLERY.

Memphis, Tennessee, July 18, 1863.—Colonel Hatch has captured the artillery and trains of the command of Biffle. Biffle's men scattered in every direction, and most of them succeeded in crossing the Tennessee river and joining Roddy. Nearly one hundred were drowned.

No considerable bodies of armed men are now north of the line; but small bands of guerrillas are thick and troublesome.

The editor of the Memphis *Argus*, while out on business at Union Depot, was conscripted by the rebel Richardson. He said five days to prepare himself, which was granted, and at the end he was making fast time for Memphis.

Gold.

The New York *Herald* of the 19th says:

A fair business was done yesterday morning in stocks, and prices were maintained till toward the afternoon, when they became weak and closed at somewhat under gold. Gold fell to 122½, closing at 122¾. Exchange closed at 138¼ for the steamer. Money was very easy; call loans 5 to 6 per cent.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

STOCK OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1863.

We stated yesterday that under the influence of later intelligence, received through Southern sources from the North, there was another better demand for specie, and this rates had consequently hardened. To-day there was still more disposition on the part of purchasers to operate, and with a decidedly better and more general inquiry materially advanced rates were realized. The transactions in gold, however, were not extensive. Operations were however mostly confined to small sums, at 33½@37½ cent premium. These embrace the asking and actual selling rates. There is little or nothing doing in silver. The offerings are light and we omit quotations for the present.

There was a pretty brisk demand for Legal Tender notes, owing (we are advised) principally to a considerable sale of Cotton to take place at auction in a few days, and there were larger sales than usual at 122 1¼@ cent. premium for currency. In the way of Exchange there is very little offering, and the demand is mainly limited to small remittances to the North, and occasions small investments for Sterling and France. The steamer (Geo. Washington) is advertised to leave for New York on Saturday next; until then there will be no mail for the North. Sight Checks on New York command 1 32 @ cent. premium in Treasury notes, according to the amount drawn for, and 22¼@23 @ cent. premium for other currency. Sterling 145@150. Some Banks sell 160. Francs 5 per cent less bills for round amounts sold at 150. Francs 5?@5?60.

No transactions of any moment have transpired in Stocks, Bonds, or Mortgage Securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1863.

COTTON.—There are some few bales in the market, but we have not heard of a sale privately. By auction, there is a demand at 34¼@ ₱ lb. Receipts for the interior are expected and looked for daily.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were sales to-day of 30 hhds. Good Fair new crop Sugar on private terms, and 12 hhds. choice old crop at 12c. ₱ lb. We have heard of several other small sales from store, but did not learn the particulars. No sales of Molasses have been reported. There appears to be little or no demand.

COFFEE.—There have been small sales of Rio at 24¼ 25c. ₱ lb.

PORK.—A small lot of Mess sold at $14 75 ₱ bbl.

SEED.—A lot of 150 sacks yellow Corn sold at $2 ₱ bushel, and a small lot of Oats at the same. Also, about 100 bales Hay sold at $1 60@1 65 ₱ 100 lbs. Bran in fair hands, and what little is held by dealers is retailing at $2 25 ₱ bushel for Oats, $2 50 for Corn, $3 25@3 50 for Meal, and $60 ₱ ton of Hay.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull, and we have not heard of a sale from first hands. Dealers are supplying the trade at about former prices. Superfine $5 50@5 60; Extra $6 50@6 75; Extra $6 50@6 75; Extra $6 50@7 ₱ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—50 bbls. damaged Flour at $3 50@4 50; 25 casks damaged Hams at 5@5½c.; 50 boxes Claret at $2 ₱ d $3 50; 10 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, large size, at $7@7 25, 5 sacks Rio Coffee at 33c.; 10 boxes Cheese at 7@7½c., and 5 boxes starch at 5½c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 30 1863

Arrived yesterday 10 Beeves, 24 Veals and 2 Cows. Amount of Stock sold was 23 Beeves, 10 Veals and 2 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 25 Beeves, 30 Hogs, 14 Veals and 2 Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....@10 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....@ 9 25
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net.....@ 8 25
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head.....20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head.....20@25
Hogs, ₱ lb, gross.....@10@10½
Milch Cows, ₱ head.....$75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head.....$5@$10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 30, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig J McIntyre, Linnell, for Boston. O A Fredrick
Schr George Alfred, Bodreau, for ship Island. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Continental, Marshman, from New York 19th inst. Left Mail Quartermaster—let dispatches and mail for the Department of the Gulf. Passengers—Lieut Col D C Houston, 114th N Y Vols; from English Turn, 1st Lieut 42d dist.

Logger Flying Dutchman, Walter, from English Turn, 1st Lieut 42d dist.

Logger Telegraph, Armour, from McCall's Flats, to J L Titus—60 dist

STEAMBOATS.

Venango, Dorry, from Donaldsonville
Algerine, Herreman, from Port Hudson
Tbeville, Tagliaferro, from Pointe a la Hache

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark John Carver, (British) from Matamoras
Schr Central America

MEMORANDA.

☞ The officers of steamship Continental report Sunday, 26th inst., at 10 A. M., off the mouth of Sand Key, passed U S transport Matanzas, steerage north.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Continental—From New York—Capt M McDonough Capt M H Vasilance, Lieut J S Sain, Lieut Wm Jones, Lieut Jas Butler, Lieut C F Bassett, Lieut F H Wicker, Lieut K Hatch, Lieut F F Hewitt, Lieut F C Hidding, Asst Surgeons C Carey, H A Fowler, Asst Paymasters J Hall, Jr, Wm Reynolds, Jr, Wm Smith, Lieut J G Hanover, Acting Engineers Sears and W F Bacon, Surgeon L J Williams, Asst Surgeon H Wilson, Capt Commissary Sergeant F D Brenton, J C Seaton, and 35 in steerage.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Brig J McIntyre—In ballast
SHIP ISLAND—Schr George Alfred—In ballast

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Continental—1,400 sks rats 1260 bales hay 177 bars steel 2 cases do 225 bars iron 20 bdls do 40 bdls do 2 cases do 19 bdls paper 250 kegs nails and sundries to U S Quartermaster

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE.—Per steamer Theodile 100 sks corn to P Casanove—3c do rice F N Tagliferro
ENGLISH TURN—Per logger D C Vercbia—100 molasses to order
ENGLISH TURN—Per logger Flying Dutchman—4 bbls molasses to J B Solomon
McCALL'S FLATS—Per logger Telegraph—1900 molasses to order

At the siege of Fort Hudson, on the 14th June ADOLPHE SUMMA aged 20 years, a native of this city, 4th Rowan's Battery C. S. A., and an exempt member of Creole Fire Company No. 9.

BROTT & DAVIS,
Corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets,
—Have for Sale Cheap—
4-4 BROWN COTTONS, first and second qualities, &c., &c.
jy30 5t

Situation Wanted.

WANTED by a young Seamstress, speaking English, French, Spanish and a little German, a situation in a family intending to travel. Apply at 30 St. Ann street. jy30 3t

Coffee.

40 BAGS CHOICE GREEN HAVANA COFFEE for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.
jy30

Exchange.

SIGHT EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale by WM J REID, 23 Magazine street.
jy30 3t

Cigarettes.—"La Honradez,"

25,000 PACKS cigarettes "La Honradez," just received and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.
july.9

Ho for the Lake!

A New and Convenient Route.

VISITORS to the lake are respectfully informed that the undersigned will run a line of Omnibuses from Canal street to the lake, NEXT SUNDAY, (the 26th.) Boats will start from the Halfway House and the lake every hour on Sunday, and hourly in the afternoon of week days.

Fare one dime each way. Cars on Canal street are connected.
jy24 6t

children half price. The
CHAS. ROLLING.

Sundries

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned:
100 bbls. Mess Pork;
100 " Prime Hams;
1000 reams Paper;
50 tierces Lard;
25 bbls. Mackerel, No. 2, large, new;
100 " Flour, Favorite;
100 " various brands, Superfine;
10 boxes Green Gages;
20 bbls. Dried Apples;
15 boxes Chewing Tobacco;
250 dozen assorted Brooms;
40 hhds. Choice Sugar;
15 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Lovering, Philadelphia;
25 boxes Green Tea;
150 sacks Fine Salt;
300 " half Coarse Salt;
10 bbls. Old Bourbon Whisky;
50 sacks pure Rio Coffee;
15 firkins Choice Goshen Butter.
FRED. AVET & CO.,
jy29,1m 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

Harmony.

Music-Phonetic Practical School,
No. 103 Barracks street, near Dauphin street

PHONOGRAPHY, MUSIC, LANGUAGES, ARITHMETIC, WRITING,
READING,

BY a happy combination of Music and Phonetics the art of Reading is pleasantly taught in less than half the time and labor necessary with the common method. Although the English be the chief language of this institution, French and Spanish are obligatory, since the pupil has begun the Phonetic Reader.

TERMS.

For 4 (or more) child'n of one fam'y, 5 to 14 yr's old, ₱ mo $4 00
" 3 " " " " " 4 00
" 2 " " " " " 5 00

Day Class-hours: 8½ to 3—4½ to 6 o'clock.
Half an hour's recreation and gymnastic exercises at 12 o'clock M.
Evening classes, from 7 to 10 o'clock.
Private lessons in Book-keeping, Spanish, &c., during day and evening; each pupil has a separate desk and a teacher attending him exclusively. Terms moderate.
my19 1y O. V. AOY.

FOUGERA'S

COMPOUND IODINIZED COD LIVER OIL.

This Oil, by the addition of *Iodine, Bromines and Phosphorus*, chemically combined with the best New Foundland Oil, is medicinally FIVE TIMES STRONGER than simple Cod Liver Oil. It is therefore far preferable to any other oil and more economical, as it saves TIME, MONEY, SUFFERING and LIFE. In diseases of the *Lungs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Swelling of the Glands, Rachitic Affections, and General Debility of the System* it is certainly the most efficacious remedy known.

Price $1 a bottle.

Agent E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist, New Orleans.
aug 21 1y Sn

News from Memphis.

CAPTURE OF REBEL TRAINS AND ARTILLERY.

Memphis, Tennessee, July 18, 1863.—Colonel Hatch has captured the artillery and trains of the command of Biffle. Biffle's men scattered in every direction, and most of them succeeded in crossing the Tennessee river and joining Roddy. Nearly one hundred were drowned.

No considerable bodies of armed men are now north of the line; but small bands of guerrillas are thick and troublesome.

The editor of the Memphis *Argus*, while out on business at Union Depot, was conscripted by the rebel Richardson. He said five days to prepare himself, which was granted, and at the end he was making fast time for Memphis.

Gold.

The New York *Herald* of the 19th says:

A fair business was done yesterday morning in stocks, and prices were maintained till toward the afternoon, when they became weak and closed at somewhat under gold. Gold fell to 122¾, closing at 122¾. Exchange closed at 138¼ for the steamer. Money was very easy; call loans 5 to 6 per cent.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will furnish me with such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who set fire, or caused to be set, to the building occupied by Desessures Brothers, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, on the night of the 19th, or the morning of the 20th of the present month. The money to be paid immediately after conviction, on application to
F. H. McGUIRK,
Fire Warden, No. 46 St. Ann street,
New Orleans, May 20th, 1863. jel7f

A Fine Chance for Profitable Business.

THE proprietor of one of the most completely furnished and successful and eligibly located BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the city of New Orleans, wishing to retire offers the whole concern for sale or lease. The premises are suitable for the business, (formerly well known as a restaurant, for instance) having a front of 60 feet, with a depth of 125 feet. The place is furnished complete for a first-class bakery and confectionary, but it is most eligible for several other kinds of business.

For particulars, address
"D. F." at this office.
jy24 3w

100 BARRELS for sale by
H. SELLS,
jy29 3t 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

AUCTION SALES.

Schooner Adelaide.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 30th July, 1863 at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 47 Magazine street—

The schooner ADELAIDE, of 10 33-95 tons burthen, built in 1850, and fitted out for purchasers to operate, and with a decidedly better and more general inquiry materially advanced rates were realized. The demand is on speculation and for investment. Operations were however mostly confined to small sums, at 33½@37½ cent premium. These embrace the asking and actual selling rates. There is little or nothing doing in silver. The offerings are light and we omit quotations for the present.

Length of keel, 72 feet; length over deck, 82 feet; length of hold, 74 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 33 tons 95 hundredths. She is now as opposite the Red Stores, Second District.

Terms cash.
jy29

Importers Sale of Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A