THE DAILY BEI
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carriers.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before their can be allowed to discontinue.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,752.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Ursulines and Rampart streets, furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at No. 26 Baronne street, furniture.

By G. Lessinoi, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, No. 96 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brogans.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, flour, hay, cotton, whisky, brandy, &c., at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 74 Poydras street, choice extra flour.

By D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the foot of Joseph street, flour, pork, lard, bacon and corn; at 11 o'clock, in the Union and Rainbow Warehouses, pork, lard and beef tongues.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER IMPERIAL FROM ST. LOUIS.—The clerk of the steamer Imperial, Captain Sims, furnishes us with the following interesting memoranda:

The Imperial left St. Louis on the 23d June; arrived at Vicksburg on the 29th. Vicksburg surrendered at 10 o'clock, A. M., July 4th. The Confederates were paroled on the field, and marched out to the Camp of Instruction. Two hundred and six pieces of siege guns and light artillery, with thirty one thousand prisoners, were surrendered. Left Vicksburg July 13th, with General Ransom's brigade; arrived at Natchez July 14th. The Brigade captured six thousand head of cattle, one thousand hogsheads sugar, three hundred and eighty thousand rounds fixed ammunition, and five hundred head of horses and mules. Gen. Ransom will, fortify and occupy Natchez. All quiet from Vicksburg down. The river clear.

Dealers in flour, hay, &c., should attend R. T. Montgomery's sales this day, (Friday) the 17th inst., which will occur as follows, and all be sold positively without reserve or limit: at 12 o'clock, at 74 Poydras street, 357 barrels choice extra flour; at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, flour, hay, cotton, hams and a large variety of other groceries, liquors, &c.

A general assortment of household furniture, &c., also a Chickering piano at auction, to-day, at No. 286 Baronne street, at 10 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry.

Later from the North.

The steamer Imperial, which arrived yesterday, brought the *Missouri Democrat* of the 8th, which contains intelligence a little later than we had before. What the *Democrat* says we give.

Harrisburg, July 7.—Gen. Couch received intelligence to day, which is reliable, that Gen. Lee intends occupying and holding Maryland Heights, until his army can recross the Potomac. No news to day from the Army of the Potomac.

New York, July 7.—The Baltimore *American* of yesterday says every available man in Baltimore and Washington is being hurried to Frederick to intercept Lee's flying and demoralized troops.

A great battle will probably come off to-morrow, which will doubtless be the finale, as Gen. Meade's forces, reinforced by Generals Couch, Schenck and Heintzelman, will nearly double Lee's army.

Bedford, Pa., July 6.—There has been a battle near Mercersburg this afternoon between the rebels under Fitzhugh Lee and Gen Pierce's forces. The firing continued up to 7 o'clock to-night. I can send you details by to-morrow. Our forces still maintain their ground, and Pleasanton will be up to morrow.

Confederates Attack Hagerstown — They are Repulsed—Particulars.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Cairo, July 7.—I sent you a dispatch this morning briefly announcing that Gen. Prentiss had a fight at Helena, Arkansas, on the 4th, and the success in beating off the Confederates, and capturing over 700 of their men and officers.

Since then the following particulars have been gathered from officers in command and reports of rebel officers, now here, on steamer Silver Moon, en route for St. Louis. As before stated, the fight opened on Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the morning, 4th inst., the rebels attacking in the centre with great force, under McRae and Parsons, Fagan being on the right, and Marmaduke on the left—all under Gen. Holmes; Gen. Price having only a brigade.

The rebels were partially successful in carrying two Rebel redoubts and capturing a fort, but in doing so, having unexpected by Marmaduke and Fagan, they found themselves suddenly in a very bad situation, being covered by an enfilading fire from other works, and subjected to a brisk and most fatal cross fire of musketry on all sides. Parsons and McRae's men stood this as long as possible, when seeing no way to escape, the men being slain by scores, surrendered, and were at once sent to the Federal rear under proper guard.

The same movement was attempted by Price and Marmaduke, but with better success, as they did not penetrate our lines, and hence escaped being gobbled up. But the heavy firing of the big guns, and the steady volleys of musketry continuously poured in upon them was more than they could stand, and they beat a retreat, carrying off the field most of their dead and wounded.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about one hundred. Rebel officers pretend to say that they captured and carried off one entire regiment, but, if so, it has been strangely reported when the steamer left Helena with her prisoners.

The rebels must have numbered over 10,000. Gen Prentiss could not have had on hand at the time more than half that number, though he had to come near by in case of emergency.

The rebel forces were from Little Rock, Jacksonport, or White river and other points in Arkansas, and formerly most of them from Missouri.

The rebels claim that they had but five thousand men, and had marched but eight miles on the morning of the 4th, to attack us, and at the time had no idea that our forces could hold out against them more than an hour. It is not probable that Holmes will return to resume the attack very soon.

[To the Associated Press.]

Cairo, July 7.—Between 8000 and 10,000 rebels under command of Generals Holmes, Price, Marmaduke, Parsons and McRae, attacked Helena on the morning of the 4th. Gen. Parsons commanded the centre, followed by McRae. General Fagan commanded the right wing and Marmaduke the left.

The roughness of the ground was such as to prevent the rebels from bringing up their artillery, and they attempted to carry our works by assault. The centre column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis, and took three lines of our rifle-pits.

The flank attack was not so successful, which subjected the centre column to an enfilading fire that swept them down in great numbers. They were soon surrounded and captured. The whole brigade—or what was left of it—fell into our hands, numbering 840, over one of whom arrived here this morning, among them Col. Lewis, of the Seventh Missouri; Lieut. Col. Johnson, and Col. Bell, of Bell's regiment (Union).

Some of the Tenth Missouri are among the prisoners. Gen Prentiss was aware of the contemplated attack, and was prepared. He had about 4000 men, in which Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri were represented. He was also assisted by the gunboats Tyler, and three other gunboats arrived about the time the battle was over.

Prisoners say the attack will be renewed.

The battle commenced at 4 A. M., and continued until 10 A. M. The rebel loss is not less than 1500 killed and wounded, besides prisoners.

Memphis, July 5, via *Cairo*, July 7.—General Hurlbut has kindly furnished us the following extracts of letters from General Prentiss:

Headquarters District of Arkansas,
Helena, July 4, 1:30 A. M.

We have been hard pressed since daylight by the combined forces of Price, Holmes, Marmaduke, Parsons, Dobbins, and others. Thus far we have held our own, and have captured seven hundred prisoners, whom I send you by Major Wright, of the Twenty-fourth Iowa, on board the steamer Tycoon.

LATER.

Three o'clock, P. M.—We have repulsed the enemy at every point, and our soldiers are now collecting their wounded. We have taken in all 1200 prisoners, and their loss, in killed and wounded, will reach 400 or 600. But although the Confederates are badly whipped there is no doubt that they will renew the attack at an early moment, and they are now massing their forces for that purpose.

The enemy are now evidently preparing for a renewed attack in force. Send another gunboat if possible. The Tyler has done good service to day.

Our force is inferior to the rebels, but with the aid expect from you and the gunboats, the rebels may be severely beaten. The Tyler has been to day a valuable auxiliary.

The steamers Tycoon and Silver Moon have arrived from Helena, with 860 of the prisoners captured yesterday, including 80 commissioned officers, from colonels down.

No details of the fight have been received, but it is reported by prominent officers that our loss in killed and wounded was not over 60. The rebels captured six of our guns which we afterwards recaptured.

General Herbert has sent reinforcements promptly to Prentiss.

A novel mode of Bathing has been introduced at a Baptist church just built at Philadelphia. There is not a gas-burner in the conference room. In the panels of the ceiling are circles of ground glass two feet in diameter. Above each of these, in the loft, is an argand burner and a powerful reflector. The effect is just about the same as if thirty full moons shone on the ship of state. The light is not dazzling and intense, but diffused and mellow, and not painful to the eyes.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, whose son was mortally wounded in the battle, begins his letter with the following paragraph:

Who can write the history of a battle whose eyes are immovably fastened upon a central figure of transcendingly absorbing interest—the dead body of an oldest born, crushed by a shell in a position where a battery should never have been sent, and abandoned to death in a building where surgeons dared not to stay?

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

About noon to day we rode along the lines in front, and such a Fourth of July the men never spent before. The long marching they have gone through during the last three weeks has been very severe. For the last forty-eight hours the whole army had been in line of battle. In some portions of the lines water was very scarce. No time has been taken to wash hands or faces, and the smoke of battle and the fearful excitement which they were under has given their countenances a ghastly look that will not soon be forgotten by them.

Cattle were driven up to the pickets, a ball soon crashed through a bullock's head, the knife was soon plied, and in an incredibly short time the ox would be eaten in sight of the enemy's pickets, and nothing but hard tack and sometimes coffee to accompany it.

Our wounded left in Gettysburg are well cared for by the people and by some of our own men, who were detailed by the rebels for that purpose.

The cemetery fence is destroyed. Cannon balls tearing through iron rails and marble monuments, have strewn them in all directions. This may not have been the first time a battle has been fought in a graveyard, but never one of such ferocity and desolation. Some of the men have raised up tomb stones and crawled under them for protection.

When the enemy poured cross fires into our men at this point our wounded would crawl between newly made mounds to escape.

Broken caissons, guns, and all the accoutrements of war are scattered over acres of ground, mingled with the dead and dying, friend and foe. The rapid putrefaction of horses and men has already made a stench in some quarters almost intolerable.

We dined with General Robinson, of the Second Division, First Army Corps, his headquarters being at the foot of a large tree in rear of the graveyard, about the middle of the afternoon. A piece of canvas, stretched over a couple of rails, was all the protection from the storm, and several inches of water upon the ground. In the rear was a half-a-dozen mangled horses, in the front rebels and horses lying side by side, the tree overhead splintered by the iron ball of the previous day.

Ten feet in front of where the General sat was a hole that looked as though it might have been for a grave. "That," remarked the General, "is where a shell struck instead of coming in under here, and I am perfectly satisfied that it did so," and well he might be, for his staff were mostly by him at the time. All around the field 6 and 12 pounder shot and shell were scattered as though an ammunition wagon had upset.

Major Ewell, aid to and brother of General Ewell, was killed by one of our sharpshooters in the streets of Gettysburg. One of our rifled guns was got in range of the open square in Gettysburg so completely, that whenever a group of rebels show themselves there, down goes a shell right in their midst.

From those who saw the whole affair while lying among them, we learn that their discipline is much more rigid than ours. They have no straggling.

June 19.—Deserters say that the Ironsides, in the attack upon Fort Sumter, was directed on the top of a torpedo, and that the rebels in the fort tried to explode it with their wires, but could not make them work. This may perhaps account for the withdraw l of the Monitors, the Ironsides not steering, getting tangled on, &c. Some say they have torpedoes with 15,000 pounds of powder, but is this incredible. The steamer that ran in the other night close to the Huron—was hailed: "What steamer is that?" and replied, the "Keystone State." "Why, then, do you not show the proper signal light?" She then hoisted a red lantern, and the Huron fired after her. This shows the necessity of changing signals every night, for with good glasses the rebels can see the lights used by our vessels nights in approaching each other. If blockade runners have our signals, rams and batteries can use the same. The case above is one that has been too often exemplified in this war—of the enemy gaining their point over our officers. Even if she had shown the proper light, why not detain her, and send a boat aboard?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Order No. 18.—General Emory has issued an order, suspending for the present so much of Order No 18 which directs the closing of coffee houses and all other shops at 9 o'clock P. M., and restoring their status to what it was before the order was issued. As we understand it, this does not abrogate the order of the Mayor prohibiting that no liquor shall be sold by the glass after 9 o'clock P. M., and as a number of persons were congratulating themselves yesterday upon the restoration of the right to say "Come, let's take a drink," after 9 o'clock P. M., we advise them to look sharp and do all their imbibing before that hour.

Bayonetted.—A citizen named Wm. Smith was wounded in the abdomen by the sentinel on duty in front of the Customhouse. We understand that he aroused the fire of the sentinel by waving a handkerchief and making other sympathetic signs to the Confederate prisoners now confined in the Customhouse building. He was sent to the hospital by Lieut Getchel.

The other wounded man was a soldier named John Collins, belonging to the Twenty sixth Massachusetts regiment. He was drunk on the levee when the Confederate prisoners were landed last evening, and was stabbed with a bayonet by some person unknown when the crowd was being cleared away to make room for the landing. His wound is in his right side, but is not considered very serious. He was picked up by officers Sokolowski and Foster, and taken to the Charity Hospital.

Hospitaled.—Yesterday a sailor fell down at the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets, and was taken to the Charity Hospital in what was said to be a "dying condition."

Rehauled.—J. O. Hall, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Gardner case, who was brought from the Workhouse to give his testimony on the day when that case was tried before the Provost Court, and who made himself "scarce" on that occasion, was yesterday discovered by officer Ford in the enjoyment of the cool shade of the Carrollton oaks. Ford could afford to keep up a chase for two miles and a half, when he finally overhauled the fugitive Hall, and brought him back in triumphant style to the lockup.

Provost Court Militaire—Col. Dwight—Fritz Winkler, a poor tailor, was charged with aiding soldiers to desert. The amount of it was, that two cavalry soldiers had persuaded him to sell them some new clothes for $8 25, with their old regimentals, and when they were arrested as deserters they informed upon him. The case was taken under advisement.

Pascal Salvot and Louis Artigue were arraigned on the charge of purchasing two mares from a cavalry sergeant named James Baker, in violation of military orders. After a full hearing, the case was adjusted by the Court requiring the mares to be handed over to the Quartermaster's Department, and fining the accused $250 each. Sergeant Baker was remanded to the care of Capt Pickering, to be tried by a court martial.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Important to Coffee-House and Barroom Keepers.

We find the following order in the *Era*:

Headquarters Defenses of New Orleans,
New Orleans, July 15, 1863.

General Orders, No. 26.

So much of General Order No. 18 as directs that coffee-houses, stores and shops of every description will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M., is for the present suspended, and they may be kept open as was the case before this order was issued.

By command of Brigadier General Emory.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut. Col A. A. A. G.

The Latest News from Pennsylvania.

Under this caption, the New York *Daily News* of the 7th inst. has an editorial, from which we extract the following passage:

Since Saturday morning the telegraphic wires have conveyed jubilations to every corner of the Northern States.

Those who have held fast to Gen. Meade's authentic dispatches have not been deceived. They have known that the triumph of the Northern army has consisted in not being defeated, and that to have repulsed the attack of the Confederates, though with prodigious loss to ourselves, is the extent of our victory.

General Order No 63, dated the 4th of July, near Gettysburg, and signed by Gen. Meade, "thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of its recent operations." This result is, that "the enemy, superior in numbers, has been baffled and defeated in the attempt to overcome or destroy the Federal army, and has withdrawn from the contest." Gen. Meade may well call such an issue of such a contest, under circumstances so unpropitious, "glorious," but he adds: "Our task is not yet accomplished." Indeed, as Gen. Lee is still in command of an army, perhaps equal in number to that of Gen. Meade, even since the latter has been reinforced by Gen. Couch, the very heaviest part of "the task" evidently remains to be performed. A respite has been secured, but the perilous contest—over fifty thousand men—at which it has been obtained, is cruelly prophetic of the probable issue of future contests.

The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, during the three days' battle in and near Gettysburg, turns out to have been about equal on either side. Our loss in officers is almost unprecedented. Sixteen, and, according to some accounts, eighteen Federal generals, were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and the list of subordinate officers received, who were put *hors de combat* is proportionately to other hundreds, which number will be greatly increased when the full returns come in.

It may be safely calculated, however, that the Confederates and Federals lost in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand men each. With the advantage in favor of General Meade of not having been annihilated, and of having compelled Ge eral Lee to relinquish, for the moment, the effort to destroy the army which interposes between himself and Baltimore and Washington.

Baltimore Telegrams.

[To the New York Herald.]

Baltimore, July 6, P. M.—Eight hundred more graybacks have just come in as prisoners, making over ten thousand in all arrived here.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

The city is all gloriously excited. Crowds are gathered on the streets and in every locality, and the news is discussed with the most intense satisfaction. Bets of ten to one are offered that we will have Lee well, cornered at Hill, and all the rest, prisoners within forty-eight hours; but there are no takers. The revulsion in feeling in the city within forty eight hours has been miraculous. Even the rebels begin to speak of General Meade's forces as "our army."

THE MIGRATION STOPPED.

The tide of emigration which, for the past week, has set in so fearfully towards the North, has ceased. I am told by Colonel Fish, our Provost Marshal, that he has granted over three thousand passes per day to leave the city since the place has been under martial law.

THE REPORTED ARRIVAL OF BRAGG'S AND BEAUREGARD'S TROOPS AT CULPEPPER.

It is stated that the whole of Gen. Bragg's army left Shelbyville some days ago, passed through Eastern Tennessee, and are now in Virginia, moving towards Lynchburg, Gordonsville and Culpepper. Indeed, it is stated that they have already begun to arrive at the latter place, although it is known that some of Bragg's brigades have not yet left Tullahoma. The rebel forces have started to operate in Virginia are said to amount to fifty thousand troops. It is stated also that there are no rebel troops at all now at Charleston; that part of these have been sent to Richmond, where they are to remain at present, but that the greater part of them passed through Richmond some time ago, and were being massed at Culpepper and between that point and Gordonsville. This part of Beauregard's forces are said to amount to thirty thousand troops. If these two reports are correct, and I have every reason to believe them to be so, it is evident that these two bodies of troops, originally so far apart, have been brought together at Culpepper in pursuance of some design not yet developed. In the light of other facts, however, it is not difficult to indicate that design.

It is now clear that the manœuvres of Gen. Lee, ever since he crossed the Potomac in person, have been carried on with one object in view—namely, to cause the Administration at Washington to uncover the capital and leave it defenseless, by sending every force in the army assembled there for its defense. By sending Gen. Meade's army so far into Pennsylvania the Administration has fallen into this trap. The safety of the capital does depend upon the result of the battles now in progress near Gettysburg. If we are successful in their engagements, there need be no occasion for the alarm that existed at Washington, because Gen. Meade's army can be rapidly transported to the defense of the capital. But in case of a serious reverse to Gen. Meade's army, it is easy to see the object for which fifty thousand of Bragg's troops and thirty thousand of Beauregard's have been brought to Culpepper. The defenses of Washington are entrusted to Gen. Heintzelman, than whom there is no more able and efficient officer in the service.

[From the New York Herald.]

Reports from Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, July 6.—The authorities here are in ecstacies over the news received to-day. The Potomac river has risen six feet within the past forty-eight hours, which must necessarily destroy all the fords, and where bridges are within striking distance of Lee's army, all means of retreat must be cut off.

A dispatch received to night by Gen. Couch states that Gen Gregg, with a force of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, had an engagement today at Fayetteville, in which he took 4000 prisoners. Fayetteville is between Chambersburg and Chambersburg, on the east of South Mountain.

After disposing of his prisoners, Gregg took an interior road and advanced in the direction of Greencastle. The militia under Gen. Smith are in supporting distance of Gregg, and rapidly advancing up the valley.

The veteran troops of the Army of the Potomac moved yesterday in high spirits after the retreating Army of Virginia. What their position now is is not known here.

Deserters from the mountains still continue to deliver themselves up in large numbers.

The report that Colonel Coulter, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, was murdered in the streets of Gettysburg by a rebel officer, is not true.

A person representing himself as Longstreet's adjutant-general, who was captured near Hagerstown on Friday, arrived here to day. He states that Long-street and Lee both opposed the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, fearing that it would be disastrous. But Davis would not listen, and gave orders promising to send thirty thousand reinforcements under Beauregard. When the adjutant was captured he was on his way to Culpepper to ascertain what had become of Beauregard's troops, and was very anxious to know whether any one here had any knowledge of them.

General Sigel, who arrived here to day, was serenaded this evening at the Jones House. He made a short speech.

Thirty army wagons arrived at Carlisle to-day which were captured near Shippensburg.

Gentlemen who left Gettysburg last evening state that Longstreet is dead and within our lines.

Every thing looks as though Lee's army would be forced to turn and give battle or surrender.

North Carolina.

The following dispatch contradicts the rumors current at the North that North Carolina was ready to secede from the Confederacy:

Raleigh, N. C., July 1.—Both Houses of the Legislature went into secret session to-day, to receive a verbal communication from the Governor.

Resolutions were introduced in the House approving the course of the North Carolina banks in continuing to receive all issues of Confederate notes, and requiring sheriffs to pay into the treasury all fundable notes before the first of August.

The treasurer is authorized to fund the same and sell the bonds as the business may require. Members of Congress are urged to vote for the repeal of the funding act, and tax collectors are instructed to receive all Confederate issues for taxes.

Rebel Raid into Kentucky.

THE ENEMY AT HARDINSBURG, EN ROUTE FOR LOUISVILLE—EXCITEMENT AND PANIC IN THE CITY—THE ALARM BELLS RUNG AT MIDNIGHT, &c.

Louisville, July 7—12:30 A. M.—The alarm bells are now ringing, calling the citizens together for the defense of the city.

Rumors were prevalent all the evening of the approach of Morgan's forces. They were repeated at Bardstown this morning, and at Shepherdsville the afternoon.

His force is estimated at from 2000 to 4000.

The evening, at five o'clock, the Nashville train, due here at six, was thrown off the track by guerrillas. Our guard of fifty repulsed the assailants.

It is impossible under the present excitement to get further news till morning.

[From the New York Herald.]

Condition of General Sickles.

Washington, July 6, 1863.—General Sickles has not been so well to-day as he was yesterday, and has been denied to most of his visitors, many of whom had called, among them General Hooker. The crisis in General Sickles's case has not yet been reached, but strong hopes are entertained of its recovery. The amputation was skillfully made within an hour after the wound was received, and no arterial blood was lost.

The operation was performed under the influence of chloroform. While it was being administered, before insensibility was produced, the General seemed no longer himself, still at the head of his corps on the field of battle, and was giving orders to those around him as if in the heat of the engagement. Upon his return to consciousness he inquired anxiously about the progress of the battle, and said the world give his other leg and his life too, to insure a victory for our army.

Many officers of distinction who called upon the attending surgeon to inquire for General Sickles, unhesitatingly stated that he had that day saved the army from disaster.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, 1863.

Extreme dullness has prevailed in monetary and financial circles, and yesterday rates for Money and Exchange have ruled heavy. The inability of affairs generally to get into motion, and the inactivity in all the circles is too painful for movements of sufficient magnitude to establish any tolerable basis for transactions and commerce. Business may be pronounced, material by waiting listeners and further devel-opments from the North and West, and transactions are few in number and small in amount.

The rates of Specie ranged at Par@ 2½ ⅌ cent. premium for Gold, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent. premium for Silver. Offerings of Exchange were quite moderate, and the demand limited. Sight Checks on New York ruled at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. premium. On other banks sand 1½@2 ⅌ cent. for the Eastern cities. Sterling ruled at 154@155 for 60 days, and Francs 5.30@5.25, although the bank rates are under.

We have no transactions to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage Securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, 1863.

COTTON.—The small quantity that was in the market has been withdrawn and will be held out. It matters not, however, how high, low, or wet, cotton may be, it is affected only as a material decline from previous prices.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is a continuous active inquiry for sugar, but buyers refuse to sell even at very high prices. The stock consists of the old crop, which is being firmly held, awaiting the decision as to whether it is subject to the usual revenue tax. The sales are subject to the decision of the old crop, which is being firmly held, awaiting the decision as to whether it is subject to the usual revenue tax. The sales are confined to 50 hds Cuba, 100 hds Louisiana, and 100 hds Texas, at 9½@10c ⅌ lb for fully fair old crop. The last sales of M. la. are here at 40c ⅌ gallon for inferior new crop.

FLOUR.—The market is dull and we have not a sale of any moment to report. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $10 25@$11 for Superfine, and $11 25@$12 for Fine and Extra.

FEED.—There is little or no Corn. Oats or Bran in the market. The recent supplies have been taken by the Dealers and not as received. Corn in store is selling at 90c ⅌ bushel, and Oats at 62½c, and Hams at 13@17c, and supply the retail demand at 18c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Ribbed Sides, and 20c. for Hams.

LARD.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 13½c. ⅌ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to day—600 bbls. Extra Flour at $10@$12½; 12 tierces Hams at 5 3/8@5 12½; 25 bbls Butter at 17@18c; 2 bbls Pickled Salt at 1½@2c; 5 tons Hay at 75@85c.; 20 qr bbls No. 3 Mackerel at $12 25; 15 bbls. do at $5 62½@5 50; 5 half bbls. Salmon at $6, and 50 boxes Candles at 16c. ⅌ lb.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 17 1863.

No arrivals. No sales. Stock remaining on sale is 34 Beeves, 65 Hogs, 185 sheep and 3 Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net.....@ 5c
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net.....@ 4½c
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head.....@ 25
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....@ 25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....@ 20@25
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross.....@ 12@15
Milch Cows, ⅌ head.....@ $75@$125
Sheep, unsheared or sheared, ⅌ head.....@ $2@$10

P. S. Government received 300 B sire.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 17, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ellen P Stewart, Holland, for Philadelphia, G A Fosdick
Schr Smith Sonian, Hildreth for New York, G A Fosdick

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Nassau, McClure, from Port Hudson, to U S Quartermaster—1st dit, 22
Brig Sam Antonio Jackson, 35 days from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—1st dit, 22
Brig Sarah Nichols, 10th June, off Stirrup Keys, master, to U S Quartermaster—1st dit, 23
Brig C F O'Brien, Willis, from Matamoros, to master—1st dit
Schr Marine, Dacey, from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—1st dit, 25
Schr T B Wheelock, Ardelin, from St Domingo, in ballast, to master—2d dit
Lugger O Fan Ho 3, Lasou, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d dit
Lugger Innocent, Lingo, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d dit

STEAMBOATS.

Imperial, Sims, from St Louis
St Maurice, Brown, from above Port Hudson
North America, Fayce, from Port Hudson

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Illinois, Tyler, from the Passes—Brought up brigs Sam Antonio, Samuel Welsh, and C F O'Brien, and scow Marion.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark John Cotter, (British) from Matamoros
Brig Jessamine, from Philadelphia
Brig Sam Antonio, from Philadelphia

MEMORANDA.

☞ Captain Jackson, of the brig Sam Antonio, reports: On the 10th June, in lat. 33 10, lon. 74 15, passed a large ship on fire, which had hoisted to the water's edge; a pilot boat, schooner-rigged, was lying around her; could not learn her name. On the 24th June was boarded by an officer from the U S steamer Genesee, who took charge of the San Antonio, and anchored her inside of the Stirrup Keys for the purpose of coaling the prize steamer Victory, of Charleston, made a prize by the U S steamer Santiago. The Victory had on board 110 bales of cotton and a lot of rosin and turpentine. After taking in 80 tons of coal, she proceeded to Boston in charge of Acting Master Pryer. On the 24th June, off Stirrup Keys, spoke bark Sarah A Nichols, of and from Searsport, (Me.) bound to Matanzas.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Brig E F Stewart—In ballast
NEW YORK—Schr Smithsonian—In ballast

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig San Antonio—320 tons coal, and government stores, to U S Quartermaster.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Samuel Welsh—Coal to U S Quartermaster.
MATAMOROS—Per brig C F O'Brien—2771 barrels flour to order.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Samuel Welsh—320 tons coal to U S Quartermaster.
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Marine—342 tons coal to U S Gov't.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ABOVE FORT HUDSON—Per steamer St Maurice 300 bales cotton to U S Quartermaster.
NATCHEZ—Per steamer Tom Tinsley—60 bales cotton.
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger O Fan Ho 2—300 pounds wool to order.
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Innocent—94 sacks cowpeas to B Manderson.

Barley Malt.

700 BUSHELS BARLEY MALT, just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jy 7 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

No ice.

THE steamship COLUMBIA, from New York—Consignees by the above vessel are notified that she is now discharging at the foot of St Joseph street, and they are hereby required to remove their goods without delay. All goods left on the wharf at the expense of the consignees as soon as landed, and at the risk of fire, will be responsible for goods on the levee. All freight money must be paid on the discharging clerk on the levee.
jy15 3t WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

Postoffice Not ce.

The public are hereby notified that the following changes are made in postal matters by the act of Congress, which went into operation on the first of the present month.

The rate of postage on ALL domestic mail letters to be carried ANY DISTANCE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, is now THREE CENTS for every half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps. The former rate of TEN CENTS to California, Oregon and Washington Territory, is abolished.

All DROP LETTERS must be prepaid by stamps at the rate of TWO CENTS for every HALF OUNCE or fraction thereof.

Drop letter locations to any Office or Department of the Government, (including the President,) written by a private citizen, may be delivered free of other charge.

MUSTARD SEED MUST BE PREPAID BY STAMPS.

A fee of TWENTY CENTS is now charged on REGISTERED LETTERS, instead of FIVE CENTS as heretofore.

The postage on Newspapers is as follows:

Daily Newspapers per quarter, seven times per week.....35c.
Daily Newspapers per quarter six times per week.....30c
Tri-Weekly, per quarter.....15c.
Semi-Weekly do.....10c.
Weekly do.....5c.

☞ The postage on Transient Newspapers is now TWO CENTS each.

J. M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.
New Orleans July 17, 1863. jy18 1t

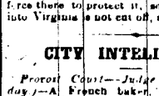
For New York Direct.

Sails SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 8 A. M.

THE FAVORITE REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL steamship COLUMBIA, S. S. HARRIS, Commander will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first, second and third cabin passengers, apply to
jy15 3t WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

For Parish of Plaquemines.



THE STEAMER THEODILE will leave regular trips twice a week for Fort St. Philip and all intermediate landings, leaving the city SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at sunrise A M.

For freight or passage apply to
THO DAVID, 127 Old Levee, between Toulouse and St Louis sts.

N B.—Until further notice no landing will be made on the right bank of the river between the city and Fort St Philip, except at Tagliaferro Canal, where a United states pickett is stationed. jy11 15t

Secret Diseases.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, ULCERATIONS, ERUPTIONS OF BONES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

MR E GAUDOZ, from Paris, informs his clients that he can be consulted at his residence for the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, in both sexes.

Cutaneous Diseases Ulcerations, Old Sores, Syphilis in the secondary and third stages quickly cured. All Chronic Diseases successfully treated, for the last eight years at the Drug store, corner of Canal and Bienville streets.

Sing Mutual Insurance Company,
14 Roudelez street.

THE annual election for Directors will be held at the office on the 20th inst., on MONDAY, the 20th instant, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
J. D. SELLERS,
jy6 2w Sec. pro tem.

No ice.

WAS brought to my stable, on the first of June last, by one John McGoulin, a bay HORSE MULE, 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the shoulder, for claiming same. The owner will prove ral and prove property and pay expenses, or the said mule will be sold for expenses at public auction, on the 10th day of July, 1863.
HILLDERVIN MILLERIUS,
No. 44 Basin street.
jy8 6t

Leaf Tobacco.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF MASON COUNTY AND RYLAND TOBACCO, weighing about one hhd. per hogshead. For sale by
THOMAS K. PRICE,
59 Camp street, up stairs.
jy30 1m

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1863.

PARTIES indebted to this Bank are requested to come forward at once and pay their liabilities, the time for the Bank to be relieved in payment thereof. Persons building the notes can exchange them for any securities now held by the Bank.
JOHN W. McCLURE,
Capt. A. G. M. and Commissioner of Liquidation of Bank of Louisiana.
L. F. GENERES,
Commissioner of Liquidation.

Flour!

JUST received and in store—
100 bbls. FLOUR, Madison City Mill Ex ra;
200 do do Davis & Co. choice Extra;
800 do do Superfine, various brands.
ALSO—
400 bbls Standard FLOUR;
100 do PILOT BREAD.
For sale by JEROME B. VAN HORN,
jy 10 tf No. 6 Magazine street.

Ricord's Injection.

The only preparation used by DR. RICORD whenever the disease is recent. Gleets cured in a few days. For sale by E. GAUDOZ,
corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
Surgeon Dentist,
107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. (On account of the hard times he has reduced his prices.)
jy3 tf

RECEIVED by late arrivals from France and Paris, for sale wholesale and retail by DAU FRINE AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS—
Dorvault's Industrial Sirup of Horse Radish;
Aubergier's Pectoral Lactucarium;
Brisset & Lamouroux's Pectoral Syrups;
Laboranga's Wine of Quinium;
Beral's Soluble Phosphate of Iron;
Pure Sub Nitrate of Bismuth;
Pectoral Lozenges with Lactucarium and Iceland Moss;
Dr. Churchill's Solution of Hypophosphites of lime and soda.
Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil;
Vichy's Pastes, Powder and Lozenges;
Pelet et ses Hygienic Society's Dentifrices;
Lavillin's Liquid and Pills, against Gout and Rheumatism;
Lemoroux's sugar-coated Dragees of Aloes;
Assafoetida; Catharic Pills, Compound, etc., etc.
Raquin's Mother's Pills, Purgative and Tonic.
For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
jy14 Corner Dauphin and Customhouse sts

FOUGERA'S
Compound Dragees of Santonine.
Approval by Eminent Physicians.
NEW, SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS VERMIFUGE FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

This preparation, highly spoken of before the Medical Society for Improvements in Medicine, Mass., June 15, occupies the first rank among the anthelmintic remedies. Its elegant form, its agreeable taste, its purgative powers, and above all, its more certain and safe, I recommend it especially to mothers of families, who daily use it for their children, not only as a vermifuge, but also as a purgative. Instead of Calomel, Rhubarb, Senna, &c.
Price 75 cents a bottle, 38 cents half a bottle.
Agent E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
jy13 3m 2 aw cor. Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.