THE DAILY BEE:
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Any person receiving the paper through any of the carriers or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and will be held to pay, unless due notice is given of the final time of stopping.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. M. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at Union Stables, on Carondelet street, mule, pony, barouche, wagons and harness.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground in the First District.

By E. Cornelius, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Philip and Dauphine streets, stock of a grocery store.

By Richards & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

By Geo. E. Tyler, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Greenville Station, cattle.

Purser Clark of the steamer Creole, has our thanks for his prompt attendance.

The United States mail steamship Locust Point, Captain Samuel Hoffman, will leave her wharf this morning at 9 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mrs. Spalding and child; J W Andrews; C. Gillman; E. Falco; E Costa; Miss Delia; Mamie Cutaj; Pedro and three children; Hy. Rosby; C. Rasby; W. T Richards and lady; K. C. Cartwright; Miss F. Adams; Captain J. M. Magee; L. O. McQueen—18 in the steerage.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.—We find the following published as "official:"

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 28, 1863.

Sir—Licenses, manufactures and other articles, except sugar, you will assess from the first day of September, 1862.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

To WILLIAM H. HIGGINS, Esq., U. S. Assessor, New Orleans, La.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call public attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff, of a two-story dwelling-house, situated on Girod street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, First District. See advertisement.

BAGGING, BALE ROPE AND TWINE.—E. S. Keep, No. 62 Poydras street, has in store and for sale a fine lot of India and Kentucky bagging, machine rope and twine. See his advertisement in another column.

The sales by R. T. Montgomery this day, the 8th instant, are as follows: at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, an unusual large sale of fine rosewood and mahogany furniture, pianoforte, bedding, crockery and glassware; at Union stables, Carondelet street, between Lafayette and Poydras streets, mules, pony, barouche, wagons and harnesses.

Geo. E. Tyler will this day sell at auction, at Greenville Station, at 4 o'clock, P. M., 122 head of cattle—this being the grand closing sale of Government cattle. Butchers will please notice.

At auction, furniture, &c., &c., and a second hand barouche, to-day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, by McCerren & Landry.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

We learn, by the arrival of the schooner E. D. McClenahan, Goodspeed, master, which left Tampico on the 17th ult., that the French troops were daily expected in that city.

Tuapan, a few leagues from Tampico, was already in their possession. The Military Commandant at Tampico, Mr. E. A. Mejia, a young man, is well known in New Orleans, where he has lived many years.

Martinez has not been proclaimed at Tampico, and we are rightly informed that Mr Mejia had been trying to give up the city to the French without any resistance.

The sanitary condition of Tampico and its environs is very bad, and it is so stated in the certificate delivered to the captain of the schooner the day he left the port.

It was rumored when the schooner sailed that Juarez's Mexican army had disbanded, and that Juarez himself had left San Luis Potosi, going towards the Rio Grande.

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, July 30.]

List of Killed and Wounded in the Twenty-sixth Louisiana Regiment During the Siege of Vicksburg.

Field and Staff—Killed: Major Wm W Martin. Wounded: Col Winchester Hall.

Company A—Killed: Sergt J Greg; Privates Fabre, B Falconer, F Signaud. Wounded: Privates Blackwell, O Comean, A Dabois, E Dubon, L Livaudais (since dead).

Company B—Killed: J A Evans, J Johnson. Wounded: Lieut J Pitts, W Anslom, M Fayette, T Sullivan (since dead).

Company C—Killed: Tet Lieut Numa Arieux, Private C Bernard. Wounded: Sergt N Duffy; Privates M Chauveaux, J Herne, T Leblanc, J Remondet, T Francis.

Company D—Killed: Private A Grimaux. Wounded: 1st Lieut S Navarre, 2d Lieut H Champagne; Sergt A Britsch; Privates A Adam, N Babbin, Orville LeBlanc.

Company E—Killed: D Malet. Wounded: L C Louviere; J L Duvenre, S Roy, E Hebert.

Company F—Killed: J Odiet, C Callinan. Wounded: Sergt E Leonard, Corpl Boulreaux; Privates Chiasson, F Bourgeois, G Whitley, G Bergeron, C Part (since dead), O Bourg (since dead).

Company G—Killed: 3d Lieut Tersier; Private G B Perout, S Lamb. Wounded: C Galmisch, T E Curtis, M Edwards, T Baldwin.

Company H—Killed: G King, F Babbin. Wounded: Lieut Charles Darpil; Privates F Lounger, P Lyon, W Kuger, M Bergeron, J Babbin, C Bergeron, E Cooper, A Bourgeois, V Babbin, S Crappel, A Dugas (since dead).

Company I—Killed: E Gandet (one other name unknown). Wounded: Sergt C J Guidry, O Falgest, A Magnon, Pauline Leder, M Nasquin (since dead), Jean Proscair (since dead).

Company K—Killed: Capt Felix Winder; Private M Syse. Wounded: Jas Carroll, J P Dubois.

A number of others slightly wounded.

Total killed and wounded, 81.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS.—A party of surgeons and chaplains attached to the Confederate army, who remained on the field after the battle of Gettysburg, to attend to the wounded, arrived in New York on the 23d ult. Gen. Canby made arrangements for their return South, *via* Fortress Monroe, they being non-combatants. The following are their names:

B. F. Ward, surgeon, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment; J. H. Southall, surgeon, Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment; B. T. Green, surgeon, Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiment; W. T. Parker, assistant surgeon, Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiment; W. G. McCreight, surgeon, Forty-second Mississippi Regiment; J. M. Stokes, chaplain, (Methodist) Third Georgia Regiment; J. O. A. Cooke, chaplain, (Methodist) Second Georgia Battalion; A. Emory, surgeon, Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment.

France and the United States.

IMPORTANT RUMORS REGARDING NAPOLEON'S FUTURE POLICY.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on the 10th ult., professes to foreshadow the future policy of Louis Napoleon towards Mexico and the United States. The *Times* furnishes the following summary of its correspondent's speculations:

The commotion created by the Emperor's conversations with Messrs. Roseback and Lindsay, of the English Parliament, and the explanations to which this event has given rise, have created the conviction in Paris that the Emperor is quite prepared to take a more active part in American affairs than he has done hitherto. He records his conquest of Mexico as complete and final, and is disposed now to make it useful. It gives him one-half of what he desires essential to the commercial life of the cotton and sugar lands of the United States, and this he can only get through an alliance with the Southern Confederacy and the establishment of its nominal independence. The rumors in Paris on this subject, therefore, imply that he has engaged to aid the rebels in reopening the Mississippi river, and that this service is to be the basis of a future arrangement by which he will retain Mexico as a French colony—being aided in so doing by the South—and the South is, in return, to regain possession of the Mississippi and the States and Territories lying west of it. This is said to have been the main object of Mr. Slidell's frequent and protracted interviews with the Emperor, and the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson was the event which was expected to throw Louis Napoleon and Jeff. Davis into each other's arms.

It seems quite certain that very heavy reinforcements, including several regiments, and a large supply of artillery, are to be sent out to Mexico during the month of September. They can hardly be needed for further military operations in that country, for the war there is over, in the sense in which one may use the term in reference to such wars. Some they are likely to be intended must remain as yet a matter of conjecture.

It is also asserted that the Emperor, finding that he cannot induce England to join him in hostile measures against the United States, or, at least, persuade her to remain neutral, should join him, and yet anxious to give himself the aid of an ally, is now treating with Spain on this subject, and that Spain shows a willingness to second the Emperor's views. It is also added that the Marquis O'Donnell, who is now in Paris, is, in fact, in treaty with the Emperor on this question of avenging the affairs of the Mexican Gulf for their mutual benefit.

The *Times* further remarks that these rumors, taken in connection with a project prepared by the French residents of New Orleans and transmitted by them to the Emperor, suggest possibilities in the future which may very well satisfy the pride of our government and people. The French residents residing in New Orleans have recommended to the Emperor, through his vice-consul at that port, that the action of the United States in blockading there tends to bring about a collision between the blacks and the whites of that city—that in the event of such a conflict their persons and properties would be seriously endangered; and that the United States commander is quite of that department has taken the step of arming some of the negroes, which they could defend themselves; they, therefore, request that the Emperor will send to the Mississippi several men-of-war, for such action as the emergency may require.

A Visit to the Gettysburg Hospitals.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following account of a visit to the Hospitals at Gettysburg:

Leaving Philadelphia on the evening of the 5th of July, in company with several gentlemen having in charge some fifty-three boxes of stores, contributed by the Fourteenth ward, we proceeded to the battle-field by way of Harrisburg and Carlisle. At the latter place, as might have been expected, we were subjected to unnecessary and vexatious delay by the difficulty of procuring passes for ourselves and transportation for our stores. For these delays we have great reason to thank the young gentleman who acted as Provost Marshal at Gettysburg some hours after our arrival, and who, in advance of the supplies, we proceeded to make inquiry in regard to the point where hospital stores were most needed. With nearly twenty thousand wounded men within five miles of us, there would appear to have been little difficulty in determining where to begin; and yet, by common consent, the Second Army Corps was pointed out to us as the field were our supplies and labors were most required. Ladies met us in the street, begging for God's sake, to go to the Second Corps, as the suffering there was terrible. This determined us, and on the following (Wednesday) morning, taking the whole of our stores with us, amid torrents of falling rain, we sought the camp. We found it located about four miles south of Gettysburg, on the east bank of Rock Creek, and at the distance of a mile west of the Baltimore turnpike.

Vivid as has been the descriptions given of the sufferings of the wounded at this camp, they were far from an approximation to the reality. Such a sight as presented itself as we entered the camp, has been, I hope, rarely witnessed. On every side lay the wounded, the dying and the dead. The rain fell in torrents, rendering a passage way through the camp impossible, without wading ankle deep in mud and water. Some of the wounded were sheltered by tents, others enjoyed such protection as a gum or woolen blanket would afford, while others still were destitute of any shelter. Hard as this may seem, it was unavoidable. So completely had communication been broken off by the destruction of railroad bridges by the rebels, that it was utterly impossible for the Government supplies of shirts, drawers, blankets and tents to reach these camps at the time of which I write. Everything had been done for the poor fellows which was possible, with the limited means of transportation; and to the immortal honor of those brave soldiers be it said, not a murmuring word escaped their lips.

Our stores were soon unloaded, stimulants were called for, and supplied in abundance, and in a very few minutes after our arrival, every wounded man on the ground was served with a warming draught.

Then followed demand for bandages, shirt drawers, blankets, in fact every thing that could possibly contribute to the alleviation of suffering. Those who came with us in the capacity of nurses immediately set to work. Wounds were dressed which, in the pressing emergency, had not been attended to for days. Hundreds of loaves of bread were sliced, buttered, and apple-buttered, and distributed through the different wards. Tubs of lemonade were made, and emptied as fast as made. Bucket upon bucket full of milk-punch was served out amongst the wounded, and everything done which humanity could suggest and the means at hand would allow to render the condition of the men more comfortable.

Some fifty persons were engaged at different times in the good work of distributing stores to those who needed them, dressing wounds, writing letters for dying men, speaking words of holy cheer and comfort to the suffering, and in every possible way striving to alleviate the overwhelming distress which prevailed everywhere. Among them were many clergymen, a large number of delegates of the Christian Commission, volunteer surgeons, and citizens drawn to the spot by curiosity, but who, on learning the great demand for help, entered heartily into the service, and pushed on the good work with earnestness. After a week of unremitting labor, things began to assume a more comfortable aspect. Clothing, in large quantities, had been received from the various societies; the Government stores had arrived; blankets were furnished to all not already provided; the slightly wounded having been transferred to city hospitals; the amputations nearly all performed, and the surgeons were enabled to give more attention to the severer cases.

The wounded were raised from the ground and placed upon stretchers, straw became more abundant, chloride of lime was scattered freely upon the ground, neutralizing the stench which had become almost unbearable. Large cooking stoves were called into play, kind-hearted women were busy day and night preparing vast quantities of corn starch, tea, farina, toast, beef-soup, coffee, and other little delicacies for the wounded; in a word, things looked better, and when we left (Friday, July 17) we were pleased to observe that all the men were cleanly dressed and under shelter of tents. Many of those poor fellows will die. God pity them. They deserve a better late—and yet it is glorious to die battling for a good cause.

Sad Scenes in Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing from Tullahoma, Tennessee, July 14th, says:

There is not a family between Tullahoma and Winchester, near the road, that is not sorely destitute of provisions. Last inner conscriptions by both armies, the people have been so scarcely a single pound of provender and the day I passed in return, I footed barefoot my mean, gray, beaded clothes, and ragged carcass plodding forward to Winchester after some one to eat. I was accosted by an old gentleman as I passed a little log cabin at the foot of the hills where the road entered a small valley traversed by a clear stream of mountain water, and asked whether he could find work enough at the North to support his family. I asked him his sentiments. He replied that, at both elections in Tennessee, he voted against secession; that, since then, he had contributed nothing voluntarily to the rebel cause, but that both armies had levied on his stock of provender, and his family were left destitute. He had nothing left but a crop of growing corn, and that might be force the winter set in, be gathered by the army foraging parties. The case was a pitiable one, but there were hundreds of others equally so. The truth of the matter is, that the coming winter will witness suffering from hunger and cold in this country, such as the Irish in the rebellion of '98. Food enough cannot be found in this country to subsist the people during the coming winter. A splendid residence to the left, as we entered the place, was discovered dismantled and disordered. The most elegant furniture, carpets, pictures, and books, were strewn about the yard, broken, and torn, and soiled. Guards were sent forward to protect the town and private property. Gen. Jeff C Davis approved the course, and issued the most stringent orders against similar excesses.

LIFE AT A WATERING PLACE.—A correspondent of a St Louis paper thus describes life at a watering place in Missouri:

The programme of each day is similar to the last. First, get up early, take a bath at the iron spring, then drink a gallon of water or more, then on your way back to breakfast, stop at the magnesia spring and drink a gallon, more or less; then, if your appetite is not good, go on to the sulphur springs, roll a game of ten pins, drink as much there as you have room left for, and then to breakfast, and eat as much as possible under the circumstances. After breakfast drink again, pitch quoits, roll ten-pins and drink. After dinner drink, and ramble through the woods in search of a cool spot; when tired, if you are so fortunate as to have a good book and an agreeable companion, enjoy yourself, but don't forget, on your way back, to drink. After supper drink and play euchre, during which time some lady will be found obliging enough to touch the guitar lightly. During this time you must drink.

YELLOW FEVER CASE IN THE BAY OF NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that Dr. Gaun, the health officer of the port, makes the somewhat startling announcement this afternoon that there are now about a dozen vessels in the lower bay with yellow fever on board. Most of these vessels are from the West Indies. The health officer complains that many captains of vessels from infected ports make false reports as to the health of their crews, and he recommends, therefore, that all such cases hereafter be made an offending be prosecuted for perjury as the law directs.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* with Rosecrans's army says a lady resides near Tullahoma who has two sons in the rebel army, who, one day recently, passed through her yard in a line of skirmishers in front of Gen. Bragg's force. About fifteen minutes after two other sons in our army, in an Illinois regiment, passed the house with their regiment. She had not seen some of them for several years, and now met two in pursuit of the other two, fifteen minutes in the rear only brother against brother.

The New Albany *Ledger* states that the demand for horses for government use has pretty well exhausted the supply of good animals in the southern counties of Indiana. Horses which six months ago could be purchased for from one to two hundred dollars, now readily bring one hundred and ten dollars to one hundred and twenty dollars.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Stabbing Case.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Graham Cummins was brought to the First District station and charged by the officer of having stabbed Michael Sullivan. They got into a fight on the levee, which was ended by Cummins threatening to kill Michael, and he was on far in that direction, as to stab him in the back with a deep-knife. Sullivan was sent to the Charity Hospital, and Cummins was held to answer.

Provost Court Multaire—Col. Dwight.—Frank Eaton was charged with defrauding a colored woman out of her manumission papers. The evidence for the prosecution was entirely insufficient, nothing was proved against Eaton over had the document in question, or that it had ever been in existence. Witnesses for the defense were introduced, proving conclusively that the action of Eaton in the whole affair was perfectly straightforward and honest. He was accordingly discharged. During the course of the case, Lieut. Hanks, who appeared for the prosecution, asked that, as under an order of Gen. Butler the colored woman was entitled to her freedom, her five slave children be delivered over to her as the natural guardian. Judge Dwight, however, decided that, as the President of the United States had expressly recognized the legality of slavery in the section of country (Parish of Orleans) within which all the parties resided, he had no power to make such order; but that the children should remain with the mother.

Provost Court Pestcript.—J. J. Kelly was tried on the charge of receiving stolen cotton. The information against him was that he had bought from a girl fifteen pounds, and another time seven pounds. He proved a good character, and the evidence as to his criminality was very slight. Therefore he was discharged.

Messrs. Gallagher and Crenshaw were arraigned on the charge of having and selling three barrels of unsound bacon. They sold it at 2 cents per pound. Before delivery it was seized by the police; and after inspection by the Street Commissioner, it was ordered by the Chief of Police, to be thrown into the river. Crenshaw, the auctioneer, was fined $50, and Gallagher, the owner, was acquitted because there was no proof of his ownership.

Captain Swain was up again on the usual monthly charge of not paying to Mrs. Burke and her sister the $100 alimony decreed by Judge Bell. The case was postponed till today, in order that the prosecution might have time to prove their claim.

Further Late News.

FROM MOBILE PAPERS.

The *Picayune* extracts the following from Mobile journals of July 30th and August 1st:

News by Telegraph.

Death of Mr. Yancey.

Montgomery, July 28.—Hon. Wm. L. Yancey died to-day at his residence near the city, after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of bilious fever.

The Fight at Manassas Gap.

Richmond, July 28.—The fight heretofore reported occurred on the 23d at Manassas Gap.

Wright's brigade, commanded by Col. Walker, Third Georgia, approached the Gap, and finding it guarded by a force of Federals estimated at 5000 to 8000, halted to await reinforcements moving in the same direction. The Federals, taking advantage of the disparity of numbers, attacked the brigade and a severe engagement ensued, lasting several hours.

The Confederates retired with a loss of 300 killed and wounded, among the latter Col. Walker wounded in the thigh.

The enemy's loss was heavy.

Col. Walker arrived here this evening.

Escape of some of Morgan's Men.

Chattanooga, July 28.—A dispatch to the *Rebel* from Dublin Depot, Va., dated to-day, from Ellsworth, Morgan's operator, says a party of 300 of Morgan's men crossed the Ohio on Sunday, 19th, 14 miles below Parkersburg.

From Richmond.

Richmond, July 28.—Gen. Neal Dow will start for Mobile to-morrow.

It is reported that Grant has joined Meade with 15,000 men.

Richmond, July 29.—The news of the death of Mr. Yancey caused profound regret by those who appreciated his abilities as a statesman, and sympathized in his devotion to the rights of the States. His death is regarded as a public calamity at this juncture.

Among the recent arrivals at Richmond is that of Pierre Soulé. He is said not to be very sanguine of mediation by the French Emperor, basing his opinion in part on the unpopularity of the movement against Mexico and the adverse recent elections in France.

The cessation of the exchange of prisoners by way of City Point, deprives us of news by the flag of truce boat for the present.

It is believed the impending battle will take place on the upper Rappahannock.

Atlanta, July 29.—Gold sold at auction today at from $11.75 to $12 11 in Confederate notes for one dollar in gold. Bank notes brought from $1 30 to $3 60 for one.

The Army of the Mississippi.

Boston, July 31.—The gloom which has overspread this State since the fall of Vicksburg and the occupation of Jackson is rapidly giving way. There is a more hopeful state of things since the enemy retired to Vicksburg.

Numbers of Mississippians who had deserted are returning to their commands, and numbers of guerrilla organizations are being perfected to render the navigation of the Mississippi impossible, some of which will soon be heard from. A large number of troops who were sent to the rear, sick, after severe exposure in the trenches, at Jackson, are returning daily. The *morale* of the army is improving finely under the discipline of Gen. Hardee.

Miscellaneous.

Major General Jones M. Withers has arrived in Mobile from the Army of Tennessee. It is understood he is to command the Alabama State forces.

Richmond papers announce the decease of William H Letcher, Esq., father of Governor Letcher. He died at Lexington on the 29th instant, in the 80th year of his age.

Maj. Kahl and troops closed a very successful engagement in this city on Saturday night last. We understand they proceed to Chattanooga, where they purpose giving a series of concerts, after which they will visit Dayton, Marietta, &c.—*Atlanta paper 27th.*

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 1st inst., says:

Fire.

A fire broke out last night, about half-past 8 o'clock, in Cedar Grove, east of St. Joseph street, near the railroad depot, and entirely consumed a tenement of the tire is doubtful, the tenement having been unoccupied for a long time. The fire was very heavy to Mr Child, who was the proprietor, but recently became owner of the property. We do not learn that there was any insurance upon it.

General Trimble passed through the city yesterday, on his way to his plantation in Southwestern Georgia. He remarked to one of the clerks of the Bloom House, speaking of the high price of provisions, that where he stopped the night before, the proprietor would not allow him to settle his bill until he was about to leave, alleging that provisions might rise before morning.—*Macon Telegraph, 23d.*

The Rome *Southerner*, of Friday, says: "About one hundred Federal prisoners were brought up to Rome yesterday on the boat Lamar Moore. They were captured by the Ninth Tennessee regiment of Rodey's command, between Jackson, Tennessee and Lexington. There were seven officers among them, two of whom were Lieutenant Colonels—one of the latter was a Prussian, and could hardly speak a word of English.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer* gives some interesting details of the late retreat of Bragg's army:

"The bridge over Elk river was fired by our troops, but the flooring only was burnt. Gen. Wharton, masking his two batteries, together with a third, borrowed for the occasion, on the hills on the side of the river commanding the bridge, waited silently for the approach of the enemy. The enemy came to the bridge, and seeing nothing suspicious, began to cross. Wharton waited till about five hundred reached this side, when suddenly the batteries opened with grape and canister, and the cowardly wretches fled with effect; not one of the five hundred that crossed was left to tell the tale."

THE WATSON BATTERY.—The following is a list of casualties in the Watson Battery, Louisiana Volunteers, at Port Hudson, from 21st of May to 7th of July, 1863. Lieut. E. A. Toledano commanding:

Killed—Sergeant H. L. Nichols, Sergeant G. Mellent, Corporals E. Breist and W. C. Evans, Privates H. Dubourg, F. Chenet, S. Schexnaildre, Frazer.

Wounded—Lieut. Morris, arm, slightly; Sergeant F. Schexnaildre, face, badly; Sergeant T. Hemm, arm and thigh, badly; Corporal J. A. Lafaye, knee, slightly; Privates A. Bourgeois, side, slightly; J. Bourgeois, leg, badly; T. Bourgeois, leg, slightly; T. Brignac, thigh, slightly; G. Blake, arm, slightly; W. Brennan, arm, slightly; J. F. Clabby, hand and head, slightly; F. Deverges, hand and head, slightly; C. Fischbain, leg, slightly; O. Rousseau, arm amputated; A. A. Roland, hand and face, badly; C. S. Reynolds, shoulder, slightly; W. Story, hips, slightly; William Stienman, arm broken; L. F. Turenad, neck, slightly; W. J. Whiteside, hand, slightly.

Total—Killed, 8; wounded, 20. Total, 28.

Death of Capt. Fuller.

The *Picayune* has the following announcement of the death of Capt. Fuller:

Military Prison, Johnson's Island,
Near Sandusky, Ohio,
July 25, 1863.

Editors Picayune—The many friends of Capt. E. W. Fuller will hear with profound regret that he departed this life in the prison hospital at this place, on the evening of the 24th inst., after a long and severe illness. Captain Fuller was formerly the commander of the C. S. Confederate gunboat Cotton, and afterwards the celebrated Queen of the West. He was wounded and made prisoner at the time of her destruction by the Federal gunboats on Grand Lake, some time in April last. He was imprisoned in New Orleans, in company with other prisoners, on the 24 of June, to Fort Delaware, thence to this place on the 18th inst., when he died. His remains have been placed in a metallic burial case and interred in the cemetery on the island, whence he can be removed at any time his friends may wish to do so. J. W. Y.

The New York *Herald* has the following telegrams from

Washington, July 27, 1863.

MOVEMENTS OF CABINET MEMBERS.

Secretary Usher returned to the city yesterday, and Attorney-General Bates is daily expected. It is understood that Secretary Seward has gone to Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL MEREDITH APPOINTED COMMISSIONER FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Brigadier-General S. A. Meredith relieves Colonel Ludlow as commissioner for the exchange of prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL SHEPLEY.

General Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, is much feted by the politicians here, and his views are said to be in entire harmony with those of the President.

The United States transport Arago arrived at New York from Charleston on the 26th ult. The New York *Times* says:

The Arago Captures a Blockade-Runner.

Early on the morning of the 24th the attention of Captain Gadsden was called to a black smoke some distance to the northward and eastward. He paid little regard to the matter, however, until an hour and a quarter later, when he observed that he was overhauling a steamer, and that she left in her wake a number of bales of compressed cotton. Watching the craft more closely, her movements were seen to be suspicious. She guide and shortened sail, altered her course and acted otherwise in a strange way. By 7½ o'clock Captain Gadsden had passed as many as 100 bales of cotton, and the hull of the steamer being now distinctly visible, he was satisfied that she was a blockade runner. Although his vessel is only a transport, and is not armed for aggressive purposes, Captain Gadsden determined to give chase and capture this friend of John Secesh. The superior speed of the Arago in a few hours brough her up to the stranger, who obeyed the somewhat imperative summons to "heave to," which was given by a couple of whizzing rifle-shots from the Arago. The troops on board the transport were now all under arms to act as boarding party, if necessary, and a boat was sent to the stranger, with an armed crew, ordering the Captain to come on board.

He complied and the following conversation took place, Captain Gadsden being the interrogator:

Q.—What's the name of your vessel? A.—She has not got one.

Q.—What is your name? A.—David Leslie.

Q.—Where are you from? A.—Dixie.

Q.—Where's Dixie? A.—In the Southern States.

Q.—The Southern States are large—which part of the Southern States? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Where are you bound? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who does know? A.—Nobody.

Q.—What did you throw cotton overboard for? A.—To lighten ship.

Q.—Why to lighten ship? A.—To get out of your way.

Q.—Where did you say you were from? A. I did not say I was from anywhere.

Q.—Where are you bound? A. Nowhere; but its no use talking any more, the ship is from Dixie and is your lawful prize.

Whereupon, after this frank acknowledgement, Capt. Gadsden ordered a prize crew from his own ship to take the place of those on the captured vessel, which was taken in tow and brought hither.

The prize has a valuable cargo of cotton, rosin and turpentine. She is an iron vessel, known as the Emma, and is a famous blockade runner, having been very successful.

The capture was made in lat 33 41 N. and long. 76 13 W. She was bound to Bermuda, and had two passengers—Messrs A. Harris, of New Orleans, and B. S. Sanchos, of Georgia, on board.

The Morgan Raid.

A LARGE DETACHMENT OF HIS FORCE ENTERS CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Times* describes as follows the appearance of the detachment of Morgan's columns which entered that city on Thursday, having been taken thither on the steamers Ingomar and Starlight.

About 10 o'clock, under the direction of Captain Eagar, the officers among the prisoners—some seventy-six in number—were put on board one of the Covington ferryboats, and landed after some delay, at the foot of Walnut street—near which a vast concourse had assembled. There were three wounded men on board, among whom was Colonel Hoffman, shot in the hip, and who could with difficulty walk. They were placed in a carriage, and with the other prisoners—all officers—in the rear, the procession—the Thirteenth Virginia forming the guard—moved up Vine street, Captain Day at its head.

It was followed by thousands on the sidewalks and in the streets, each anxious to have a look at the raiders, many of whom were pointed out by those who had been there before, and thus manner we became acquainted with Basil Duke, Col. Smith, Dick Morgan and others. Duke appeared to be the best known to those who accompanied the procession, and every one in a while he would raise his white sombrero to some old friend. He looked rather to fight than to talk. Hon. Robert Mallory followed, denouncing the course of Mr. Wickliffe, arguing earnestly in favor of the war, for the suppression of the rebellion. Col. Marc Mundy closed the meeting with a speech commiating patriotism and humor, much in keeping with those of his predecessors, were warmly applauded by an enthusiastic audience.

COAL FOR NEW ORLEANS.—SICKNESS AT VICKSBURG.—A Cairo dispatch, 24th, to the Chicago *Tribune* says:—The first shipment hence for New Orleans since the suspension of river navigation took place this morning, when the towboats Shingess and Hornet, in accordance with orders received from Captain A. C. Woolfolk, Acting Quartermaster, started for New Orleans with one hundred and twenty eight thousand bushels of coal in tow. The Medical, United States sanitary boat, came from Vicksburg this morning. Her officers report a large increase of sickness among the soldiers at Vicksburg. The surgeons fear an attack of yellow fever. The water is bad, and there is little or no ice. The weather is intensely hot and dry.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge A. De B. Hughes—(Friday.)—One of our best-known citizens was arraigned on the charge of selling a horse, knowing it to have been stolen. In full probability he would be one of the last man to be guilty of any crime of the kind, though he likes a tod or two extra, occasionally. It soon appeared that the accused sold a horse at the request of a man who called himself Lieut. Anderson, from Port Hudson, and discovered that the owner left Port Hudson and joined the rebel army, and had deserted to the United States; and it was accordingly taken from the purchaser. It was easily shown that the accused was innocent, and he was discharged.

Three other well-known citizens were brought up on the charge of using seditious language. According to the watchman's account, he heard the party in conversation at Labat's restaurant, on Circus street, at one o'clock this morning, and he played the eave-dropper. A captain of the U. S. Army was in the company. The watchman swore that he heard somebody say that Abraham Lincoln was a liar, because, in his first proclamation he promised to protect slavery, and now he was not doing it; the *True Delta* had proved it last week. Another of the party said he would not leave the city because he wanted to protect his property and the women from being ravished. After the watchman had spun his yarn, the Captain who was one of the party, related that the conversation was entirely social, and if it had been otherwise he would have arrested them himself. He said the watchman walked into the room, and the person he arrested was lying on a lounge, and had not joined in the talk at all; the others he complimented him for the action they were then arrested. On this showing, two of the accused were discharged, but the one who had spoken of property and women being in danger, was required to give a penal bond of $500.

A black fellow, who had been conducting himself most outrageously, and disturbing the peace of a family who had been sheltering him and his wife for many months, was sent to jail for ten days.

Two young Gascons were tried on the charge of stealing a cow and selling it to a butcher, giving a receipt for the money. They confessed their guilt, pleaded poverty as the cause, and were sent to prison for six months.

Mr. Hor was fined $10 for beating the author of a storm in an ill-famed house, and using his arms as bandspikes while trying to clean out the landlubbers who had attacked him. He said they had all been belting him for some time, and when he got his shoes on he belted them. He thought it "blasted hard" to pay for whaling a set of thieves and whores.

Sam Johnson (black) confessed that he had stolen a lot of tobacco from the corner of Conti and Levee streets, and was sent to jail.

A French baker of light bread was fined $30.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 7, 1863.

Although this was mail day, the steamship Locust Point being advertised to depart for New York to-morrow morning, movements in financial circles were very slow and limited. There were some light transactions in Specie and Treasury Notes at yesterday's rates, say 33¼@33½ ⅌ cent. premium for Gold, and 33½@37 ⅌ cent. premium for Silver, and 10¼ and 1½ ⅌ cent. premium for Treasury Notes. Exchange was dull and heavy, and the rates for foreign Bills were rather easier, say (62½ ⅌ 33½ for Sterling, although some Banks are asking more. France 3.75@3.80. Northern Bills per ⅌ cent. premium on Legal Tender Notes, and 1¼ ⅌ ⅌ cent. in Currency.

We did not learn of any transactions in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 7, 1863.

COTTON.—The week's sales are confined to 54 bales ordinary, by auct. on Saturday, at 43½c. cash, half in Treasury notes and half in currency. On Wednesday, 3 bales Middling sold by auction at 51½c., and 46 bales Strictly Low Middling, privately at 48½c., and 5 bales Strictly Middling at 53c. Yesterday 3 and 25 bales Middling sold privately at 50c. ⅌ lb., leaving none on sale. Next Tuesday 400 bales will be sold at auction.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862, bales..	2,100
Arrived past week	7 9
Arrived previously	19,872
Additional made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, consumed of matresses, stickings, &c. and waste, gathered from families in the city.....	250
	22,241
Exported past week	257
Exported previously	19,743
	20,000
Stock on hand on shipboard	2,241

TOBACCO.—There are several lots in the market but there is no demand, and we have not a sale to report.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862..... hhds.	12,200
Arrived past week ..... do	00
Arrived previously ..... do	135
	12,335
Exported past week ..... do	12,335
Exported previously ..... do	11,195
Stock on hand on shipboard, hhds.	1,140

From these figures should be deducted the quantity brought up for consumption, which we estimate at about 600 hhds. on hand, all of which is in the market or held by manufacturers.

WHEAT.—Today's sales are confined to 400 bbls. new fully fair, in store, not resalled at 11c. ⅌ lb. The week's sales embrace about 655 bbls and 14 bbls. in store, at 9@9½c. for good common, 10c. for low fair not resalled, 10½@10½c. for new fair resalled, 11c. for new fully fair not resalled, and 11@11½c. for old fair and prime. Receipts in bbls. at 11½@11½c., and distem bottoms at 9c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—We have not a sale of Cuba to report, although they are offered at $1 25 ⅌ hundred. Purchasers are awaiting more liberal receipts and easier prices. There were sales in the first hands and the small quantity held by dealers is retailing slowly at $1 25 ⅌ bushel for Cuba, $3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. of Bran, and $1 ⅌ ⅌ ton of Hay.

BACON.—A small lot of Rivsed Sides at 41½c. ⅌ lb.

MALT.—20 sacks sold at $2 40 ⅌ bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—750 sacks Oats at 50@51c. ⅌ 32 lbs; 100 sacks Rice Cotton at 5c. ⅌ lb. Today at 10½ ⅌ ⅌ cent. off on 5 bbls Corn Meal at $5 75 ⅌ ⅌ bbl., 57 do Fine Bread at $5 ⅌ barrel, due in 24 days, 100 half bbls. Spun Peas at $1 37½ ⅌ ⅌ bbl. 50 bbls Mess Pork at $17 ⅌ bbl. Whisky at 61c @ $1 05, and 8 eighth pipes Brandy at $1 25 ⅌ gallon.

Arrived during the past week, 719 bales Cotton, 18 bales Tobacco, 1380 bbls Pork, 75 do Lard, 426 do Beef, 50 bacon Sides, 17, 54 bbls. Flour, 6 do Alcohol, 1 do do Whisky, 1 hogs ear, 6 bbls Rice, 2 bbls Cheese, 282 bbls. Potatoes, 15.7 bbls Beans, 21 bbls. Sugar, 56 bbls. Molasses, 10 sacks oats, 1007 bales Hay, 605 sacks Corn, 867 bbls. Corn Meal, 4 do Corn Meal, 2169 boxes Candles, 10 bbls App ee, 200 do dried Apples, 10 do Onions, 100 do Cider, 40 do Vinegar, 10 kegs Pickles, 200 boxes Tin, 31 and 2 bbls. Linseed Oil, 100 sacks Rice, 1982 do Bran, and