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New Orleans Bee.

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No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 93 Camp street, oakum and corks; also, at the same time and place, tar, rope, twine, soap, pilot bread, whisky, &c.; at 4 o'clock, at Post 18, First District, white pine lumber.

By George E. Tyler, at 11 o'clock, A. M., two sloops.

The attention of grocers, bakers, builders, all in want of fine and elegant furniture is called to the various sales by R. T. Montgomery, this day Tuesday, the 18th inst., as follows: at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, there will be sold flour, coffee, tobacco, pilot bread, soap, oakum, corks, liquors and a variety of other staple goods; also, at the same hour, old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a very large assortment of ele,ant mahogany and rosewood furniture, such as parlor, chamber and dining suits, &c; at 4 o'clock ex schooner Manhasett, post 18 First District, 12,000 feet white pine boards, very desirable for builders' purposes.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Debate on American Affairs.

We find in the Memphis *Evening Bulletin* of the 12th the debate in the British House of Commons, July 28, on the "Foreign Enlistment Law."

Mr. Cobden, in rising to call attention to a memorial signed by thirty of the most responsible shipowners of Liverpool, respecting the evasion of our Foreign Enlistment Law, said that the Government professed its inability to detect and punish the breaches of the law committed by British subjects in building and sending to sea vessels of war to be employed against a friendly power. It appeared to him, however, on reading the correspondence on this subject, that the Foreign Office assumed a passive position, and thought they could only be called upon to interfere when some foreign government complained that the provisions of the law were infringed. But the Foreign Enlistment Act was passed, not for the benefit of foreign powers, but for our own protection. It was, therefore, the duty of the executive to see that the law was obeyed, and be sorry not conceive that the Home Office and its machinery of magistrates and policemen could be better employed than in enforcing the observance of the act of Parliament. There were three vessels specifically known, which were now preying upon the commerce of a friendly power—the Oreto, alias Florida, the Alabama, alias "290," and Japan, alias Virginia. All these were built in England, were armed and chiefly manned from England. One of these ships managed to get into Mobile and to get back again, but the others had never yet entered a Confederate port. He wished the House to consider how this state of things would affect our interests if we were at war and the American at peace. If the law as it now stood were not sufficient, the memorialists suggested some amendments that would give greater power to the government to seize in British ports vessels that were destined for the use of belligerents. He believed that the addition of a single word would be sufficient—"building" in addition to the words "furnishing and arming" ships. This would prevent vessels leaving our ports in a partially unfinished state, and afterward being converted into vessels of war. He was informed that there were at the moment two iron-clads now being built in this country, and that the Government had received a reclamation from the United States Minister in this country, that these vessels were intended for the Confederate Government. From all he observed of the state of public opinion in America, he was convinced that if these vessels went out and began to prey upon the United States shipping it would lead to a war with that country. These ships now building at Liverpool were iron rams. They were a match for any vessel of war that America now had, or that we ourselves possessed, and if they were allowed to sail it would probably lead to a rupture between this country and the United States. The fact was, we had rendered the mercantile marine of America practically valueless. The American shipowners found the rate of insurance so raised that they could no longer compete with the ships of England and other maritime powers. They had consequently been selling their ships to English shipowners, and he asked the House to consider the effect of such a state of things on the minds of the shipowners of New York and Boston, who had always been disposed to be at peace with Great Britain. During the recess her Majesty's Government might take precautions against these ships leaving the ports of this country for service against a friendly power. In the case of every vessel captured by the Florida, the Alabama, and the Virginia, the American Government had a claim upon depositions on oath as to the value of the ship and cargo, and claims to this amount were made upon the English Government. Every vessel seized and burned was thus debited to the account of her Majesty's Government, and a formal claim made for the amount. Her Majesty's Government had released some knowledge these claims but some day, it was to be demanded could be made more independently for the Government, the result would probably be either humiliation or war. No doubt many persons in this country would prefer war; but was it desirable that the interests of the whole community should be affected by the conduct of two or three firms in this country?

The English Government had never made a complaint to America which was not immediately attended to, and the grievance, if any, redressed, and this was the case, not only during the disturbances in Canada, but also during the war with Russia. The fact was that public opinion in the United States was in favor of maintaining the neutrality laws. The claim of Americans for indemnity for the seizures by the Confederate vessels built in England was under international, and not under municipal law, and it was no answer to them to say that the law under which our Government acted was a municipal law. The fact was, that the gentlemen who built these ships were, for their own small gains, placing this country in a situation of great danger and embarrassment. He trusted that the Government would exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing these vessels in leaving our shores.

Mr. Laird was prepared to prove that every word he had said in a former debate was perfectly true, and to put his proofs in the hands of the noble lord at the head of the Government. [Hear!] The honorable member stated that the Alabama had never been in a Confederate port, but that was not necessary so long as she carried the Confederate commission. If we were at war with America, and the Admiral on the North American station captured vessels that were likely to be useful, did the honorable gentleman suppose that he would be obliged to send them into Portsmouth harbor and wait for their return? No, the moment a vessel received a commission from a belligerent Government she became a recognized vessel of war, and must be so regarded. A proof that the American Government admitted the lawfulness of the captures made by the Alabama was that they had recognized the bonds given by the officers of the ships seized and liberated by the Alabama. They thus recognized the whole proceeding under which she became a Confederate cruiser and recognized a Confederate commission, and they could not back out of it. [Hear, hear!] The memorial presented by the honorable gentleman was signed by thirty of the shipowners of Liverpool. They might be very respectable persons, but they were not the small a number to claim to represent the shipowners of Liverpool. Many of those who had signed it had, he was sorry, done so with the understanding that other nations were to do the same. It had been proposed to make the law more stringent, and that any one undertaking an order for building a ship should prove for whom she was intended. But there was this difference between ships and cannon, that ships might be used for peaceful purposes, while cannon and muskets could only be turned to one use. The Northern States got all they needed from this country. They had purchased largely our arms and ammunition, and at the same time they wished to stop a legitimate branch of industry. While the honorable gentleman (Mr. Cobden) was turning his attention to the breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, he could have wished that he had made indirectly attended to, and the grievance, if any, redressed, and this was the case, not only during the disturbances in Canada, but also during the war with Russia. The fact was that public opinion in the United States was in favor of maintaining the neutrality laws. The claim of Americans for indemnity for the seizures by the Confederate vessels built in England was under international, and not under municipal law, and it was no answer to them to say that the law under which our Government acted was a municipal law. The fact was, that the gentlemen who built these ships were, for their own small gains, placing this country in a situation of great danger and embarrassment. He trusted that the Government would exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing these vessels in leaving our shores.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

We tender our thanks for late favors to Mr. E. Hilborn, No. 5 Baronne street, where the latest Northern and Western papers will constantly be found.

Captain Mulloy, of the steamer Champion, has our thanks for papers.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Death has just taken from among us one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, the venerable Olivier Blineau, President of the French Benevolent Association, who died last night at the advanced age of 84 years.

Mr. Blineau was born in France and came to this country, where he leaves so many friends and was so highly esteemed, about fifty years ago, and had honorably made a large fortune—thanks to his energy and perseverance. His death is a source of deep and universal regret among those who enjoyed his acquaintance and had been enabled to appreciate his sterling honesty and the kindness of his heart.

LATER FROM THE NORTH,
VIA MEMPHIS.

Draft Riot in Pennsylvania—Trade on the Mississippi—Later from Europe, &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamer Champion, Capt. Mulloy, from St. Louis, we have been put in possession of the Memphis *Evening Bulletin* of the 12th inst., from which we take the following among its "latest dispatches:

Cairo, August 8.—That part of rebel territory west of the Mississippi is shortly to be cleared of every organized rebel force. General Davidson is marching down through the centre of Arkansas, and in several little affairs with the enemy, has been entirely successful. All ready the people of Jacksonport are said to be fleeing before Davidson's approach.

Expeditions After the Guerrillas.

There is also another expedition on the point of starting into this Western country, which will help to complete the work of driving the rebellion. It is not proper to speak of it in detail at present, but it cannot be long before this entire sweep of territory will be once more under undisputed Federal control.

General Tuttle passed through Cairo yesterday, en route for Iowa. Before the rebellion he was a Democrat in politics, but I gathered from a conversation with him that he is no longer a party man. He goes in for the good of the country, and occupies identically the same position as General Logan, and is in favor of peace through flogging the rebels. He was selected last spring to run on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Iowa, but, as I understand, declined. There may be some significance in this return to Iowa at the present juncture.

New York, August 3—The *Tribune* prints the following:

A furious and bloody draft riot at Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., is described to us by a correspondent. He says: When the draft began on Tuesday morning, an armed mob suddenly appeared, and ordered the Marshal to stop.

He refused, when the mob fired into the room, killing the Marshal, Hugh Quinn, and three others, and wounding several more. They set the building on fire, and started to sack the finest houses in the place.

A negro nearly blind was killed, and negro shops destroyed. The Home Guards and citizens flew to arms, and in a short time the rioters were confronted by a force of one hundred. The captain gave them five minutes to disperse, which they refused, when the guard fired, killing the leader and eight other rioters at the first volley.

The mob returned the fire, killing five citizens. They got another volley and then the rioters fled, and were put to flight, running into a building they had used as a rendezvous. Here they were surrounded and finally taken to jail.

The people were furious and made desperate efforts to get the villains and blow them on the spot, as it was thought they would be rescued.

Such are the main features of the writer's detailed account. We prefer holding the letter back until some confirmation of the rather large story arrives in the usual course.

Later.

Buffalo, August 3.—The report of the riots at Sugar Grove, Penn., is a hoax. There is no such place at Warren, Penn., says there is no riots in it. The draft has not commenced in Warren county yet.

Washington, August 7.—Robert Cox, special agent of the Post office Department, in charge of the Memphis post-office, writes to A. G. W. M. Sullivan, second assistant postmaster general, that boats are arriving and departing almost daily to and from New Orleans without interruption from guerrillas, and adds: "I am now making up a mail daily for New Orleans."

General Grant has established mounted patrols between Vicksburg and New Orleans. I understand the guerrillas who infest some portions of the river at times have operated on artillery, and can do no damage to boats.

The prospect is, they will be cleaned out, if they make any further demonstrations.

Transports with coal barges, are being sent below every day, destined for New Orleans.

I have consulted the surveyor, portmaster of transportation, and other officials, all of whom express a decided opinion that Eastern and Northern mails for New Orleans can be sent with more safety and expedition via the Mississippi river than by ocean steamers, so long as rebel piratical vessels continue to infest our coast and commit depredations.

St Johns, August 7.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool 30th, via Greencastle 31st, passed Cape Race at 8 P M.

The London *Globe* contends that the rebels are not conquered, and Lee is as safe as ever at Culpepper.

It was believed at Frankfort that the Polish question would be settled by diplomacy.

The war panic had subsided in Paris.

The *La France* says the news from St. Petersburg indicates a conciliatory disposition.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Austria will soon meet.

The London money market was easy.

Latest.

The ships Talisman, from Shanghai, and Conrad, from Montevideo, for New York, have been destroyed by the Alabama.

The rebel loan fell 2 per dent. on the 29th.

Jeff. Davis has appointed R. Pawling rebel commissioner at Cork.

The sales of cotton for the week were 49,000 bales. American has advanced ¼d. Breadstuffs dull and downward. Corn declined.

New York, August 8.—Richmond papers of the 5th contain the following:

Orange Courthouse, August 5.—There was a fight at Brady's Station yesterday evening, between a body of Stuart's cavalry and Major Brockham's horse artillery, and three brigades of Federals with cavalry and twelve pieces. Stuart brought on the fight by shelling the woods in which the Federals were concealed. The enemy responded, and the fight became general, lasting from two o'clock until night. The enemy was driven within a mile of the Rappahannock river, when, they being heavily reinforced, our cavalry fell back. Our loss, six killed and eighteen wounded. All is quiet today.

Trains from Culpepper yesterday brought nothing further of interest in relation to the battle at Brady's Station. Important movements are taking place in our rear, and we are prepared to meet any contingencies which may be developed at any moment.

Washington, Aug. 8.—While three is no difficulty in procuring other officers for the colored regiments, there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the Surgeon-General is compelled to advertise for them.

New York, August 8.—All the rebel officers in our hands are being gathered at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, where they will be kept till satisfactory replies are received from the authorities in answer to the President's order of retaliation, which has been forwarded by our Government.

New York, August 8.—The *Times's* Washington dispatch says it is believed Gen. Gillmore will be heavily reinforced, and be enabled to resume offensive operations with the prospect of early success.

New York, August 8—Money easy; 5 per cent. on call; sterling dull; 149½ for first class paper; gold lower, opening at 26¼, advancing to 26¾, closing quiet at 26¼.

New York, August 8—Flour heavy and 5c. lower, with moderate demand. Wheat heavy and 1c. lower. Dull in gold and sterling and the depressing effect. Corn in light supply and firm at 88c. for spring mixed Western, and 73c. for prime Western yellow.

Cincinnati, August 8.—Returns from 38 counties in Kentucky show a Union majority of 20,035.

Cincinnati, August 8.—Flour unchanged. Fresh made is held moderately at $4 75 to $5 20 for trade brands.

Gold declined to 123 to 124; silver to 115. Exchange steady.

Pork opened quiet but closed more active and firmer; $11 50 to $13 12½ mess; $10 62½ to $12 75 new prime; $12 25 to $12 50 for prime mess. Lard dull and sales at previous prices; prime mess beef dull and nominal; beef hams quiet and unchanged.

Money easy; 5 per cent. on call; sterling dull, 149½ for first class paper, gold lower, opening 26¼, advancing to 26¾, closing quiet at 26¼.

Total exports of specie to-day, $444,645. Government stocks dull; U. S. 6's, '81 coupons 106; 7.50, 106¾.

The Russian Reply.

The London *Times* of the 22d July, remarks as follows upon the Russian reply to the English dispatch on the Government of Poland:

This is the Russian answer, and with this answer we must perforce be content. Russia denies our right to intervene under the treaty of Vienna. Our right is manifest, but we have already announced that we do not mean to enforce it, and a right on which we do not mean to insist is, for practical purposes, little better than no right at all. This is our first humiliation. Russia refuses to enter into a Congress, and well she may, since she has already declared that there is nothing for a Congress to discuss. This is our second humiliation. But that sight which we decline to England and France, she concedes to Austria and Prussia, thus asserting that no one is to be heard on behalf of Poland except those who have a direct interest in her dismemberment and degradation. Lastly, our small means of efforts to check the effusion of blood and put an end to hostilities are entirely vain. Russia will have none of our intercession. When order, propagated by those potent missionaries, the Cossacks and the bayonets, reigns in the Polish belligerents—when destruction has swept her fruitful plains, when the hand of the executioner has decimated her nobles, and all that is free and valiant is placed three or four thousand miles on the eastern side of the Ural Mountains, to work in perpetual darkness in the copper mines of Nertschinski, or to rot amid the marshes of Kamtschatka—the Emperor, in concert with Austria and Prussia, will hold a council to see how the idea is to cherish for the good of his Polish subjects can best be carried into effect, and will in due time introduce a Constitution founded, we may well believe, quite as much on respect for authority as on the confidence of the governed.

We confess with regret that there is nothing in all this at which we have any right to be angry. It is exactly the language which we might expect Russia to hold where she has no fear of danger to herself from indulging her pride and her lust of power. We have invited the rebuff, and there is nothing left us but to bear it patiently. This is the inevitable end to which we predicted that an interference unsupported by force was sure to conduct us. We know not whether the object of the negotiations was to improve the position of this nation in Europe, or to confer a substantial benefit on Poland. It matters not, for we have succeeded in the one exactly as little as in the other. All we have gained is that our claims under the Treaty of Vienna, instead of being simply passed over in silence, are formally disavowed, and that, instead of being regarded as persons who are willing to waive our rights, we have the mortification to see them altogether denied. We hope we have gone far enough, and that it will not be thought necessary for the credit of this country and for the advantage of Poland to plunge us deeper into negotiations which have hitherto proved so unpropitious to both.

DISTURBANCE IN TIOGA COUNTY.—On Saturday last, while young Mr. Corright and Lieut. N. W. Davis, Jr., were engaged in notifying the drafted persons on the road which connects Wait's Settlement and South Owego, nearly a dozen whom these two places, while passing a piece of woods, they were fired on, and one of the horses connected with the carriage in which they rode was instantly killed. Before this they had been greeted with eggs and scalding water, very profusely administered, besides a very liberal supply of denunciations of the hideous nature. The young men returned as soon as convenient and notified Provost Marshal Kattel of the state of affairs in the south—of Tioga county. The Marshal at once ordered out a force of some men, armed to the teeth, mostly regular soldiers, who proceeded in carriages to the scene of the outrage. During the evening the rain fell in torrents, but the boys soon gathered up those they could find of the riotously disposed, and brought them in by wagon loads and handed them over to the Marshal. Two of them, Edward Briggs and Aulbin Goodspeed, have already been sent to the United States Prison at Canandaigua, and Mrs. Fox, from the same part of the county, since arrested, may soon follow. She, it is said, was most liberal of scalding water and rotten eggs.

[*Owego Times.*

The Great Works of the Age.

A RAILROAD THROUGH EGYPT TO THE RED SEA.

[From the Liverpool Times, June 27.]

On the 25th a deputation waited on Earl Russell at the Foreign Office, Whitehall Gardens, for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the propriety of granting the sanction of the British Government to the construction of a line of railway through Egypt to Ros Benas, a port on the Red Sea.

Mr. Oliverius, who introduced the deputation, stated that when in Egypt, some months ago, he had waited on the Prime Minister of the Viceroy, respecting the proposed scheme, but he seemed averse to taking it up, on the ground that the British Government had no interest in it. On his return to England he had communicated this to its promoters, and the result had been the present deputation, who had come to his lordship in order to ascertain the views of the British Government respecting it. There could be no question but that the scheme, if carried out, would be of the greatest advantage to this country, for the proposed line of railway would shorten the overland route to India by two days, while it would lead to a large production of the finest cotton grown in the valley of the Nile, which would otherwise be the means of creating an influence favorable to English policy and enterprise in Egypt. He had no hesitation in saying that the latter was an object much to be desired, for, at present, the influence of English policy were very much in the ascendant there.

Sir Herbert Maddock also supported the scheme, and pointed out the great advantage it would confer on this country, in improving the means of their communication with India, which were at the present time, in that part of the world, most imperfect and incertain.

Earl Russell frankly admitted that to be the case. He also had no doubt that the scheme, if carried out, would improve the communication with India, but the question was: how were they to carry it out, and what expectations of assistance had they from the Viceroy? It was necessary to know that, because the last communication they had from the British Consul at Alexandria was to the effect that the Viceroy would have nothing to do with it, and that he complained of the expense entailed upon him by the Suez Canal.

Sir Herbert Maddock said they did not ask the Viceroy for his money, nor even for his guarantee, though, of course, they would have to get the land from him. But it was considered that a favorable expression of opinion by the British Government as to the propriety of the line might have a good effect in hastening on its accomplishment.

WHERE, OR WHERE?—The Father of Waters is in a bad way. It is running down, or, instead of a river, it is just a creek, with fair prospect of being but a rill. The steamboats pay no attention to channels—"polish" their bottoms and go it over dry land! To say that the river is low does not half express matters, and thinking housekeepers will take pains to empty slops into it, there will, in a short time, be grass growing where erst the briny tribe did play. Birds have been prohibited from drinking water from the river two weeks since, and we hear that it is intended to grease the fish that the alligators may absorb may be saved for navigation. Bathers are no longer allowed to wash their heads and faces, under the penalty of being stuck on a sand bar!

[*La Crosse Democrat.*

SOUTHERN PLUNDER.—Yesterday morning while on a visit to the office of the Treasury Department in the old Planter's Bank, our attention was called to a quantity of silver-ware on a side board, consisting of mugs, milk pitchers, sugar-bowls, coffee and teapots and a fine silver cake basket, which the Captain informed us, much to our astonishment, had been taken by the Customhouse officers, whose duty it is to examine the baggage of those going North, from the private baggage of some of the officers of the United States army, who had come from Lexington. We could hardly credit the fact that gentlemen, or those whom their position entitles them to be considered gentlemen, could so descend from their high estate as to be guilty of pilfering such articles of household wares from any one under the sun. We were told by our informant that the names of the officers from whose baggage they had been taken had already been reported to the Commanding General, and that he would without doubt order them to be at once disgracefully dismissed from the service.—*Memphis Argus.*

A VOICE FOR PEACE.—In reply to an article in the Polo (Ill.) *Press*, the editor of the *Utilitarian* (Delaware county, N. Y.) says:

He charges that we are "in favor of peace, when it can be obtained by an application of the Golden Rule, 'Do onto others as you would have others do onto you.'" We would ask the senior editor of the Press if he repudiates that Rule? If he does, we do not, and he is a very unsafe, and will prove a very unprofitable leader for others, whether pedagogical or editorial. We long to see the havoc and ravages of war arrested, and the flow of human blood assuaged.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 17, 1863.

Extreme dullness has prevailed in Monetary and Financial circles to-day. In fact we have not heard of an operation of any moment. Some small sums of Legal Tender Notes changed hands at 1¾ ⅌ cent. premium over the city currency. In the way of Ex-hanges the feelings are limited and the demand is very light. We quote as the rs ce for Sight Bills on New York, par ⅌ ¼ ⅌ cent. premium in Legal Tender Notes for out door bills, and 1⅛ ⅌ cent. for Bank and Banker's Bills. Two Banks are asking 3 ⅌ cent. premium for their own notes. There is nothing doing in foreign bills, and we quote nominally 144@149 and 150 for Sterling Exchange, and 3.77@3.85 for France. There is little or no movement in Specie. We however place as the rates 33@35 ⅌ cent. premium for Gold, and 22@25 ⅌ cent. for Silver.

We have not heard of a transaction in Stocks or Bonds.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 17, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales by auction to-day of 137 bales, of which 56 bales Strictly Middling at 59½c., and 113 bales Strictly Low Middling at 57¼c. ⅌ lb. Immediately after, the left of 113 bales was sold by the same auction, as follows: 25 bales, the first selection, at 58½c., 25 bales, second selection, at 57½c., 25 bales, third selection, at 55½c., and 38 bales, the balance of the lot at 56½c. ⅌ lb. cash, in Treasury notes. We have not heard of a transaction by the regular trade. There is only a small lot on sale.

SUGAR.—There have been several small sales embracing about 1 0 hhds. at 10¼@10½c. for new good fair, and 11¼c. for old prime.

MOLASSES.—We have not heard of any sales. There is a lot just received, now on the landing.

FLOUR.—We did not hear of a sale from first hands. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at ⅌ $6 75 for Superfine, and ⅌ $7 25 for Extra. Choice family brands of Extra at $7@$8 25 ⅌ ⅌ bbl.

OATS.—There were sales on the landing to-day of 1[illegible] sacks, in lots, at 77½c. ⅌ bushel. It is retailing at 80c.

CORN.—The sales embrace 500 sacks, in numerous lots from store, at $1 25 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $1 50.

HAY.—A lot of inferior sold in warehouse at $25 ⅌ ton. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $45. Bran is retailing at $1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—10 bbls Whisky at $1 05@$1 4; 5 do. Mess Pork at $11; 10 cases Hams at 8½c.; 5 tierces Lard at 11c.; 8 reams Sheathing Paper at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 5 bbls. Navy Bread at 5½c., and 3 sacks Rio Coffee at 34c. ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 18, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 110 Beeves 253 Hogs and 30 Cows. Amount of Stock sold was 1[illegible] Beeves, 85 Hogs, 20 Veals and 5 Cows. Stock remaining on sale to 118 Beeves, 1[illegible] Hogs, 70 Veals and 30 Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 18, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Schr Cadmus, Falco, for Ship Island, Master
Schr Gertrude Alfred B Green, for Ship Island, Master
Sloop Rose, Conrich, for Ship Island, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Ship May Flower, Goodwin, from Bath (Me) to master
Brig T D Wagner, Smith, from New York, to master—26 dist. 25
Schr Cornelia, Bocalese, from Southwest Pass, in tow to master—2d dist
Schr William Hunter, Eldridge, from New York, to master—1st dist.
Schr Eliza Jane, Forester, from Rustan Island, to master—1st dist.
Schr Mahlon, Hence, from Rustan Island, to master

LEFT

Ship Irene, Wolf, from New York, to master—22 dist. 25
Schr Sarah, Garrison, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—28 dist
Lugger Belle Creole, Pauline, from Pointe a la Hache, to [illegible]

PASSENGERS

Joseph W Hazzard, Wallace, from Belize, to Bay—to U S Quartermaster
Elias Stubblefield, from Berwick's Bay, to U S Quartermaster
Dilgard, Sarah, from Vicksburg
Edgine Farrell, [illegible] from Port Hudson
Chamberlain, Maley, from Port Hudson
Duke, Irwin, from Port Hudson
J M Brown, Wheelbrose, from Fort Hudson
Steam barge Magnolia, Brice, from Coast

BELOW, COMING UP

Schr Oneida, Wheeler, from Philadelphia

EXPORTS

SHIP ISLAND—Per schr Caroline—Sundry mdse
SHIP ISLAND—Per schr George Alfred—Sundry mdse

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Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LaBLANCH.

THE renowned and wonderful Clairvoyant and Spiritual Physician, has her Residence No. 162 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine street. It is admitted by all who consult her, that the facility and accuracy with which she reads their past life and reveals their future, is no less astonishing than truthful. Her extraordinary gift of Second Sight enables her to locate diseases with absolute certainty, and as correctly prescribe for them. A certain cure follows, no matter how obstinate the disease may be. Persons in the country, by forwarding day of birth, can procure their Horoscopes, containing an accurate and full exposition of each individual's life, viz: Past, Present, and Future, and learn their diseases if unwell, and also definitely locate the very disease that may afflict the person, either MALE or FEMALE.

MADAME LaBLANCH, respectfully has established a reputation in this city which she may well feel proud of. The public and the press are unanimous and all conclude that Mme LaBlanch is absolutely the only natural, wonderful Spirit-Visionist that ever existed within the memory of man. Mme LaBlanch's powers of revealing the Past, Present and Future, are grand, sublime, searching and truthful. She may well be called the Wonder of the nineteenth century.

Consultation given in French and English.

Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate to suit the times.

Mme LaBlanch's residence and office, No. 162, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

1931—1m

Madame La Mars,

ANNOUNCES to the public that she has removed from Baronne street, and located at 145 Customhouse street, corner of Dauphin street, where she will be pleased to see all who are disposed to favor her with a visit.

aug1 1m

Bank Notes Lost.

LOST, on Old Levee street, one $100 bill of Louisiana State Bank, one $20 bill of Louisiana State Bank, one $20 bill of Louisiana State Bank, one $10 bill of Louisiana State Bank. A REWARD OF $10 will be given to any one that will return the same to Joseph Macheca, 129 Old Levee, or at the Picayune office.

aug15 1t

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the undersigned on Washington street, on Wednesday, one black horse MULE, about ½ hands high, marked H on the left shoulder, and three shoes off. The above reward will be paid for the return of the mule, or information that will lead to his recovery.

T. F. MCGUIRE, Constable.

aug 15 2t

Dry Goods Just Landed

From Steamer Columbia, and for sale at

BROTT & DAVIS'S,

Corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier.

CASES FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS
DO. TICKS,
WIDE STRIPES,
NARROW DO.
HEAVY DENIMS.

Note.—The above invoice will be sold at the very lowest market price.

aug[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite—to sleep soundly—to feel a regular pulse, a healthy circulation? If this meets the eye of any who do not, we would say, try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. We assert without fear of contradiction that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition, that it will give the invalid a keen relish for a good meal, and impart vigor to the whole system. The feeble and—nervous, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised to try the Bitters. It is a most healthy and invigorating tonic, with the adulterated liquors of commerce, it is the safest and most reliable of all distilled spirits. It is certainly much more agreeable than any of the other spirituous preparations of the day.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by all druggists and family grocers.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:

J. WRIGHT & CO., 31 Chartres street.
J. J. MULLIN & CO., 74 and 76 Tchoupitoulas st.
O. THEURER, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 38 Common street.
W. M. ROBINSON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH HALL & CO., 2 Commerce street.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Commerce street.
SCOVIL & MEAD, 101 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & SANNES, 22 and 24 Common street.

aug 18 1m

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire, or caused to be set to, the building on Julia by Barracks streets, on the night of the 12th inst., or the burning of the same at the present moon. Information to be given immediately after conviction, on application to

JOHN YOUNKS,
Fire Warden, No. 6 St. Ann street.

New Orleans, May 9th, 1863. jy17f

Wanted Immediately,

550 000 EMPTY BOTTLES, such as Champagne, Porter, Ale Claret Absynthe, Brandy, &c. &c., for which the highest price will be paid by the undersigned.

JOS. SNOW.

aug15 1m

Flour, Flour, Flour,

2000 BARRELS CHOICE BAKERS' AND FAMILY FLOUR.

Just received and in store, for sale low by

S. P. ETHELL & CO.,
52 and 54 Poydras st.

aug 12 1m

Sundries for Sale.

25 TIERCES Duffield HAMS.
50 tierces Prime Country HAMS.
50 boxes French Talow CANDLES.
100 dozen fresh SALMON, 1 lb. cans.
100 dozen fresh LOBSTERS, 1 lb. cans.
50 kegs MR RAISINS.
[illegible] Pickles, Ketchup, ALE.

Just received and for sale by

A. D. GRIEFF,
48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st.

jy14 1w

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

JEROME B. VANHORN
(FLOUR DEALER)

Has Removed from No. 65 Magazine street to No. 61 same street.

aug 11 1m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25c.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after SATURDAY, March 28, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:
DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
5¼ o'clock A.M.	Horse Car	5¼ o'clock A.M.	Horse Car
7 " "	Stm Train	7 " "	Stm Train
8 " "	"	8 " "	"
9 " "	"	9 " "	"
10 " "	"	11 " "	"
12 M.	"	1 P. M.	"
2 P. M.	"	2¼ "	"
3 " "	"	3 " "	"
4 " "	"	4 " "	"
5 " "	"	5 " "	"
6 " "	"	6 " "	"
8 " "	"	8 " "	"
10 " "	"	10 " "	Horse Car.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

mh28

Secret Diseases.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

MR. E. GAUDOZ, from Paris, informs his clients that he attends especially, as heretofore, to the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, such as Syphilitic Cutaneous Diseases, Ulcerations, Old Sores, Syphilis in the second and third stages are completely eradicated. Chronic Diseases successfully treated, for the last eight years, at the Drug store, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets.

jel7 tf

FOUGERA'S
Compound Dragees of Santonine.

Approval by Eminent Physicians.

NEW, SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS VERMIFUGE FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

This preparation, highly recommended before the Medical Society for Improvement, of Boston, Mass., June 1/57, occupies the first rank among the anthelmintic remedies. Its elegant form, its agreable taste, its purgative powers, unknown to all its sure effect on the Worms, recommend it specially to mothers of families, who dare not use it for their children, as it is generally known, as also as a purgative, instead of Castor Oil, Rhubarb, Senna, &c.

Price 75 cents a bottle, 132 cents half a bottle.

Agent, E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
cor. Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Flour.

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE—
300 barrels FLOUR, Madison City Mills Extra;
400 do. do., Superfine, various brands;
100 do. do., Davis & Co.'s choice extra;
100 do. do., Virginia Mill Extra;
100 do. do., Wilcox Mill Extra;
100 do. do., Magnolia Mill Extra.
—ALSO—
200 barrels FRESH PILOT BREAD.

For sale by JEROME B. VANHORN,
jy27 tf No. 65 Magazine street.

Aug'ó House,

Chartres street 63
Corner of Bienville street.

JEAN AUGÉ has received, per steamers Marion and George Washington, the following goods from Paris:

Jouvin Gloves; a beautiful selection of Black Gros grain and Ivory Corsets; a complete variety of invisible nets, and others of a new style, which have lately appeared in France; a large assortment of Embroidery from the best manufacturers in Paris and Gruss.

Al arge selection of HAIR and HAIR WORKS from his own manufactory.

New Fancy Go