THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 75 Chartres street.
Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty Cents for the old numbers, payable to the Carrier.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Daily Paper, four months 4
All communications must give one month's notice in advance before they can be inserted in the Bee.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and bound to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,760.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, on New Levee street between Erato and Thalia, one engine, stide lathe, blacksmith's tools, furniture, &c.

By G. Leaumont, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, No. 79 Chartres street, damaged goods, white and colored mattings.

By W. E. Murphy at 10 o'clock, in the Delta Warehouse, hay.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, coffee, beans, brooms, cheese, whisky, brandy, &c.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 98 Royal street, one slambler, household furniture, bureaus and a fine mare.

By Anthony Fernandez, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Craps and Union streets, Third District, household furniture, engravings, silverware, &c.

The steamer Omaha, Captain Richards, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vicksburg, from which place she left on the 21st instant, with 299 sick and wounded soldiers bound to Mobile. Captain Richards informs us that General U. S. Grant still hold his headquarters at Vicksburg, General Logan commanding the post and General McPherson the troops in garrison.

A fleet of boats arrived at Vicksburg on the night of the 21st from Yazoo, but Capt. Richards learned no particulars of their voyage.

The steamer Imperial, hence for St. Louis, arrived at Vicksburg on the 21st, and proceeded on her voyage.

The steamers J. H. Groesbeck, Southwestern, Silver Wave, L. M. Kennett and Iberville were lying at Vicksburg, discharging, and the Lancaster, Forest Queen and Gladiator, at Natchez.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on New Levee street, between Erato and Thalia streets, First District, one portable engine and its appurtenances, one stide lathe and its appurtenances, lot of furniture, blacksmith's tools and articles thereto appertaining, &c.

R. T. Montgomery will sell, this day, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, India bagging, sole and harness leather, flour, coffee, hams, sides, whisky, brandy, and a great variety of other choice groceries.

Latest Southern News.

An extra *Extra* of yesterday afternoon publishes the following:

We have received a copy of the Mobile *Evening Telegraph* of the 17th, from which we take the following interesting news:

Brandon, July 17.—Our army quietly withdrew from Jackson at 10 o'clock last night, to present being flanked on our right.

The sick, wounded and stores have all been removed.

The enemy did not discover our retreat till day-light, and have made no effort to pursue.

Our army is in line of battle here.

Richmond, July 15.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring, in his judgment, that the necessities of the public defense require that every man capable of bearing arms, between 18 and 45, should be called out to his duty in defense of his country, in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy. He therefore calls out all white men, residents in the Confederate States, between the ages aforesaid, and orders all persons subject to this call, not now in military service, upon being enrolled, to repair forthwith to the conscript camps of their respective States, under pain of being held and punished as deserters. He further orders that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for this service before enrollment.

Richmond, July 15.—The Yankee flotilla in James river is reported at Bermuda Hundreds, near City Point, this evening.

No news to-day. Telegraphic communication with Winchester has been interrupted for two days, and it is believed that the wires have been broken by the recent storms between Staunton and Winchester. The Central train this evening brought no news.

Richmond, July 15.—A large number of officers and privates, wounded at Gettysburg, are arriving daily.

Letters and verbal reports all represent our army in Maryland in fine spirits and ready for the approaching battle.

The feeling of uneasiness recently prevailing here has given place to one of general confidence in the ability of [illegible] and his gallant army to [illegible] the Yankees across the Potomac.

Before the [illegible] engagement takes place, it is believed that our army will be nearly as strong as before the battle of Gettysburg.

Continuous heavy rains in this section are exciting serious apprehensions in regard to the crops.

Richmond, July 15.—The required amount of stock for the Virginia Volunteer Navy has been subscribed, and the company was organized on Tuesday. If similar associations are formed in other States promptly, we will soon have a fleet to drive the remnant of Yankee merchantmen from the seas.

The city papers were never more barren of news than this morning.

It is conjectured that a portion of the Yankee flotilla will take advantage of the high water in the Appomattox, and attempt to proceed to Petersburg.

The weather continues cloudy.

Richmond, July 16.—The Yankee gunboats in James river ascended to within thirty miles of the city by water, shelling continuously.

The farmers of Charles City, near the river, are removing their stock.

There is no excitement here. Telegraphic communication with Winchester was resumed to-day.

A dispatch states that General Lee had recrossed the Potomac.

No other news, nor press dispatches, nor letters.

Passengers from Staunton report that not one word of news from the army had been received there.

Richmond, July 17.—The return of Lee's army to this side of the Potomac was accomplished without serious molestation.

All the artillery, camp equipage, &c., was brought over safely.

The rear guard was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, and during the melée Gen. Pettigrew was badly wounded.

At Winchester, yesterday, it was reported that the Yankees were crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown, but whether in large or small numbers is not known. It is supposed the object is to watch the movements of our army in that direction.

The *Examiner* of yesterday says the abandonment of invasion of the enemy, or rather the majority of our people that the Potomac is no longer between our army and its base of supplies.

The *Dispatch* makes a similar remark.

The *Sentinel* considers the movement a matter of general congratulation. In view of the swollen condition of the Potomac and constant rains, which suspend military operations.

The *Whig* says, politically, the move was a good one, as it takes from Lincoln all excuse for conscription. In a military point of view, it is doubtless no less good, since General Lee made it.

These comments convey the sentiments of the community in regard to the Government.

[Special Dispatch to the Mobile Evening Telegraph.]

Charleston, July 15.—Last night a force volunteered from the Twelfth Georgia and Fifty-eighth North Carolina regiments, numbering about 250 men, under command of Major Ricaud, and attacked the forty-eighth New York in their rifle pits, driving them out with a loss of about forty killed and wounded.

Our loss was one killed, twenty wounded and three missing.

The enemy receiving reinforcements, our men retired to Fort Wagner. We captured a number of prisoners, who have arrived in this city.

Among the severely wounded are Sergeant H. Day, and privates F. Mock, J. Bayne, and W. F. Freeman, all of Georgia.

Captain Paul Hamilton Waring was killed on the parapet by sharpshooters this morning.

The gunboats continue shelling Fort Wagner at long intervals.

From Chattanooga.

[Special Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.]

Chattanooga, July 14.—Our scouts from the front report that the enemy has concentrated the mountains, their forces still occupying Tullahoma, McMinville, Decherd and Cowan's Station. A portion of their cavalry only have reached Huntsville. They expected to complete the railroad to Cowan's in a few days, but this is impossible, as it will take some time to rebuild the bridges and trestlework which we destroyed.

Rosecrans is greatly impeded in his intended movements on account of the heavy rain, and being obliged to hunt over bad roads all his supplies to Tullahoma and other points.

It was supposed that Morgan would make a heavy raid through Indiana and Ohio, crossing on the river, and recruiting to the side of Western Virginia. He may join Lee before he returns. The Louisville papers think he will now certainly be captured, and go so far as to insinuate that he is really anxious to be taken, as he has become tired of his notoriety.

The reason given for Rosecrans not pursuing our army is, that he was found to stop at Tullahoma for want of provisions.

The Nashville press, as well as all the Abolition Western papers, are writhing to hear their favorite say, "I make a grand hunt from the banks of Tuckahoe to Tuckahoe, and shall be whipped Lee in Pennsylvania. In speaking of the merits of Meade, they say they have at last found a General for the Army of the Potomac, who will be able to conquer us.

Meade has been able to make a movement for ten or fifteen days at least; so that for that period all will remain quiet on the Potomac proper.

Your army is again in fine condition, and is spoiling for fight, having been sorely disappointed in not having had a chance at "Rosey."

Heavy rains continue, with close, sultry weather.

Hall's Arctic Expedition.

POSTPONEMENT TO SPRING OF NEXT YEAR.

New York, July 10, 1863.

To My Countrymen: While on my Arctic voyage of 1860-61-62, I planned another expedition for 1863. On returning to the States last September (1862), I stopped at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and there first learned that my country was engaged in war. At once I felt there could be but slight hope of resuming my Arctic explorations at the time proposed. Arriving in the States and spending a few weeks among friends devoted to Arctic explorations, I came to the conclusion to spare no exertions in preparing for my second expedition to the Arctic seas. In my struggle to make the proper preparations I have labored long and perseveringly, the results of time appearing hopeful of my ultimate success.

I need only refer to the stupendous obstacle (the American war) that has been constantly before me during all my labors, for it is the subject which is absorbing the attention of the whole civilized world.

I deeply regret to say that, owing to the want of sufficient means and the lateness of the season, I am now compelled to postpone my expedition to next year. In the meantime I shall proceed to prepare my narrative of my late voyage (1860-61-62) for publication, and at the same time take such steps as will insure the necessary aid for my expedition to the Arctic regions, now postponed to the Spring of 1864.

Respectfully,
C. F. HALL.

N. B.—Letters and communications for me should be addressed C. F. Hall, care of Henry Grinnell, Esq., No. 56 Wall street, Liverpool and London Insurance Company, New York.

A Prospective Anglo-Japanese War.

The last advices from the "Landing of the Rising Sun," as the native delight to call it, indicate that the relations of the empire with Great Britain are in a very critical condition, and we should not be surprised to hear any day of the bombardment of Japanese towns by the British. The English Admiral in command of the station had been instructed to enforce a demand of indemnity on the part of his Government for the murder of a British subject and the wounding of another by Japanese, and twenty days had been allowed the Japanese Government for compliance; but through the mediation of Mr. Pruyn, our Minister there, fifteen days more were granted, in which to make answer. The pecuniary claim is large, and the execution of the murderer of the Englishman is imperatively called for. Whether the Native Government will comply with the terms of the British demand or avail themselves of the present imbroglio to make another attempt to expel foreigners from their shores remains to be seen. Meanwhile we cannot overlook the hostility of a very large portion of the feudal lords of the country, constituting a strong party, to intercourse with other nations, nor can we forget the terrible massacre of Europeans in Japan which swept back the tide of Western civilization some centuries ago, and overthrew the Romish Church in that part of the Orient when its labors were most promising of success. It is not impossible that the strong insular prejudices of the Japanese people and government may be sufficient even at this day to provoke them to the re-enactment of those terrible scenes of slaughter which give so much tragic interest to the history of European intercourse with Japan. We have reason to await the result of the present difficulty with an interest not entirely devoid of anxiety.—*New York News.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Ho for the Lake!—It will be good news to all of the coast-get-aways to find, as they will by Charley Rolling's advertisement in to-day's paper, that he opens a new and convenient route to the Lake, via canal boats, from the Half-way House. The enterprise begins on Sunday next, and it will only be necessary now to jump on board the Canal street cars, ride to the Half-way House, and there to find a smooth and pleasant convey to the Lake every hour.

Taken to the Hospital.—A man named Swininger was found on Baroune street very sick and destitute. He was taken to the Hospital.

Found.—A negro boy offered for sale a pair of folding spectacles attached to a heavy gold frame. Officer Sullivan arrested the negro and brought him to the First District main station.

Found Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man found in the river opposite Monroe street, above the Barracks. It was shown to be James McNeil, an Englishman, 33 years of age, and that he was a soldier of the Third Louisiana Regiment. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

Dogs Shot.—Mr. Moore was bitten by a dog of Wm. Frederics, and Sergeant Gerard reports having shot the dog in question.

Another dog in the Second District was shot yesterday by the clerk of the police station, on the ground that it was a dangerous and suspicious character.

Provost Court Postscript.—C. F. Holle was arraigned on the charge of having obtained 16 barrels of flour under false pretenses. After the prosecutor had stated his case, the Court came to the conclusion that it amounted only to a purchase which had not been paid for, and therefore it must be dismissed. Mr. Mandiveri contended that other transactions of the accused would prove the false pretenses in this case, but it was held that the accused was on trial only for, the specific charge. He purchased the 16 barrels of flour from Mr. Carriere on the 1st July, payable in cash; sent an order for it on the 2d, and had it hauled away, when he came and promised to pay next day, which he failed to do.

George Botkin was examined on the charge of threatening to cut the throat of James Minter with an open razor. The prosecutor stated that the accused was demanding money from him, and held the keen edge of a razor blade to his throat while he searched his pockets for money. The accused said the prosecutor was a liar, and owed him money, but he could prove that he did not use a razor to compel the payment. Therefore the case was continued till to-day, to give the accused an opportunity to bring forward his proof.

A young married man, having the appearance of honesty and industry, was arraigned on the charge of stealing 350 sacks. He was found in the act of selling the stolen sacks; but he made a very plausible statement, that being in want of employment he had agreed with a man he knew as a dealer on the levee to sell the lot for him, and that she was the only secrecy he had in the matter. Mr. Abell defended his client strenuously, and urged that his story was exceedingly consistent, while there was no proof of his guilt; but the Court was of a different opinion, and gave a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment.

The vexatious case of Gardner, charged by special officer Long with being one of the principals of a burglarious plot, was resumed.

Captain Miller, acting Mayor, appeared as the prosecutor, in the stead of Mr. Long. On his motion the witnesses in the case were removed from the Court-room, preliminary to the cross-examination by Colonel Field of the witness Hall.

Hall being called to the stand, was asked by Col. Field if he had not been released from prison by officer Long, some weeks ago, on condition that he would give testimony against this case of Gardner. This question led to quite an acrimonious debate between the opposing counsel, in which crimination and recrimination were freely indulged in as to the motives and action of each. Finally, Hall admitted that he had been released by the Governor through officer Long, and that he was sent at large for the purpose of testifying for this prosecution. He was in "durance vile" however, now, on another charge. He denied that he had told officer Ford of having divided (or "raked" as the phrase is) with officer Long the fruits of his robberies for several months past.

Officer Ford testified, during a severe cross-examination, that the day he arrested Hall in Carrollton Hall told him in the cab that he had divided, or "raked" with Long for several months; that officer Long had influence enough to protect him. This he reported to the Chief of Police, and by his order he laid it before the Mayor. As to Hall's reputation, it was that of a thief, and he would not believe him on oath.

Ford was severely cross examined by the Mayor, and admitted that he was dismissed from the city police service by the Mayor for showing some interest in this prosecution, and talking against Long. He was, however, dismissed by the Mayor rather summarily, and did not have opportunity to explain and defend himself; but he was still employed as an officer by Gen. Bowen. Witness made no propositions to Hall to get him to say something against Long; but Hall said it was a certain Lieutenant or special who had proceeded his escape from the prison Commander, and then he was interested in this case. He did not say it was Lieutenant Miller, and denied that he had told Long anything of the kind. Was positive that Hall used the word "take" with reference to Long, but did not remember what day it was exactly, and could not tell or say that he ever remarked that he was going to throw Long over. He might have made some remark of the kind, while irritated at knowing that Long had denounced and reported against him. Witness had not collaborated with Colonel Field or received any money of fee for assisting against the prosecution. The witness was put through a severe cross-examination by the Mayor, who endeavored to show by him that the source of his dismissal was, an undue interest or feeling against Long and in favor of the defense in this case.

A prison-bird named Berger, was examined, but not much was elicited from him. He declared at first to answer if some of the party (the lake gamblers) he had been arrested with had not paid either Long money at the time; but he was not positive that he ever saw any transaction of the kind. He had offered to help Long for getting him out of the escape, but he says promised to do what he could as a friend, without pay.

Another witness was asked about his knowledge of Long; but he said he knew nothing, only that several years ago he saw him travelling on the river boats as a passenger, and did not know what his business was.

The Court announced then, at half-past one o'clock, that an adjournment was necessary, and the case was therefore continued to Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Taxation of Sugar.

Treasury Department,
July 8, 1863.

Sir—I have carefully considered the questions relative to the taxation of sugar, referred to my consideration by you, with the letter of George S. Dodson, Collector of Internal Revenue, on the same subject.

It is my duty and purpose, as Head of this Department, to execute the several acts of Congress, prescribing its duties, in their true intent and meaning.

Yet the existing condition of the country doubtless the proper enforcement of the laws must occasion sometimes inconveniences, and sometimes hardships, to individuals whose interests, under other circumstances, would be carefully guarded and efficiently protected.

To diminish these inconveniences and hardships, and to mitigate, whenever and wherever possible, the calamities of civil war, is however among my most earnest wishes; and representations of parties who think they suffer unjustly are always willingly received and attentively considered.

The papers submitted in behalf of the persons concerned in the sugar culture and trade in Louisiana have been examined in this spirit, and I have reached the following conclusion:

1. That the proviso to the first section of the Act of July 16, 1862, prospectively limits the effect in Louisiana, of the act taxing sugar, to the time subsequent to the appointment and commissioning of Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Louisiana.

The proviso requires the collection of internal taxes in the States and parts of States declared to be in insurrection, in such manner and by such officers as the President may direct. The action of the President was therefore essential to putting the Act in force in districts from State in insurrection. As to such districts, therefore, the general rule established by the Act, that the tax shall be collected on all sugars in the hands of the producer and manufacturer at the date of the Act (July 16, 1862) was practically suspended from operation by the proviso, until the manner in which and the officers by whom the collection should be made, had been directed by the President.

The appointment of Collector and Assessor, so far as Louisiana is concerned, was a direction that internal taxes should be collected in the manner and by the officers prescribed in the Internal Revenue and supplemental Acts, which, so far as then enacted, may therefore be regarded as having taken effect on the 12th of March, 1863, the date of the commission of William H. Higgins, the officer last appointed.

2. The act directs the tax on sugar to be levied and collected on all sugar made for family use, in the hands of the producer or manufacturer, or of his agent or factor. An actual purchaser in good faith, having possession of the sugar purchased, is not an agent or factor within the meaning of the law. When sugar, therefore, has been delivered to such purchaser, it ceases to be subject to the tax, though the producer or manufacturer in whose hands it was before delivery, and after the taking effect of the act, remains liable to pay the tax, and the tax is a lien upon his property.

These conclusions are in accordance with instructions which have been discussed; and you will please give directions accordingly.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

From Boston.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER ON THE EASTERN COAST—A LARGE SHIP BURNT TO THE WATER'S EDGE—HEAVY FIRING HEARD AT SEA.

Boston, July 10.—Captain Thompson, of the British schooner Agnes Doak, arrived here this morning from Newport, N. S., 28th ult. He reports that on the 27th the American schooner Arkansas, of Vinalhaven, Me., Capt. Webster, arrived at Westport.

Capt. Wilson states that a rebel bark steamer, of 600 tons, was cruising in the Seal Island fishing grounds, and that the Arkansas was compelled to run into port to escape capture.

A large ship, loaded with deals, and reported as belonging to Kennebunk, Me., was also seen burnt to the water's edge, she being at the time in view of a fishing vessel off Seal Island.

The ship was found abandoned. Nothing is known of her crew, nor the circumstances of destruction, but it was supposed to have been the work of the pirate seen by the Arkansas.

The captain of the Agnes Doak also states that on the 29th ult., when thirty-five miles west of Westport, he heard heavy firing in a south-easterly direction, which continued for two hours.

In consequence of the report about the steamer Tricomalee, the Commodore of the Navy Yard will dispatch the Chippewa to Shelburne, Doak, Montgomery and Cambridge to search after suspected vessels. They leave this afternoon.

The privateer Florida was seen yesterday eighty miles south east of Gay Head. She was then burning a brig and a fishing schooner.

A Confederate Steamer Off the United States Coast.

It will be recollected that on the 27th ultimo the chartered steamer Ericsson, three guns, Lieutenant Commander J. C. Miller, was dispatched from this port on a hot pursuit of rebel privateers. On her cruise nothing remarkable occurred until July 8, when she was chased by a Confederate privateer—either the Florida or Southerner. The Ericsson first thought it was an English man-of-war, but, says the report:

"Just as she had ranged herself well on our starboard quarter, a fog set in, nearly enveloping her from our sight, and, almost simultaneously with the puff of white smoke that curled slowly above her, down came the English colors, and the stars and bars hoisted in their place, and almost immediately afterward the whizzing shriek of a rifled shell struck near to our vessel, making music enough for all of us, and ricocheting, struck the rim of our foretop, and then passed into the sea ahead. This was immediately followed by two others, which struck close to us. What could we do? Mighting her was out of the question, our armament consisting only of one twenty-pounder Parrot and two twelve pounder rifled howitzers; and as soon as the fog could clear up he would have lain out of the extremest point of our firing, and the game would have been entirely in his hands; and so—*mon du Dieu!* why do I hesitate to tell it?—we pursued the next wisest course, and steered to the south and west with a full head of steam on, making ten knots by the log. The fog lifted in about half an hour afterward, and the privateer was then standing across our stern; but we sooner did she see we had taken to flight than she stood for us. But a stern chase is a long chase, and, notwithstanding that through the defect of a tube one of our boilers became useless—detracting a knot from her former speed—we steadily gained upon him. At 5 P. M., she distanced from us about five or six miles, when she gave up the chase and hauled to the Southward."

It is thought that this same privateer is now hovering off our coast, bent upon some mischievous work. General Wool was called out of his bed at an early hour yesterday morning and immediately proceeded to our fortifications in the harbor, it is supposed, to make proper arrangements for a warm reception to be given to this "Confederate steamer," if she dares to approach our harbor.—*New York News.*

Claim at Gettysburg.

Among the killed at Gettysburg was a young Chinaman, known as John Tommy. He was attached to the First Regiment Excelsior brigade, Captain Price's company. John Tommy was the only representative of the Central Flowery Kingdom in the Army of the Potomac, and was widely known both from that circumstance and certain peculiarities of his own. John Tommy came to this city from Canada, after the breaking out of the war, and was induced to enlist in General Sickles's brigade, at that time being raised in this city. He was then a mere lad, entirely ignorant of our language. Being bright, smart, and honest, he soon became a favorite at Bed Hook, Staten Island, and was at once the boy and the wit of the whole regiment. Before he became looted on the Maryland shore of the Potomac opposite Aquia Creek, in one of the reconnaissances on the south side of the river, Tommy was taken prisoner, and soon became a lion in the rebel camps. He was brought before Gen. Magruder, who, surprised at his appearance and color, asked him was he a mulatto, Indian, or what? When Tommy told him he was from China, Magruder was very much amused, and asked him how much he would take to join the Confederate army? "No sell you, you would make me a brigadier general," said Tommy, to the great delight of the rebel officers, who treated him kindly and sent him to Fredericksburg. Here Tommy became a great lion, and his picture was published in the Fredericksburg papers. Subsequently he was sent to the Libby Prison, Richmond, where he was visited by Benjamin Price, who had been taken prisoner at Williamsburg. After his parole Tommy came to New York city, where he employed his time in attending upon his sick and wounded comrades.

He was the kindest of nurses, and spent his little means in providing delicacies for his sick fellow soldiers. In the subsequent engagements at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and last at Gettysburg, John Tommy was one of the bravest soldiers in the horrest of fights. Excitement he seemed not to know what fear was, and was the universal favorite of all his fellow-soldiers. He had not been wounded up to Saturday, but in Friday's fight he was struck by a shell which tore off both legs at the thighs, and he shortly bled to death. The company he was in went into the action with twenty-eight men, and lost twenty in killed and wounded. Tommy's case is peculiar, as he was the only representative of the empire of China in the finest army on the planet.—*N. Y. World.*

Colorado "Jewett's" Peace Mission.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH COUNT RECHBERG OF AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna of the 25th of June has the following interesting intelligence: Mr. Jewett, who came to Europe on a mission, the object of which was to restore peace in America, had a *private interview* to-day with Count Rechberg on the subject of mediation on the basis of the proposals made by the Emperor of the French. Mr. Jewett asked for Austria's friendly good offices for the restoration of peace. Count Rechberg promised to comply with this request *in the event of the North and South expressing a wish to that effect.*

The following is from our Vienna correspondent, June 26: The American *dilettante*, Mr. W. C. Jewett, is now residing here, and is doing his utmost to gain Austria over to join in a collective mediation with the other European Powers between the United and Confederate States. Mr. Jewett has been to London and Paris, and to-day had an interview with Count Rechberg. From here *he proceeds to St. Petersburg.* It is well understood that Mr. Jewett is accredited *neither from Washington nor Richmond*, and has not received the least official or even semi-official power. He is taking these diplomatic proceedings out of pure Quakerism and self-conceit. On this account we think it most likely that he will only receive a few friendly consolatory words from the European Cabinets.

WHAT IS SAID IN CANADA.—The Toronto *Leader*, which makes no concealment of its sympathy for the Southern cause, admits that Gen. Lee made a great military mistake in crossing the Potomac; the work of the South is defense, not attack. But the *Leader* professes to be in nowise disheartened. The editor says:

Far be it from us, in thus frankly stating our views, to wish that any one should suppose that we feel dubious as to the ultimate result. Surely, when the Federal army has been beaten time and again, there is not room for excessive jubilation because it has been successful once. The race is not always to the swift. It would be too much to hope that the Confederates could be always successful. A repulse such as they now seem to have received will, we confidently believe, urge them to new efforts to do, or die in trends be, in fact, their independence to accomplished. Let the croakers roar ever so loudly, and shriek themselves ever so hoarse, the repulse of Gen. Lee is neither the annihilation of the Southern Confederacy, nor significant of such an eventuality. The South is still strong to brave a hundred such repulses, and will rally to fight under the banner of the Confederacy. Lee may have to fall back beyond the Rappahannock but that will be merely a return to the former status. That he will be heard from in good time, we feel prepared to believe, and we hope so. Till then it is well not be wise for the North or Northern sympathizers to boast too much.

WHO SENT MR. CONWAY TO ENGLAND?—The Boston correspondent of the Springfield (Mass) *Republican* says:

I cannot tell who sent Mr. Conway out, but there are always people enough in Boston and vicinity who are willing to gratify a smart fellow who wants to go abroad by paying his passage. Wendell Phillips, if I remember right, gave $100. Probably Mr. Stearns gave as much more, but I don't know. I remember that the subscription paper was passed round at a table full of anti-slavery politicians, and noted some very audible expressions of contempt for the project, and nothing more.

THE WAR ON THE OCEAN.—*A Bark Chased by a Privateer.*—The bark Sarah L. Bryant, from Gibraltar, which has arrived here, reports being chased by a privateer on the 4th of July, in latitude 40 37, longitude 68. She started a boat, heavily manned, after the bark; but a fog setting down just then enabled the latter to escape. The privateer was a three-masted schooner, and carried the English flag.

[*New York News.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.—*Washington*, July 10, 1863.—The Postmaster-General in his instructions to Postmasters under the new postal law, reduced the extreme weight allowable to packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, sent free, from the former limit of 32 ounces to 12 ounces. The rule promising to give information and instruction, cutting off even the smallest packages of wheat hitherto distributed, an order has been issued by the Postmaster-General re-establishing the limit of 32 ounces.

A DROP IN THE OCEAN.—Secretary Chase acknowledges the receipt from a "War Democrat," who does not give his name, of the gift of $660 to the United States Treasury. That will "help some"—i. e., it will pay the cost of "war" for about the space of half a minute.

[*Boston Courier.*

From Europe.

LORD RUSSELL ON AMERICAN PRIZE COURTS AND THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

In the House of Lords, on June 26, the Marquis of Clanricarde asked the noble earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any reports of the proceedings in the prize courts of the United States of America, especially in reference to the case of the Dolphin, had been received at the Foreign Office. It was necessary that the proceedings of the prize courts of America should be closely watched, lest doctrines of international law should be allowed to pass contrary to those laid down in the highest courts of this kingdom, and which might lead to great confusion and great evil hereafter. He also desired to know from the noble earl whether any communication had been received by Her Majesty's Government from the Emperor of the French proposing to recognize the Confederate States. He thought the time had come when we should not allow the war to go on to the injury of our commerce, and that while we were not to interfere, it was entirely compatible with our position, as strict neutrals, to recognize this Government. He believed that if we did this, it would lead to a speedy termination of the war.

Earl Russell said, in answer to the first question, he should state that the report, which appeared to be an authentic report of the judgment in the case of the Dolphin, was received yesterday evening at the Foreign Office. He thought it right that all these cases should be watched closely. (Hear, hear.) He found the decisions of the prize courts laid down by Lord Stowell and Sir Wm. Grant; but whether it was rightly decided, considering the circumstances of the case, was another question, upon which he offered no opinion. With regard to the second question—namely, whether any communication had been received by the Government of this country from the Emperor of the French, proposing the recognition of the Southern States of America, he begged to state that no such communication had been received. With regard to the general subject of recognition, he did not think that the circumstances had much altered since his noble friend (Lord Strathedon) had brought forward a motion on the subject in that House. He (Earl Russell) still adhered to the opinions he then stated.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

Vienna, June 23.—The *General Correspondence* of to-day publishes the following:

"We have received intelligence from London, which, if confirmed, would appear of the highest importance. Lord Palmerston is reported to have conceived the idea of submitting the American quarrel to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. The impartiality of the King cannot be doubted, seeing that he has just proved it so strongly by deciding against England, to whom he is so nearly allied, in the Anglo-Brazilian difficulty. Providing the contending American factions should consent to submit their difference to the King's decision, the condition of a suspension of hostilities until the delivery of the award would probably be imposed. Even with such a temporary truce, the termination of the war would undoubtedly be obtained, for neither party would care to assume the responsibility of recommencing hostilities. The journey of M. Jules Devaux, the chief of King Leopold's Cabinet, to London, whither he has conveyed the result of his Sovereign's decision in the Brazilian dispute, has probably some connection with the American project."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, fire was discovered in the three-story building No. 113 Chartres street, formerly occupied as the Premium Lager Beer Saloon, but which has been closed for some time—the concern having been bitterly sold out by the city to recover pay for the license due. The upper story and the roof of the building were destroyed, and as an abundance of combustible materials were found when the fire broke out, and the house was vacant, there appears to be no doubt but that it was the work of incendiaries.

The adjoining store of Sarrat & Co., No. 111, or rather the stock of dry goods, &c., suffered to a very considerable extent by the flood of water which was poured through it; but the extent of the damage we have not yet learned.

There being some difficulty connected with the ownership of the house in which the fire originated, of course there will be an investigation.

Provost Court—Judge A. De B. Hughes—(Thursday Morning.)—Four fancy colored feminines and a black masculine were arraigned on the charge of keeping a very disorderly house on Foyfrad street, near St. John. A number of respectable neighbors testified to the nuisance, while the spokesman of the accused made a feeble harangue, and proceeded to show that the prosecution was based upon the fact that the Union flag had been flying to the breeze from the house in question; but the speech was not convincing enough to save the accused from a fine of $10 each.

A man and his wife were charged by Mrs. Gallagher with abuse and threats, and all the parties were required to give peace bonds.

George Smith was examined on the charge of shooting a revolver at a woman, and when he was pursued by the police threatening to shoot them. It was a clear case against him, and he had no defense to make except that he was too drunk to know what he did. He was sent to prison, for his own and the community's good, for a term of fifteen months.

A scalding and axe-cutting affray between the first and second cooks, colored, of a steamboat was examined into. Both parties appeared with bandaged heads. The prosecutor had been scalded with boiling water, while the accused had been cut in the head with an axe. The cause of the fight appeared to be that the prosecutor had supplanted the accused, had taken possession of his situation. Enraged at this, he went on board and made an attack by scalding the other, who paid back the compliment with the sharp edge of an axe. Both came off second-best, and the accused was sent to prison for two months.

Lewis, slave of Dr. May, was tried on the charge of stealing a cask of wine from the store yard of Mr. Michoe, on Royal street. Two other darkies were also charged with having a portion of the stolen wine in demijohns in their possession. It had been sold to a grocer in the Third District, who, when he found that it had been stolen, and could not find the man who sold it to him, had persuaded the other two darkies to take care of it. A drayman testified that Lewis rolled the cask out of the yard and employed him to take it to the grocer who paid the drayage. An officer made all the arrests and found the wine. The receivers and the boy were acquitted of criminality in the matter, and Lewis being convicted, was sent to jail for six months.

The contraband copperhead, who was arrested for taking copper yesterday which did not belong to him, was sent down for half a month. Another slightly felonious darkey was awarded ten days.

Two black women were charged by Mr. Nelson with having in their possession some blankets which had been carried away from his house by some contrabands. The evidence went to show that the accused, Hannah, kept the house where the articles were found, though she stated she was ignorant that they were there, and made a very good impression by her statement. The Court, however, regretted to remark that the evidence was so strong as to compel it to sentence Hannah for thirty days. The other woman was discharged.

Several desperately dissipated women were up for disorderly and drunken demonstrations, and were Workhoused properly.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 23, 1863.

The condition of monetary and financial affairs remains substantially unchanged, and business dullness is still the prevailing characteristic. The movement in every branch of trade is very slow and limited. There have been no receipts from the interior as yet, and we have no transaction of any magnitude to report either in financial or commercial circles. Operations in Specie are few and limited, and the rates ruling—Gold is ranging at 35@36 ⅌ cent. premium, and Silver 35@36 ⅌ cent. premium. In the way of Exchange there is very little offered and the demand is limited. The rates for Sight Checks on New York range at 1½@¾ ⅌ cent. premium. One Bank is checking at par and two others are checking at 25@50 ⅌ cent. premium for their own notes. We quote Sterling nominally at 154@160, and France at 5 20@5 15.

We have no transactions to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage securities. There is some inquiry for Bank of Louisiana notes, and numerous small sums have changed hands at 50 ⅌ cent. discount. Merchants' Bank notes rule at 50 ⅌ cent. and Crescent City Bank notes at 60 ⅌ cent. discount. City Railroad Shares are offered at $120.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 23, 1863.

COTTON.—There are two or three small lots in the market, but we have heard of a sale excepting a bale of Pickings at 17c. ⅌ lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—In another column will be found a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioner of Internal revenue, relative to the tax on Sugar. We have heard of no sales of either Sugar or Molasses to-day, although there are several lots in the market. The receipts of Sugar yesterday at 11c. for old Prime, and 12c. for choice centrifugal.

FEED.—Corn is scarcely any remaining in the market. Two very small quantity held by sellers realizing at $2 25 ⅌ bushel for Corn and Oats, $3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. for Hominy, and $30 ⅌ ton for Hay.

FLOUR.—There is a large supply on hand, and the market is dull and drooping. We have no sales of round lots to report. Dealers are supplying the limited retail demand at $9 50 for Superfine, and $11@$11 50 ⅌ bbl. for Extra.

COFFEE.—We have heard of small sales of Rio at 34@34½c. ⅌ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—207 bbls. Flour at $3 90@$5, according to condition; 55 sacks Hams at 7½@9½c.; 17 lbs Shoulders at 4½ c.; 4 bbls. white Beans at $7 75; 5 bbls. Lard at 8c.; 19 kegs Butter at 12½@14c.; 17 half bbls. Wash Blue at 9c.; 10 bbls. Pork at $10; 20 boxes Tobacco, 100 boxes Lard Candles at 16c.; 15 boxes Liver pool Soap at $1 50@$1 75, 3 quarter bbls. Mackerel at $1 25@$1 30, and 17 bbls. Biscuits at 4½c. ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 21, 1863.

No arrivals. Amount of Stock sold was 3 Beeves, 5 Hogs and 307 Sheep. The demand for cattle is 14 Beeves, 30 Hogs and 3 Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net.....@00 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net.....@00 23
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net.....@00 18
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....20@30
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....20@25
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross.....19@15c
Milch Cows, ⅌ head.....$75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head.....$6@10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 23, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matanzas, Lelagnes, for New York, Master
Ship Boreolino, Gilkey, for Baltimore, Master
Brig St Mary, Smith, for Ship Island, Master
Schr Gondolier, Fuller, for ship Island, Master
Schr Amanda, Burns, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERD