THE DAILY BEE

NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1863.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 Poydras street, flour; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Poydras street, flour and rope; at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Toulouse street, wines, champagne, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, mess pork and fresh eggs; at same hour and place, cotton, India bagging, flour, lard, soap, whisky and groceries; at 12 o'clock, at the Mississippi Warehouse, corner of Julia and Front Levee streets, timothy hay.

By Geo. E. Tyler, at the Greenville station, cattle.

The attention of our readers is called to R. T. Montgomery's sale, this day, Tuesday, the 4th instant, as follows: At 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, India bagging, moss, pork, fresh eggs, flour, soap, liquors, and a large variety of other groceries. Also, at 12 o'clock, at the Mississippi warehouse, 500 bales choice Timothy hay. Also, at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of furniture, bedding. Also, crockery ware, etc.

Dealers and speculators will find a good opportunity for investing by attending the auction sales advertised for this day by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

Additional Intelligence from Northern Sources.

The following dispatches are taken from late Northern and Western papers received by the arrival of the steamer Crescent from Vicksburg:

Important Action in Regard to Rebel Privateers.

New York, July 25.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says Earl Russell has, ere this, been informed that the United States will not permit the fitting out of vessels of war in British ports to prey upon our commerce, and that, if it is allowed to proceed, we shall not hesitate to go into British ports to capture such vessels. If this be war, England must make the most of it. In a little while all the principal Southern ports, from Virginia to Texas, will be garrisoned by Union troops, and our whole navy, except what may be required to keep open the navigation of the Mississippi, will be at liberty for operations against a foreign foe.

There are indications that the British Government will take a sensible view of the course and avoid any collision with us; but if it should not, we shall unquestionably have a foreign war upon our hands without delay.

From Kentucky.

Cincinnati, July 29.—The following information was received at headquarters last night:

Col. Pegram, with between 1500 and 2000 men, crossed the Cumberland river a day or two since, and moved north towards Richmond. He was in the vicinity of that place at last accounts. The prevailing opinion here in military circles is that when Pegram started, he was not aware of the capture of Morgan, and contemplated assisting him to escape.

The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such as to render it impossible for him either to advance much farther or escape.

A Columbus special says the question whether Captain Burbeck had authority to accept the surrender of Morgan, will be speedily determined. Burbeck was not regularly elected a militia Captain, nor had he any command at the time of Morgan's surrender. Burbeck, with a few companions, were acting as guides for Morgan, and when the latter discovered our forces closing in upon him, offered to surrender to him in order that he might secure terms to suit himself. Burbeck at once granted the terms Morgan proposed. A few moments afterwards Shackleford came up and took charge of the gang, refusing to recognize the terms of the surrender.

Morgan will doubtless be sent back to Columbus and lodged in the Penitentiary.

The draft will take place in the State in a few days.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 29th ult.]

Frankfort, Ky., July 28.—Hdq. John J. Crittenden died at half past 8 o'clock this morning, without pain or struggle, in full possession of his faculties. Disease and general debility [illegible].

Cairo, July 26.—Major-General Logan and Colonel Rawlings, of Grant's staff, arrived here to-day. They report that Sherman had returned to Jackson, and reports to Grant that leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have implored him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union. Both the army and people of that section are completely dispirited, and are ready for peace. They blame their all on Vicksburg and Jackson. They cling to Johnston as a last hope, and he is utterly vanquished.

[illegible] Morgan was received here with many [illegible].

The War in Virginia.

Baltimore, July 26, 1863.—The following dispatch was received on Saturday evening at headquarters of the Middle Department:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Front Royal, July 25, 1863.—To Major General R. C. Schenck: The Major General commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, and to inform you that the enemy left the point yesterday. This morning the enemy appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is undoubtedly *en route* to Culpepper and Orange Court House, and probably the last has passed the Shenandoah at this date and Strasburg. By order.

A. A. Humphreys, Col. and Chief and Staff.

The following information was received at headquarters in this city to-day by Major General Schenck. It is from Brigadier General Lockwood:—

The enemy has disappeared from our front entirely, and is nowhere north of Winchester. Our cavalry was in Charlestown yesterday, Friday, and scouts out to the distance of ten miles in every direction, without any signs of the enemy.

The escape of Lee is more particularly regretted, as by prolonging the war against the rebellion, it postpones the reckoning to which there is reason to believe that the Government is inclined to call either France or England, or both of them, for their recent conduct. The delay in this respect has undoubtedly been fully determined on, and upon the failing opportunity it waited for to recognize in the covert hostility of France and England an actual cause for which we will warrant us in turning against them the united armies and navies of the whole country.

On the Rappahannock, July 27.—A Union force now occupies the north bank of the Rappahannock river near the station. The fortifications erected by Gen. Pope serve to screen our pickets from the enemy's observation. Their pickets, mounted and dismounted, are in plain view, and cavalry patrol their beats with short carbine range.

The River at this point is not fordable for a large force, although it would be possible for a small body of cavalry to cross.

It is stated by rebel prisoners that Stuart no longer commands the rebel cavalry, but has been assigned to an infantry corps, and has been succeeded in the cavalry by Fitzhugh Lee.

Washington dispatches to the *Herald* say it is stated by rebel sympathizers in this city, usually well informed in regard to rebel movements, that Lee's army is to reoccupy its former position south of the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg. There is reason to believe the Government anticipated such a movement of the rebel force. The destruction of what remained of the wharves and buildings at Aquia Creek three days ago by the rebels is evidence of this determination.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 29th ult.]

Arrival of Gen. John Morgan and Col. Cluke and Staffs.

This anxiously looked-for party arrived last night shortly after ten o'clock, over the Little Miami Railroad, guarded by troops under Gen. Shackleford, the captor of Morgan. It consisted of Morgan and Cluke, with their staffs and orderlies, amounting in all to thirty-one persons. On disembarking from the train, they were taken in charge by a detachment of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio.

A large crowd was assembled at the depot, and as the prisoners moved, immense numbers were constantly added to it. When they marched down Ninth street, not less than 5000 persons surrounded the famous guerrilla and his aids. Many of these lookers-on seemed excited, and cried, "Hang the cutthroats," "Bully for the horse thieves." Several of the spectators were flourishing pistols, but the guard quickly drove them away.

They were ensconced in the City Prison shortly before 11 o'clock. Before locking them up they were deprived of a large number of pistols, which they stated they had been permitted to retain by the terms of surrender.

Below we give a complete list of the party: Major Gen. John Morgan, Capt. Hart Gibson, A. A. G.; Captain E. D. Warder, A. D. C.; Capt. D. H. Williams, Inspector-General; Captain C. C. Morgan, A. D. C.; Major H. A. Higley, Acting A. D. C.; Captain E. F. Cheatham, A. Q. M.; Captain T. D. Boyd, A. C. S.; Captain Thomas S. Morgan, Com. Subsistence; Captain John H. Triggs, Lieutenant R. R. Mitchell, Lieutenant D. Cooper, Colonel R. S. Cluke, Lieutenant J. H. Croxton, A. A. G.; Major W. G. Owens; Major Theodore Steel, Surgeon J. S. Ramles, Assistant Surgeon W. B. Anderson, Orderly James W. Harberry, First Lieutenant J. E. Kelley, J. F. Herndon, Ass't Q. M. of Smith's regiment, Captain W. C. Shuno, A. D. C. to Johnston, Orderly Joseph Derby, Orderly W. H. Grierd, Private John D. Duval, Private David Kent, S. B. Ryan, courier, Private H. T. Sappington, Private E. D. Grimes, Private R. F. Young, James E. Crouch, Acting Ass't Inspector General.

Preparations for a Recommencement of the Draft in New York.

The Provost Marshals of the different Congressional districts are making every preparation to carry out the draft when it is recommenced in New York. Our reporter visited [illegible] office yesterday (21st), and the [illegible] to be infused into the [illegible] Department. The office was [illegible] On inquiring [illegible] the draft would [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—Monday.—A young man named Earhart was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor was Mr. Kilberlah, "a knight of the shears," who said that he had been dunning his customer for some time past, and at his last call, on Saturday, the debtor took him by the throat, choked him, and called him the son of a lady dog. A fine of $10 was administered.

Several cab drivers were charged with violating the city ordinance against two of the tribe being on the driver's seat at the same time, and a fine of $25 was imposed in each case.

A black fellow with a ruffled shirt was sent to jail for sixty days, because he could not clear himself of the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

Two rather dissolute-looking boys were charged with licking another who looked more prepossessing, and they were ordered to be locked up for the balance of the day.

The father of a baby, (on the occasion of whose christening a party was given last night) was fined $10 for resisting a watchman who undertook to interfere with the over jollity of the guests.

Four cleanly-dressed young girls and a drayman were arraigned on the charge of being engaged in cotton stealing. Sergeant Gerhardt found two of the girls with bags of cotton under suspicious circumstances, and when they saw him they ran away; but he caught them. It appeared that the girls were in league with several draymen, who would fill bags with cotton while they were drawing to the pickery and throw them off to the girls, who would be on the lookout to pick and sell the cotton. A little girl of thirteen years testified to the facts of the plan, and implicated two of the accused girls, who were sent to the House of Refuge, weeping bitterly. Another of the girls, fifteen years old, confessed that she had bought 60 pounds of cotton from a drayman, and paid him $3 for it. The drayman who was arraigned had been caught by the officer lifting a bag on his dray, but said he was only making a seat of it, and there was no proof that he was concerned in the plot beyond this circumstance. The case was suspended so far as the drayman, and girl who had bought one lot of cotton were concerned, and the fourth girl was discharged for want of any evidence against her. In connection with the case, a man was arrested for buying cotton knowing it to be stolen, but when we closed our report his case had not been reached.

A tall negro lever hand was charged by a colored Corporal with knocking him down yesterday on the levee, and was sent to jail for fifteen days.

A dirty looking old chap named Hogan, whose head shook as if it were loose on his shoulders, was up for a savage assault on his wife. She said he threw hot water in her face and struck her severely on the head, and was drunk at the time. He tried to defend himself by charging his wife with preferring the affections of a soldier to him, her liege lord, but it would not suffice, and he was sent down for ten days.

Two boys, for making a raid on a water melon patch, were given three days in prison as a lesson.

A very small boy was up for beating another boy with a stone. On account of his youth and repentant tears, he was discharged.

A seller of water-melons, who had a license for a fruit stand, but not for peddling melons about the streets, was fined $10.

Smith O'Connor was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, on conviction of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

A young landlord who got into a fight with one of his boarders on his refusal to pay his "grub" bill, was brought up for it, but it appeared that both were in the wrong, and the accused and prosecutor were both fined $5, with the imposition of bonds to keep the peace.

The case of the young man charged with purchasing flour to carry on a bakery, representing to the flour-merchant that he owed nothing, and that several thousand dollars were due to him by the Government, which representations were alleged by the prosecutor to have been found false, was again resumed. It appeared that the father of the purchaser is quite rich, that the son had bought a bakery, and was carrying it on; that he had bought $1000 worth of flour from the prosecutor at different times; that he had paid on account, from time to time, about one half the amount; and when he failed to pay the balance, some of the representations, on inquiry, were found to be untrue—that he did owe another party for notes. It was contended by the prosecution that the flour was sold to the accused solely on the faith that he owed no one else, and that his father was sufficient to discharge his debt he was then contracting; and as he had failed to pay the balance when due and demanded, therefore he was amenable to the law making it a criminal offense to obtain goods under false pretenses. For the defense it was urged that the prosecution was only an attempt to obtain the payment of money by making a criminal charge; that the credit given to the accused was not upon the representations alleged, but upon the fact that it was known his father was a wealthy and highly respectable man, and that he had been dealing with the prosecutor for several months, and had been making payments on account from time; that when he became embarrassed and failed to pay the balance, and the father was called upon with the threat of a criminal prosecution against the son, the father refused to pay the claim or to make any compromise, but insisted that the charge should be investigated and his son vindicated from it. As to the law which had been read to show that this transaction was criminal, counsel contended that it required "an intent to defraud," and there was nothing of the kind proved, while there was in fact no such intent existing on the part of the accused, as he and his friends were able and willing to pay whatever was justly due without a process of this nature.

The Court held that the point to be considered in the case was, whether there was any intent to defraud; it would depend upon the precise terms of the original contract and representation, but to create a liability on the ground of a defrauding it was not necessary that a new arrangement with the prosecutor. The fact that he had paid another merchant that firm [illegible] several hundred dollars, leaving a balance of less than $100, was no proof that his declaration was untrue to a business point of view, and that the fact that he had bought a lot of flour the same day was also insufficient to make his representation necessarily false. As to the notes of his which were outstanding in the purchase of the bakery, they could not be regarded as a debt, because they were not yet due. After a warm tribute to the Roman firmness and integrity of the father, who refused to compound the matter for the sake of shielding his son from a criminal prosecution, and a sharp comment upon one of the witnesses, the Court announced the honorable discharge of the accused.

In relation to the cotton pilfering case, before noticed, we have this addenda to make: The drayman who was caught by Sergeant Gerhart in the act of stealing a bag of cotton, and alleged that he was only making a seat for himself, it was shown that the bag contained more than was needed for that purpose, and that his excuse was flimsy, because the bales he had on his dray were soft enough for his seat; therefore he was sent to prison for three months. The man who was accused of buying the stolen cotton had his case postponed till to-day. The girl of fifteen, modest and good looking, who confessed that she had bought sixty pounds of cotton at twenty cents a pound, was held subject to more inquiry into the matter. From the examination, it was evident that there were several unknown draymen who have been engaged in the game, and we take it for granted that they will not long be hid from the search of Sergeant Gerhart, who has the matter in hand.

Provost Court Military—Col. Dwight.—John Mahon, Fifteenth Maine, was sent to prison for two weeks, with a forfeit of $10 of his pay for being drunk and disorderly.

Sergeant Chas. Lasch, of Co. H, First Louisiana Cavalry, was fined $25 and sent to prison for two weeks, for knocking into the gutter the keeper of a confectionary establishment at the corner of Bienville and Franklin streets, when he was asked for fifty cents which they said he owed them for cigars.

A case was examined which involved a citizen named John Wallace and a darkey named Joshua in getting a Government horse from a stable by means of a silver watch; but the testimony of the prosecutor, Sergeant Phillips, was so muddy that the accused were discharged, while the watch was retained in the hope that it might make the case clearer.

Several soldiers were punished for disorderly and outrageous conduct.

Inquests.—The Coroner held inquests yesterday as follows:

On the body of Ellen Gillooly, aged thirty five years, a native of Ireland, in a house in Corduroy alley, St. Thomas street. The verdict of the jury was: died of gastritis, caused by drinking too much Louisiana rum.

Jennifer, five years old, slave of J. H. Dejon, of Attakapas—dysentery. Matilda, slave of Elbert Gant, of Opelousas, 13 years old—dysentery; a male white child on Esplanade street—premature birth.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.—The Columbia was advertised to leave New York for this port on the 1st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Evening Star was to leave for New Orleans, direct, on July 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Latest News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CRESCENT.

The *True Delta* has received by the steamship Crescent, from Vicksburg, the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 29th ultimo, which contains the following information:

Invasion of Kentucky.

THE ATTACK ON RICHMOND—THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER COL. SAUNDERS FORCED TO RETURN, BADLY CUT UP—THE REBELS SUPPOSED TO BE THE ADVANCE OF BRAGG'S ARMY—LEXINGTON THREATENED, ETC.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Cincinnati, July 28.—Kentucky is threatened with another invasion. Information was received at General Burnside's headquarters today that the rebel General Pegram, with a force variously estimated at from 1200 to 2000 men, had crossed the Cumberland river, and were marching north, in the direction of Richmond, Madison county, which place is about twenty-five miles south of Lexington.

The *Gazette* has received the following:

Lexington, July 28.—The excitement has subsided. The rebels came to the river at Clay's Ferry. Saunders's command and nearly all the troops from Hickman's bridge, insure the safety of Lexington. Gen. Haskell is in command. All business is suspended, and martial law declared. Gen. Carter and Gen. Gilbert's commands are in the rear of the rebels.

Brutus J. Clay was unanimously nominated to fill the place of Crittenden.

An order was issued to-day forbidding the transportation of Government supplies from this city to Lexington, until the threatened raid of Pegram is over.

Morgan and Col. Cluke are still confined in the city prison here.

[To the Associated Press.]

Cincinnati, July 28.—A special to the *Commercial*, from Frankfort, Ky., says the rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Col. Saunders. After an hour's severe fight our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river badly cut up. The rebel force was estimated at 2500, with six guns. They are supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army. At latest advices our troops had fallen back to within five miles of Lexington, the enemy closely following. Martial law was proclaimed in Lexington to-day, and all able bodied citizens between 18 and 45 are ordered to report for duty. It is thought the city can be held against the rebels. Rebel citizens report the rebel force over 15,000 strong, moving northward in the direction of Crab Orchard.

LATER.

Cincinnati, July 28.—The *Gazette's* Lexington dispatch says the excitement has subsided. The rebels came to the Kentucky river at Clay's Ferry. Saunders's command, and nearly all the troops from Hickman's bridge, insure the safety of Lexington. Generals Carter and Gilbert's commands are in the rear of the rebels.

The War in Virginia.

RESULTS OF THE BATTLE AT THOMPSON'S GAP—LEE'S ARMY CUT IN TWAIN—EWELL'S CORPS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

New York, July 28.—A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the results of the engagement on Thursday last at Front Royal are reported as highly encouraging. The intention was to cut Lee's army in two, and it succeeded to the extent that Ewell's corps is entirely cut off from communication with Lee, and its capture or dispersion is almost certain.

The railroad between this point and Martinsburg is uninjured, except a small bridge over the Opequan creek, which was destroyed by the rebels. West of Martinsburg the road is reported to be badly injured, the rails torn up for a considerable distance, bridges burned, &c.

The rebels having evacuated Martinsburg, the road will soon be in running order to that point, as it is reported Winchester is now occupied only by a small force of White's cavalry.

The town will doubtless be in our possession again in a few days. Citizens have come in to-day from near Martinsburg, who report no armed rebels in their neighborhood, except a few straggling bushwhackers.

Arrival of Prisoners—Two Military Prisons to be Built.

Washington, July 28.—One hundred and forty five rebels, recently captured in Virginia, arrived to-day. Among them are eight officers, one of whom, a captain, was captured at Vicksburg, and paroled, but who had violated his word and was again found in the service, armed and equipped. Some of these prisoners are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and others to be exchanged.

Two large military prisons are to be immediately constructed, one at Point Lookout, Md., and the other at Rock Island, Ill.

From Philadelphia.

MORGAN'S SURGEONS ON THE WAY TO FORT DELAWARE—MATTERS AT CHARLESTON—GENERAL MEADE SAID TO HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF LEE—A BATTLE MUST BE FOUGHT BEFORE LEE GETS TO RICHMOND.

[Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Philadelphia, July 28.—Nine surgeons of Morgan's band arrived in Philadelphia this morning. This evening they took passage on a tug bound for Fort Delaware, forty-seven miles below Philadelphia. The prisoners of war took supper at the Continental, where they registered their names, and affixed the title of "C. S. A." to each. Some one erased these letters and inserted "Ky."

There are now about 10,000 rebel prisoners at the fort. Any number of them are willing to take the oath of allegiance. A Georgia private thrashed a South Carolina Colonel there a day or two since.

Ex United States Senator Wall, of New Jersey, for expressing disloyal sentiments at the Delaware Water Gap yesterday, was beaten most unmercifully by George Reopers, government collector of Philadelphia. Wall took the next train for home.

The latest news from Charleston is to the 25th. Sumter and Wagner were replying vigorously to our fire.

Nothing stirring from the army of the Potomac. Meade has the advantage yet.

It is generally conceded at Washington, so I learn from gentlemen who left there at noon yesterday, that a decisive battle must take place before Lee reaches Richmond. The probability is he will not reach that place soon unless our victorious army takes him—a taste of the tobacco warehouse prison.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Merrimac.

New York, July 28.—The rebel steamer Merrimac, built by the British for the rebel Government last year, arrived here, captured by the gunboat Iroquois while running the blockade of Wilmington. She is a 500 ton iron vessel, and loaded with cotton.

The steamer Mason, from Port Royal, reports she passed off Charleston on the 26th, and heard heavy firing. Our forces are still battering at Fort Wagner.

Latest from Natchez.

CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATES.

On Friday last, the 31st ult., some of Gen. Ransom's cavalry, in the rear of Natchez, captured about seventy Confederate prisoners and a number of horses.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington, July 28.—Some of the Eastern and Washington papers begin to urge that the rebels are certain to concentrate their whole available force now to the army under Lee, and that, therefore, for the present, the Army of the Potomac should stand purely on the defensive.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Washington, July 28.—The Secretary of War to day issued an order that John Morgan and his commanding officers should be confined in the Columbus Penitentiary till Col. Straight's officers are released or exchanged by the rebels.

The statement that the rebel general officers captured at Vicksburg have been exchanged is without foundation. The rebels have no officers of equal rank to offer in exchange.

Seven hundred rebel wounded now at Fort Delaware are to be sent to City Point in a few days to be paroled.

Great difficulty is experienced in getting competent medical officers for the negro regiments. Hardly one half the doctors pass the Board of Examination.

New York, July 28, P. M.—Money, is to-morrow closed dull at 180 for first class loans; gold unsettled and a little lower, opening at 27⅝ and advancing to 27¾, then declining to 27 and closing steady at 27⅜. Government stocks steady; 5s, of 81 coupons 108.

Death of John J. Crittenden—His Successor.

Lexington, Ky., July 28.—At a convention held in this city to-day, Brutus J. Clay, of Bourbon county, Ky., was nominated on the fifth ballot for Congress, to fill the vacancy in the Ashland district occasioned by the death of Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

From Memphis.

[illegible]

[Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Memphis, July 27, via Cairo, July 28.—We have a variety of reports from below, but there is nothing worth sending.

Richardson's guerrilla bands are still depredating in West Tennessee, stealing all they want and conscripting every man they can find into his thieving army.

The authorities are preparing a list of those who have not taken the oath, and will make a levy of $250 on each person of wealth who has refused or failed.

[To the Associated Press.]

Memphis, July 27.—Ruggles's forces in front of Corinth have fallen back. Scouts report that he was ordered to go to Georgia, but when he commenced the movement his men deserted in large numbers, and the order was countermanded. Chalmers is moving toward the Alabama line.

Rollins, Jesse Forrest Wilson and others are ordered to scour the country for conscripts to fill up the regiments.

Hatherly Dodge is active and watches every move, and his forces are fully employed at all times. Scarcely a day passes that he does not strike the enemy at some point. The weather is cooler to-day.

Additional from the North.

Important from Europe—Capture of Morgan—The Situation in Virginia.

The *Era* has received the St. Louis *Republican* of the 29th and the New York *Herald* of the 27th. We find the following among its extracts:

The following is from the New York *Herald* of the 27th:

THE SITUATION.

The escape of General Lee's army through Chester Gap towards Culpepper Courthouse, which we announced exclusively yesterday, received stronger confirmation from various quarters. A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Front Royal, on Saturday evening, to Major-General Schenck, at Baltimore, says the enemy was engaged at that point on Friday, but that on the following morning (Saturday) Lee had withdrawn, and with his whole army was then undoubtedly *en route* to Culpepper and Orange Courthouse, his rear having probably passed the Shenandoah at Front Royal and Strasburg. This news comes from General Lockwood, at Front Royal.

Other reports confirm the previous statements that General Lee was not able to get a passage through Ashby's, Snicker's or Manassas Gap, our troops being too vigilant at all these points. We find nothing, however, to contradict the statement that he was more successful at Chester Gap, although it is stated that our cavalry recaptured there a good many of the cattle and sheep which the enemy had taken during their raid. The escape of Gen. Lee was wholly unexpected at Washington, and the confirmation of the news has created the most bitter disappointment there.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM COLONEL SHACKLEFORD.

Cincinnati, July 28, 1863.—The following has been received at headquarters:

Headquarters, in the field, three miles south of New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.—To Col. Lewis Richmond, Acting Adjutant General: By the blessing of Almighty God I have succeeded in capturing Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. Cluke and the balance of the command, amounting to about four hundred prisoners. I will start with Morgan and staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's order for transportation for the balance.

J. M. SHACKLEFORD,
Colonel Commanding.

Cleveland, July 26.—Major Way, with 250 of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, a mile from Salineville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 200 prisoners. Morgan, with three hundred, escaped, but were all captured by Shackleford at 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday, near New Lisbon. Morgan and his staff are now prisoners at Wellsville, Ohio.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION WITHDRAWN.

In the House of Commons, July 13th, the consideration of Mr. Roebuck's motion on the recognition of the South came up, agreeably to postponement. At the request of Lord Palmerston, the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Roebuck.

The Gold Market.

A New York dispatch, dated 28th, quotes gold at 127¾.

[From the New York Herald.]

News from Washington.

THE DRAFT.

Washington, July 26, 1863.—Leading Republicans of New Hampshire are here, to get some action of the Government whereby the draft may be made in such a manner as that towns which have hitherto furnished but few volunteers shall make up for their deficiencies, and thus cause the conscription to fall lightly on such localities as have exhibited conspicuous patriotism at an early and perilous hour.

The number of persons enrolled in this city and Georgetown is about twenty thousand.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE.

The President avowed himself profoundly depressed by the fact of the escape of Lee.

GEN. GRANT NOT ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

The belief gains ground in good quarters that General Grant is not ordered hither.

Sympathizers with the South in this quarter say that something is working talkehind with the rebel Government, and their chief hopes now lies in foreign intervention.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED REBELS AT GETTYSBURG.

Agents of States charged with the care of the wounded come hither from the field of Gettysburg, and state that thousands of rebel wounded are yet unprovided with shelter or surgical treatment. This is accounted for from the fact that our surgeons have gone with Gen. Meade's army.

It is also stated that the War Department declines to call out volunteer surgeons from the Northern cities, because of the malpractice that has resulted from such arrangements heretofore.

THE PROPOSED DISINTEGRATION OF MEXICO.

Private letters received here from prominent parties in Northern Mexico intimate that the long cherished project of the erection of an independent republic out of the five Northern Mexican States has recently been revived with much earnestness and a prospect of success. It is mooted whether Santa Anna should not be called to preside over the new fledged republic, the organization of which is intended to be merely preliminary to the annexation of those States to the United States of North America.

REPAIR OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be repaired in about three weeks. Some idea of the damage done to this road by Lee's army may be arrived at from the fact that the receipts of the month before the rebel invasion were over three-fourths of a million of dollars.

MR. CRITTENDEN AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES.

A morning paper here to-day comes out against Mr. Crittenden's election, because he does not endorse anti-slavery measures.

It is also intimated that the government has a line of policy for the poor men of the South who have constituted the substance of rebel armies.

A REMINISCENCE OF OUR SIEGES AND CAPTURES OF REBEL STRONGHOLDS.

The recommendation in a Charleston paper that the siege of Charleston shall be raised, as was that of Richmond, by six days' fighting at the point of the bayonet, has led to an examination of the terms of time that have been employed in sieges. General Grant was forty-seven days before Vicksburg, and General Banks invested Port Hudson in the last days of June, and the place was surrendered on the 8th of July. These are the only places where the garrisons have suffered from want of food. The first place that stood siege any length of time was Island No. 10, which was invested about the middle of March, and was evacuated on the 8th of April. Fort Pulaski surrendered six weeks after its communication was cut off from Savannah. Newbern was captured in the middle of March; but Fort Macon held out entire until the 25th of the succeeding month. The first demonstration were made against Yorktown on April 5, 1862, and it was evacuated on the 3d of May. General McClellan completed the building of roads and bridges so as to cross the Chickahominy in the first days of June, and he was driven from the intrenched works before Richmond on the last of the same month. General Halleck occupied some weeks in advancing upon Corinth, through a swampy country, by regular approaches. It took weeks to reduce Sumter, and the rebels gave up in despair all hope of taking Fort Pickens.

Washington, July 27, 1863.

THE ATTACK ON THE CHARLESTON FORTS.

The official advices received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dahlgren are to the morning of the 19th inst., on which day the attack on the harbor defenses of Charleston was to be renewed. Every thing was in readiness, and a favorable result was confidently anticipated. Unfavorable rumors were circulated to-day by speculators and rebel sympathizers in regard to the result of the attack, but they are without foundation.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE VACANT MAJOR GENERALSHIP IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The recent action of the War Department, in placing General Wool and other officers upon the retired list, leaves vacant one Major Generalship and two Brigadier Generalships in the regular army. It is said, upon good authority, that the Major Generalship will be conferred on General Grant, in recognition of his services to Tennessee and Mississippi.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

The Treasury Department has issued notice to re-open shippers and carriers, or local rules and restrictions for the third special agency, which comprises so much of the State of North Carolina as is or may be within the lines of military occupation by the United States forces. It appears that commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of military occupation by our troops is strictly prohibited.

No permit will be granted for the transport of any articles to any blockaded port or place, except upon the request of the Department of War or of the Navy either directly or through a duly authorized officer accompanied by a certificate that the articles are needed for military or naval purposes. Authorized permits will be granted only by the Collector of Customs at Beaufort, or other officers specially deputized for that purpose, by or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Until otherwise ordered no permit will be granted to purchase, trade or barter in turpentine or rosin, within the limits of this agency, or to transport the same therefrom on private account. No vessel, boat or other craft, or vehicle used for transportation, shall put off any goods, wares or merchandise of any other place than that named in the permit or clearance as the place of destination. The supervising special agent for this agency (D. Heaton) will keep an office at Beaufort, N. C., till other wise directed.

THE REPORTED EVACUATION AGAINST FORT DARLING.

Some surprise was excited here by the report, via Fortress Monroe, that the attempt on Fort Darling, at Drury's Bluff, had been abandoned. No attempt to take Fort Darling has been made by Admiral Lee, as it has long since been established that it can only be reduced by a combined land and naval attack. Admiral Lee ascended the James river above City Point with two iron clads, but not on the present errand.

THE COURT MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF THE INDIAN LIEUTENANT.

The court martial organized for the trial of citizens charged with disloyalty, convened to-day the case of Hazel B. Cashel. The testimony sustained the charge of giving information to the enemy as to the situation of a herd of government cattle, the number of headsmen, &c.

WAR MATERIAL ORDERED TO NEW YORK.

Cannons and munitions of war have been sent from here to-day to New York, for the purpose of insuring the preservation of the peace hereafter.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The Invalid Corps is rapidly reaching its prescribed dimensions. Twenty companies of the First battalion have already been organized, and also seven companies of the Second battalion. Recruits are gathered at St. Louis, Washington, Michigan, Connecticut, South Carolina and Fortress Monroe, and will soon be brought into the organization. At least two thousand five hundred men have already enlisted. Some of them are performing guard duty at the War Department and other places. The men are delighted with the corps, which they regard as one of especial honor.

The statement is erroneous that the thirty invalid soldiers recently sent to the Provost Marshal's office in New York fired blank cartridges at those who assailed them. They each had sixty rounds of ammunition, and used them to the best advantage. Their friends think this correction is due to their character.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT AND THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Leading Democratic politicians of Ohio write here that compliance with the conscription will be urged by them, but that if it is carried out the Democratic majority in the State will be immense.

From the afternoon edition of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 23d, we clip the following telegrams:

Probable Escape of Lee's Army.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 23.—We learn from headquarters that at about three o'clock this (Thursday) morning Lee's entire army was in motion and moving rapidly in the direction of Winchester. Ewell, who had made a move in the direction of Cumberland, also fell back and followed Lee.

There are no parties now at Martinsburg but a body of cavalry and some few horsemen scattered between that place and the Potomac. Scouts report an increased body of cavalry near Harper's Ferry, supported by two regiments of infantry, one of which is dressed in Federal uniforms.

Attempted Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 23.—About 400 rebel cavalry, encamped near Nolan's Ferry, three miles from Point of Rocks, attempted to cross the Potomac last night with the intention of tearing up the rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but their designs were frustrated by a band of Independent Rangers, commanded by Captain Means, who drove them from the river. They remain still encamped at their quarters.

The Attack on Charleston.

The following dispatch from Fortress Monroe is dated July 21st.

The United States gunboat Circassian, Captain Eaton, just arrived, reports that they left Charleston last Friday afternoon.

A battle was commenced on Friday, by both the land and naval forces, and was progressing when the Circassian left.

No particulars are given.

Washington, July 21, 1863.—A telegram received from Fortress Monroe this afternoon briefly mentions that the fight was renewed near Charleston on Friday. The contest was remarkably sharp on both sides. There was firing in all directions. The prospect appeared to be the ultimate fall of Fort Wagner.

Richmond papers say that, ninety-one prisoners, captured on Morris Island, in the recent fight before Charleston, arrived at Richmond on the 17th, and were entered at the Libby prison.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, August 3, 1863.

Later Northern advices to the 23d and 27th ult., received last night and this morning and published today in our general news columns, have had no apparent influence here otherwise than to check the previously limited movement in financial circles and to unsettle the rates of Specie and Exchange. Not having learned of quotations of any moment to-day we retain prices as follows: Specie, say 118, a 31½ P cent. premium. Silver 19½ 21 P cent. premium. Small sums of Legal Tender notes changed hand at 101½ P cent. premium. There was very little done in Exchange. We quote bills on London at 115a126. Northern Bills favored at 4a½ and 2 P cent. premium to Treasury Notes, according to amounts drawn for, and 1a1½ per cent. premium for other Currency.

We have nothing to report in Stocks, Houses or Mortgages.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, August 3, 1863.

TOBACCO.—The following were the sales asked by holders last week, but purchases could be made probably be made for less: Refused 16a19c; Low A 1½a19½; Fair Admitted 19½a20c; Fine Admitted 21½a; Choice Admitted 23½a.

The crop of 1863 nearly all of which has been shipped to Northern markets, exceeds in quantity the early estimates made. As to the quality it can scarcely be considered better than ordinary, the low grades having been in considerable excess over the fine and better qualities. The tobacco crop so placed it beyond the reach of raids, &c., especially in Kentucky, has caused the bulk of the crop to be cut, cured, assorted and prized in a careless and inefficient manner, thereby injuring its appearance and deteriorating its value.

The following were the stock on hand at the last dates: London, July 1st, 12,603 hhds.; Liverpool, July 1st, 21,820; Bremen, June 30th, 21.0; New York, July 24th, 2006; Baltimore, July 1st, 21,725; New Orleans, August 1st, 2,341 hhds. In addition to this there is a considerable quantity of the old crop in Virginia not available at present.

With respect to the growing crop, in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, the prospects are flattering. Planters have been stimulated to great exertions by the ruling high prices, and the seasons have been favorable for the growth and vigor of the plant. Should the weather continue favorable, a full average or larger crop, equal in quality, may be looked for. In Virginia and Tennessee the yield will fall very far short of that of previous seasons, owing to the disorders attending the war, removal of the armies, &c., but this deficit will be made up in part by the increase of culture in other States. The Western crops usually mature, are cured, in September and October, and prepared for market by February, March and April.

SUGAR.—Last week, not previously reported, 50 hhds were sold at 10a11c. for Fair, new crop, and the Fair, old crop. To-day we heard of a few sales at these prices.

MOLASSES.—We have not heard of any sales to-day. Last Saturday there were some by speculators at 45c. P gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is dull and drooping. The stock is accumulating. There is a great deal offering, but we have not heard of a sale of any magnitude. There are no buyers at present. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $6 P bbl for Superfine, for superfine Fancy, $10 P bbl for Extra.

FEED.—There is no Corn, Oats or Bran in first hands. Small lots of Oats are selling from the stores at 62 P bushel. What little is held by dealers is retailing at $2.25a2.50 P bushel for Corn and Oats, $1.25 P bbl Bran, and $5.50 P ton of Hay.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—5 eighths casks brandy at $1.25, 3 bbls. Pork at $12.50; 5 casks Hams at $1.25; 5 casks Rio Coffee at 36c; 5 quarter bbls. Fig Tobacco at $2.75; 12 half bbls. at $1.30; 62 boxes Adamantine Candles at 15c; 3 bbls. Coffee at $4.75 D. 10 @ 5 lbs. Sugar in bbls. at $3.60; 3 bbls. Dried Peaches at $2.75 to half bbls. $1; 10 cases Sardines at $4.50, and 15 boxes Yeast Powders at $.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 1, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 9 Beeves, 13 Hogs and 10 Veals. Amount of Stock sold was 15 Beeves, 13 Hogs and 10 Veals. Stock remaining on sale to 10 Beeves, 35 Hogs and 5 Cows.

Beeves, 1st quality, P lb. net	$0.20
Beeves, 2d quality, P lb. net	18
Beeves, 3d quality, P lb. net	15
Veal, 1st quality, P head	18
Veal, 2d quality, P head	14
Hogs, P lb., gross	$0.25
Milch Cows, P head	$75a125
Sheep, according to quality, P head	$4a11

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 4, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark A. Bryant, Merrill, for Philadelphia, in ballast, G. A. Fosdick.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U. S. M. steamship Locust Point, Hoffman, from New York, 26th ult., to A. Moulton. 1st ult. Steamship Catawba, Lelonda, from Vicksburg, to [illegible]. Bark Jane Gordon, Brown, Nellisville, from [illegible]. Schr Battle Stewart, Crandall, from [illegible]. Schr Vigilant, [illegible], from Ruatan Island. Schr Nancy Martins, from Turk's Island. Tibbs [illegible].

MEMORANDA.

We learn from Captain H. of steamship Locust Point [illegible] New York [illegible].

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Locust Point, from New York: Mr [illegible] and lady, Mr Paul Farris.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK. Per steamship Locust Point [illegible].

RUATAN ISLAND. Per schr Battle Stewart — Fruit to order.

RUATAN ISLAND. Per schr Vigilant — Fruit to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE. Per [illegible] Noble — 31 bbls sugar to order.

For New York.

To Sail for New York on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

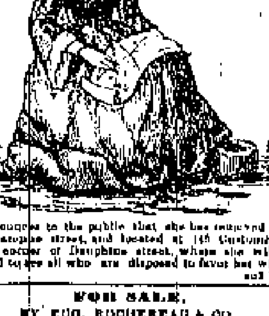
THE well known fast and splendid steamship CREOLE, Capt. Thompson, will leave her wharf at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to WARNER & CO., 11 Gravier street.

For New York Direct.

Sails THURSDAY, August 6th, at 8 A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. H. Bayer, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street. For freight or passage having superior accommodations for first, second and third class passengers, apply to WM. J. REID, 11 Magazine st.

Madame La Mars,



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

FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 18 and 19 St. Louis street.

30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours;
50 do. St. Julien;
10 do. Haut Brion;
50 do. Cos;
10 do. Doerin;
50 do. Leoville; Larose, Margaux, Lafitte, Laborde.
200 do. White Wine, Chateau Yquem.

Sundries, Sundries.

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
200 bbls. BAKER'S FLOUR;
30 bales GUNNY CLOTH;
For sale by WM. J. REID, 51 Magazine st.

THE undersigned has just received from France a fine assortment of SPECTACLES, of EYE GLASSES and of glasses LENS of every kind, which he will sell at very moderate prices.

LENS fitted and changed at the goldsmith shop, and assortment of Alfenide Table Sets, warranted.

Gold and Silver bought.

G. ROUYER, No. 155 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel.

200,000 Genuine Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED by late arrivals, the best stock of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, of the best Brands, Cabanas, Londres, Magnificos, &c., and of the brands Intimidad, Imperial, Meridiana, Flor de Habana, Palacio de Cristal, &c.

For sale by JAYME MAGI, No. 4 Magazine street, near Canal st.

Auge's House,

63 .... Chartres street 63

Corner of Bienville street.

JEAN AUGE has received, per steamers Marlon and George Washington, the following goods from Paris: Fancy Goods, a beautiful selection of Shell Combs, new pattern Ivory Combs, an extensive variety of Toilette Sets, and others of a new style, which have lately appeared in France, a large assortment of Perfumery from the best manufactories in Paris and Grasse. A new assortment of HAIR and HAIR WORKS from his own manufactory.

New Fancy Goods for both sexes.

His Hair Invigorator and Beautifier is recommended to the public. Those who have used it have done it full justice.

Lessons are still given in Hairdressing. A saloon for ladies and another for gentlemen are attached to the house.

Harmony.

Musico-Phonetic Practical School,

No. 103 Barracks street, near Dauphin street.

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

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

TERMS.

Per month.

For the instruction of one family, 1 to 14 years of age, $5 00

[illegible]

Day Class hours 4½ to 3—4½ to 6 o'clock.

Half an hour's recreation and gymnastic exercises at 12 o'clock M.

Evening classes, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Private lessons in Book-keeping, Spanish, &c., during day and evening, each pupil has a separate desk and a teacher attending him exclusively. Terms moderate.

O. V. AGY.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will furnish me with such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire, or caused to be set, to the building occupied by Desmonner Brothers, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, on the night of the 12th, or the morning of the 30th of the present month. The money to be paid immediately after conviction, on application to

JOHN YOUENES,
Fire Warden, No. 46 St. Ann street.

New Orleans, May 30th, 1863.

Notice.

RUDOLF KUNZ, born September 1st, 1861, from Basle, Switzerland, is required to apply to the Civil Court of Basle, where an inheritance lays at his disposal.

A. PIAGET,
Swiss Consul.

The Great Clairvoyant,

M'me LaBlanch .... M'me LaBlanch.

THE renowned and wonderful Clairvoyant and Spiritual Physician, has her Residence No. 102, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. 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 astounding 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 disease if unwell, and also definitely locate the very disease that may afflict the person, either MALE or FEMALE.

MADAME LaBLANCH, unquestionably 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 M'me LaBlanch is absolutely the only natural, wonderful Spirit-Visionist that ever existed within the memory of man. M'me 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.

M'me LaBlanch's residence and office, No. 102, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Wines, Brandies, &c.

50 QUARTER and eighth pipes Cognac, Larronde Bros., Otard Dupuy & Co., Godeaux &c.;
100 casks Claret St. Emilion and Medoc;
100 boxes Claret, St. Julien, Lafitte Brands;
300 " " Haut Sauterne, &c.
—ALSO—
Family Wines in casks and boxes, Cordials, Burgundy Wine, Olive Oil, &c.

For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., No. 17 St. Louis st.

Flour! Flour!

1000 BARRELS choice Extra FLOUR, various St. Louis brands;
100 bbls. Superfine FLOUR.

For sale by H. WILLAZ & CO., 61 Tchoupitoulas street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25c.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SATURDAY, March 21, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY. / FROM THE LAKE.

[illegible]

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.

O. PANDELY, Superintendent.

A Fine Chance for Profitable Business.

THE proprietor of one of the most completely furnished, successful and eligibly located BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the city of New Orleans, wishing to retire offers his whole concern for sale or lease. The premises are suitable for other business, as Brewery with very little expense. The place is furnished complete for a first-class Bakery and Confectionary. [illegible]

For particulars, address [illegible]

Mackerel---Mackerel.

250 KITS No. 1 MACKEREL
[illegible] No. 2 [illegible]

For sale by A. D. GRIEFF, [illegible]

Situation Wanted.

WANTED by a young Seamstress, speaking English, French, Spanish and a little German, a situation in a family [illegible]

Cigarettes. "La Honradez."

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

Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED, A splendid lot of the finest Havana Brands such as Prince of Wales, Trinidad, Patriotism, Imperial, Miraflores, San Roman, Hardina Vito, Alvaro de Bazan and many others of all sizes, namely Londres, Regalia, Conchas, Elegantes Augustias, &c. In store and for sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER,
No. 34 Gravier street.

Sundries.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned:

[illegible] Mess Pork,
[illegible] Hams,
[illegible] Paper,
[illegible] Lard,
[illegible] Mackerel, No. 2, [illegible]
[illegible] Flour, Favorite,
[illegible] Yellow brands Superfine,
[illegible] Green Shoulders,
[illegible] Dried Apples,
[illegible] Chewing Tobacco,
[illegible] assorted Spices,
[illegible] Choice Sugar,
[illegible] Crushed Sugar, Loveling [illegible],
[illegible] Tea,
[illegible] Fine Salt,
[illegible] Coarse Salt,
[illegible] Old Bourbon Whisky,
[illegible] Rio Coffee,
[illegible] Choice Brands Bottles.

FRED. ASTLE [illegible]

Secret Diseases.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, ULCERATIONS, ERUPTIONS, [illegible]

M. E. GARDOZ, from Paris, informs his clients that he attends especially, as heretofore, to the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, in both sexes. [illegible]

BROTT & DAVIS,

Corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets,

Have for Sale Cheap—

[illegible] BROWN COTTONS first and second qualities, &c., &c.

Coffee.

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

For Sale.

A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the Second District, bounded by Broad, Live Oak, Seventh and Bellechasse streets. Apply to

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 18 and 19 St. Louis st.

Flour. Flour.

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

For sale by JEROME E. VANHORN, No. 85 Magazine street.

Ho for the Lake!

A New and Convenient Route.

VISITORS to the lake are respectfully informed the undersigned will open a new, cheap and convenient route to the lake, NEXT SUNDAY, (the 26th.) Boats will start from the Halfway House and thereafter every hour on Sunday, and hourly in the afternoon of weekdays.

Fare one dime each way—children half price. The Canal street cars connect.

CHAS. ROLLING.

AUCTION SALES.

Cotton, Groceries and Liquors at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, August 4th, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street—
[illegible] bales Cotton, 300 barrels Flour,
[illegible] bales India Bagging, 300 sacks Salt,
[illegible] boxes Soap, 15 tierces Lard,
[illegible] barrels and eighth pipes Whisky and Brandy.
Also, a large assortment of other Groceries.
Terms cash, in current funds.

500 Bales Timothy Hay at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Mississippi Warehouse, corner of Julia and Front Levee streets—
500 bales Timothy HAY.
Terms cash in current funds.

Mess Pork and Fresh Eggs, at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY (Tuesday) the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street—
145 barrels MESS PORK.
[illegible] FRESH EGGS, per steamer Locust Point.
Terms cash in current funds.

Peremptory Sale to Close Sundry Consignments.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 4th August 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 23 Poydras street—
300 bbls. Hickory Mills Choice Extra FLOUR,
100 " Plants,
50 " [illegible] Superfine
[illegible] Mess PORK
[illegible] Manilla ROPE, Richardson.
Terms cash.

Flour .... Flour .... Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 36 Poydras street—
[illegible] barrels Fancy FLOUR, now landing ex steamer [illegible]
[illegible] barrels Family FLOUR, received by last trip of steamer Geo. Washington.
The above Flour is warranted fresh and in fine order.
Terms cash.

Importers Sale of Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold TUESDAY, the 4th August, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the store of the Importer, Paul Lacoste, No. 13 Toulouse street—
Superior 14 Claret Wines in casks and boxes, Champagne, Rum Punch, Vermouth, Old Cognac, Whiskies, Brandies, Sherry, Porto and Burgundy Wines, Kirsch, Sardines, &c.
Terms cash.

Furniture....Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their hall—
A general assortment of FURNITURE, &c.
Terms cash.

Cattle........Cattle.

BY GEO. E. TYLER, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, August 4th, 1863, at the Greenville Station—
147 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of Young Steers, Cows, Calves and Milch Cows.
Sold by order of Capt. J. T. Hassell, C. S.
Terms cash, in Treasury notes.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Armand Cabal vs. his Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 10,052.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered July 24th, 1863, and to me directed by the Honorable the State District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, August 6th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, hereinafter named, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

The contents of store lately occupied by the insolvent and situated at the corner of the Levee and Hospital streets, in the Second District of this city, consisting of Merchandise, Winter and Summer Hats, etc, etc. The whole as per schedule on file.

Also, the Fixtures and Shelving of said store.

Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Terms—cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. A. Pray vs. C. F. Wenner and H. Londes in solido.

THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—No. 8762.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. E. Meunier, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, 4th August, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the HAT STORE and CONTENTS seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot.

JOS. G. BAUM, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Susan F. Larkin vs. her Husband.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 11,000.—Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1863. Present, the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge.

In this case the Court considering the premises, the evidence and the law, and that the plaintiff's demand is well founded.

It is ordered, [illegible] that the plaintiff be separated in property from, [illegible] that there be a dissolution of the Community interests of acquets and gains existing between them, and that she have and recover judgment against him in the sum of Five Hundred dollars, with legal interest from 31st of December, 1858, with the privilege granted by law, upon the property of the husband for the restitution of the paraphernal property belonging to married women; and that she also be and is hereby decreed owner in her own right of the dark Gelding, aged about 15 years, now in her possession, called Auca.

Judgment rendered New Orleans, 11th June, 1863.

Signed June 16th, 1863.

J. S. WHITAKER, Judge.

Extract from the minutes.

G. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

PHINNEY & AMORY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

ATTEND to sales of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, &c.

Cash Advances on Consignments.

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET

Between St. Louis and Conti streets.

For Sale, at a Very Low Price, AT— BROTT & DAVIS'S,

CORNER TCHOUPITOULAS AND GRAVIER STS.

A consignment of Men, Women and Children SHOES, assorted kinds and prices.

FOUGERA'S Compound Dragees of Santonine.

Approved by Eminent Physicians.

NEW, SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS VERMIFUGE FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

[illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

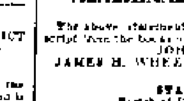
THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

[illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.



The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

[illegible]

The above statement is a just and true transcript from the books of the Company.

JOHN E. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved [illegible]

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 73 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN E. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

John E. Shaw, J. J. Green, Jno. H. Rodenberg, Elijah Peale, Alfred Moulton, Lafayette Folger, J. P. Harrison, W. C. Thompkins, J. Villarrubia, Joseph Hoey, R. S. Moore, R. W. Huntington, A. C. Jury, John Hall, A. N. James, R. L. Levy, W. A. Johnson, C. Quarg, A. H. May, John T. Moore, T. N. Pierce, Jno. A. Eisenberg, John E. Rogers, Joseph [illegible], Edward Hobart, Thomas J. [illegible], [illegible], J. T. Ivanspoge, Joseph M. Hit, P. H. Farey, J. G. Brown, Amedee Gavain.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

[illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 22d day of May, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President, and WM. H. RICE, Secretary [illegible] of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to this 22d day of May, 1863, before me,

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK,
Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum on all the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday in July next.

They have further declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of Twenty Per Cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, J. W. Carroll, Wm. S. Tallis, George Jonas, John D. Bein, P. Avendano, Samuel Bell, H. Frellsen, J. J. Noble, John Watt, Samuel Smith, A. Haase, M. O. H. Norton, P. Hanna, H. Olliffe, R. B. Sumner, Alex. Duthill, A. M. Apolinario, M. Greenwood, James Tweed, F. W. Schonfeld, W. H. Robinson, F. N. Strong, Magin Foix, H. M. Wright, S. S. Newcomb, Ferdinand Mels, C. T. Buddecke, J. J. Peyron, J. J. Manna, S. H. Kennedy, Robert Geddes.

SUNDRIES.

THE subscribers offer for sale—
ANISEED—6 barrels;
CANARY SEED—5 barrels;
MUSTARD SEED—10 bags;
GERMAN CAMOMILE—3 casks;
SENECA ROOT—1 bale;
SERPENTARIA ROOT—1 bale;
VALERIAN ROOT—3 bales;
PERUVIAN BARK—3 bales;
BORAX—5 barrels;
TURMERIC—10 barrels;
IRISH MOSS—10 barrels;
WHITE WAX—5 cases;
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—150 cases;
CAYENNE PEPPER—3 barrels;
MANNA FLAKE and sorts—5 cases.

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published agreeably to the law and their charter.

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this day, 14th May, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, on the 14th May, 1863.

ED. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after this date.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, or less, each insertion, for the first insertion, and half that price every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

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.

Ricord's Injection.

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

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
Surgeon Dentist,

107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel,

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

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

[illegible]

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

For the Year ending December [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this [illegible] day of January, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS SLOO, President, and JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, 1863.

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved after reserving [illegible] to PAY SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding certificates of scrip to the holders thereof, [illegible] on and after Monday, the 2d day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS—

James B. Padgett, E. J. Hart, A. D. Kelly, John C. Eicks, Hugh Wilson, Samuel H. Kent, Henry Renshaw, J. S. Stafford, A. C. Tremoulet, John G. Gaines, M. T. Lawrence, Thomas Sloo.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH [illegible]

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 17th March, [illegible], before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and JULES P. ROUX, Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS.
J. P. ROUX.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of March, 1863.

JNO. A. HITCHCOCK,
Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 1st day of June next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1863.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs, J. Aveil, A. S. Montgomery, Aut. Carriere, J. B. Manner, O. W. Dauber, C. A. Fredlick, A. Fabiola, W. Lorenzen, M. Pilcher, F. A. Golling, E. F. Stockmeyer, E. Cramer, H. Tesseyeer, A. W. Seb Grold, E. Dupassenc, A. Kearot, Geo. W. Hyunson, J. Vleese, Jr., P. Andrewt, H. J. Vose, C. Lallitte, Fr. Balleaut, Wm. Teson, Jno. Fisk, S. W. Kennoll, W. F. Williams, R. Bengler, A. F. Nobbas, Jas. Jackson, A. Leonard, [illegible].

RECEIVED by late arrivals from France and for sale at the Drug Store, corner of DAUPHINE AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS—

Laroze's [illegible] Syrup of Horse Radish;
Aubergier's Syrup of Lactucarium;
Nafé's Lamouroux's Pectoral Syrups;
Labarraque's Wine of Quinine;
Dorval's Soluble Phosphate of Iron;
Pure Salt, Nitrate of Bismuth;
Pectoral Lozenges with Lactucarium and Iceland Moss;
Dr. Churchill's Solution of Hypophosphites of lime and soda.
Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil;
Vichy's Natural Powder and Lozenges;
Paliseler's and Hygienic Society's Dentifrices;
Laville's Liquor and Pills, against the gout;
Lamouroux's sugar-coated Dragees of Aloes;
Assafoetida, Cathartic Pills, Compound, etc., etc.
Raquin's & Mothe's Pure Copaiva Capsules, &c. &c.

For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
Corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Fresh Tamarinds.

40 KEGS FRESH TAMARINDS, just landing and for sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Swedish and Hungarian Leeches.

5000 OF those well known [illegible] Medicinal LEECHES, [illegible]
E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets.

[illegible]