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

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty Cents for twelve numbers, payable to the carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) ..... $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly ..... 5

In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1863.

### Sales at Auction To-Day.

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

At auction to day, a general assortment of furniture, &c., and an iron safe, at 10 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their mart.

### Contrabands and Cutlers.

A Port Royal correspondent gives the following account of the cutlers and contrabands in that department:

Last evening I witnessed the paying off of the contrabands in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, of which there are over six hundred. They work on Port Royal and Seabrook Docks, in the saw mills and the police gang. Three months wages, for February, March and April, were paid them, amounting in all to $15,267 15. Captain Lamb, assisted by his clerks, Messrs. Leech and Brady, and by Mr. McMath, superintendent of contrabands, having placed on his desk huge piles of greenbacks, announced himself as ready, and the names were called off the rolls. Going to the outside door, nothing could be seen for rods around but the most motley array of wool, ivory and darkness in its darkest hues. I wish that space would allow me to describe the appearance of each creditor as he shuffled into the room, made "his mark" with a pious awe, gazed in open-eyed wonder upon the greenbacks spread out before the Captain, seized with doubtful grasp his little liquidation, bowed his uncombed head, winked his joyous eyes, scraped in deference mild his right foot, politely gasped his "thankum, sir," and then, with lighter tread, retreated into the darkness, made doubly dark by him.

What names, so endless in their humor and variety! Here is "Hardtimes Taylor, seeing better times; "Billy Grumble," receiving his money without a growl; "Squash Byron," a contraband. Oh, shade of the immortal poet! "Scipio Roach," the great man linked with vermin, receives his pay. And "Rusty Cruel," "July Bowline," "John Bull" and "Monday Smith," relative to the immortal John, pass in poor and go out rich. Their dress, so multifarious in design and colors, representing every stage of preservation and dilapidation, embracing every grade in military and civil life, and reminding one of the earth's final dissolution, I pass over in silence, and in conclusion say that no more with pleasure shall I gaze upon "negro quintanas," for I have seen six hundred contrabands "paid off"

Who, since the war commenced, have done so little to end it? The cutlers. Who have preyed upon our brave soldiers, taken their money by genteel robbery, and given in small equivalent for funds seized upon in the paymaster's hand? The cutlers. Who follow expeditions and armies like locusts, and eat up every green thing in shape of money? The cutlers. Who thought themselves free from the draft, and secure from the rude grasp of the Provost Marshal? The cutlers. Who tremble now in the Department of the South, and rush wildly about, shaking with frantic gestures their fifty-filled money-bags? The cutlers. Who are to be drafted within twenty days, unless they flee from the land which they have polluted, never again to cheat the unwary contraband or grind out a large profit from the needy soldier? The cutlers.

Yes, it is even so. Everybody is laughing over it, from the small contraband to the most austere of military dignitaries. The order has been issued, a copy of which I append to this intro notice, and before a month is over we shall have been rid of as great a pack of thieves as ever did business outside of a penitentiary. With but a few exceptions you could not bring together a set of men who have less truth and honor about them. There is a certain street set off for their buildings, and this row of stores has been named by the soldiers "Robbers' Row." Men have rejoiced over the downfall of dynasties—over the ruin of the wicked—over the desolation which ever pursues the evil—over the destruction of unholy designs, but never has such great joy been apparent in this locality, as this morning, when it was known that the hat had come forth which would lay in ruins "Robbers' Row," and make it a by-word for future traders.

What an accession to the ranks of the Union army these gentlemen will be! They will, the first engagement they enter, *cheat* the rebels out of a victory. They will fight for the greenbacks they have stolen, and the glory they will win [illegible] withstand their enormous [illegible] not. Let their regiment [illegible] enemy letting their arms fall, clap their hands upon their [illegible] and beat a hasty retreat, giving [illegible] most signal victories of the war.

### The Watering Places.

With the return of the summer comes the carnival of hotel keepers at the watering places, and this year they promise to be even more frequented than they were last. Saratoga and Newport in particular are likely to overflow with the beauty, the fashion, and the nobility of society. The new Upper Ten—the greenback nobility—those who have grown rich upon the spoils of the war, and who still cry aloud for war, war, to the bitter end, will disport there in all the pride, and display of their ill-gotten wealth. They will undoubtedly eclipse the old Upper Ten in their display, and leave the original codfish aristocracy far in the shade. Whether or not they will receive the homage which such unadulterated, unselfish patriots, so justly deserving as we are sure they are in any case, they will be the talk of the hour and a godsend to country landlords. We imagine that many of these will not patronise the quiet rural resorts, where they might be in danger of hiding their light under a bushel, but we prefer to stand where the crowd is greatest. Nevertheless, those who prefer comfort—if, indeed, such a thing exists at summer retreats—to a starring tour, will be more likely to find an approach to what they want at places of less note, from Cape May to the White Mountains. Such places as Manchester and Brattleboro', in Vermont, and Orange and Bergen Point, in New Jersey, offer many attractions to families.

On the whole, the season will be, so far as present prospects indicate, one of unusual brilliancy, notwithstanding the war and its attendant horrors; the multitude of widows and orphans of the slain, that crowd the land, and the spectral shadows that haunt the homes of so many that are left desolate forever.—*New York News.*

### Adelina Patti in Chancery.

The following detailed account of the unfortunate disagreement between Mlle. Adelina Patti and her relatives will, no doubt, be found interesting:—

Adelina Maria Johanna Clorinda Patti was born on the 19th of February, 1843, and she has been engaged in operatic singing at Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Louvaine, Amsterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Paris, Vienna, London and other towns in England and Scotland, of which she had earned very large sums of money. Her singing engagements were entered into on her behalf by the defendants, who assumed to act as her guardians, directed and controlled all her movements, and received all the profits of her engagements, which amounted in one year to upwards of £24,000, for which sum they have never accounted to Mlle. Patti. She arrived in England on the 4th of May last, under the escort of the defendants, who acted as her guardians, and they thereupon entered into some new engagements for her behalf with Mr Gye to sing at the Covent Garden Opera House during the months of May, June and July, on the terms of a large sum of money being paid to the defendants. The bill stated that the defendants threatened and intended to receive the whole of the consent of Mlle Patti, and that they had entered into further engagements for the plaintiff to sing in Paris and other continental towns during the ensuing months of August, September, October, November, December, January and February next, although Mlle. Patti will before the expiration of that period have attained her majority. It also stated that her father had, in consideration of an annuity from Maurice Strakosch, entered into some arrangement with him by which he was enabled virtually to control her movements; that the latter always accompanied her and her maid servant to and from the theatre; that he received all moneys payable to her in virtue of her engagements, and that he gave receipts for such moneys, but had never accounted to Mlle. Patti for them, and retains them without her consent. Mlle. Patti resides with the defendants, they travel with her, and live upon her earnings. Mlle. Patti would have had no objection to make them a reasonable allowance out of her earnings if they had behaved kindly to her. The bill proceeded to state that the defendants had acted for many months past with cruelty and oppression towards her, and still continued to do so, in consequence of which she daily goes in great bodily and mental fear. Every movement is watched by her father and Strakosch, neither of whom will allow her to communicate with her friends, or to receive letters from them, and they seek to thwart all freedom of action on her part, and keep her prisoner in certain rooms, and even threaten her with violence in case of her resistance. They open her letters without her consent, and retain some from her altogether. Maurice Strakosch has also accused Mlle. Patti of dishonorable conduct, and of acts of which it is totally false, and by which they have driven her, as she has alleged, almost to the verge of madness, and she is represented as being thereby rendered most miserable. She has entered into an engagement of marriage with a young Belgian nobleman of fortune, himself unfortunately, but to whom she is most passionately attached, and whom he now is in this country. Her father and brother-in-law strenuously object to the marriage, on its face, to any marriage on her part, they being evidently afraid that they will be deprived of the profits of her engagements. Mlle. Patti and her betrothed became engaged in March, 1862, with the knowledge of their respective parents, Salvatore Patti having prompted his consent if the father of the young nobleman consented. He has done so; yet Signor Patti now refuses, and he and his son-in-law have prevented all communication between the two lovers. The gentleman having ample means of his own, has most honorably offered to dissuade from receiving any money to which Mlle. Patti may be entitled, and to forgiven that all her own property, whether present or future, may be secured for her separate use.

It is now understood that the case has been settled. The young cantatrice has retracted, and even gone so far as to deny all knowledge of the person who, as her "next friend," made the complaint to the Court. It is added that no doubt now exists that the marriage of Mlle. Patti with the Baron will take place.

### Sensation-Like Rumors.

[From the New York Times.]

*Baltimore*, June 25.—The information received here this morning from Western Maryland is to the following effect:

General Lee is said to have passed through Winchester on Friday. The entire rebel army was then in motion, claiming to be 100,000 strong. Ewell was at Hagerstown on Monday, and his corps marched on Tuesday for Pennsylvania. Longstreet's forces were about crossing the Potomac, and were to be on this side by Wednesday.

The rebel programme, according to the representations of a highly intelligent sympathiser just from Western Maryland, is that Hill's forces were to occupy General Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army were well on the way, and that the rebel army would then move rapidly North, having in the meantime while supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebels expected to capture Harrisburg almost without opposition, and move at once on Philadelphia. This extravagant programme was seriously related by the gentleman in question to a loyal gentleman who was supposed by the relator to be rather indifferent as to the success of the Union cause, and the relator further says that all the rebel officers have been newly uniformed and equipped, and their advance forces made to present a very fine appearance! Ewell told his men to pay liberally for every thing, and that although the people might let up their noses at rebel money now, they would soon be glad to get it. These representations are sent for what they are worth. However extravagant and sensation like they may appear, they are a truthful representation of the hopes and expectations of intelligent and thinking rebels.

The warmest Republicans condemn the arrest of Rev. Dr. Leacock. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* speaks of it thus:

"An arrest was made at Harrisburg, a few days ago, by order of General Schenck, which seems to have been unnecessary and injudicious. . . . He was living in perfect retirement at Harrisburg, and his hurried arrest was a surprise and a shock to his relatives and to the loyal people of Harrisburg familiar with his conduct. Gen. Schenck should be called on to give some explanation of his very extraordinary proceeding.

### Office 73 Chartres street.

# New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,745.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The *True Delta* issues the following as an extra this morning, dated 10 A. M.:

## Vicksburg Capitulated.

### 27,000 Prisoners! 80 Siege Guns and 108 Field Guns Taken.

We are authorized to announce that, on the morning of the 4th inst. the garrison of Vicksburg, numbering twenty seven thousand men, with one hundred and eight pieces of field artillery and eighty siege guns, surrendered to General Grant, upon terms which have not transpired.

The stores found in the place other than the guns mentioned were inconsiderable.

One hundred guns will be fired this A. M. by order of General Emory, in honor of the victory.

The *Era* publishes in its extra the following additional:

*Before Port Hudson,* July 7, 1863.

Vicksburg is ours. The great "Gibraltar of America" has succumbed to the might of the Union arms.

About 9 o'clock this morning a gunboat arrived above Port Hudson, direct from Vicksburg, bringing dispatches from Major General U. S. Grant, to both Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut, announcing that at 10 o'clock A. M. on the Fourth of July, Gen. Pemberton surrendered unconditionally.

The dispatches were read to the army and navy, and the most intense excitement and enthusiasm prevailed. A salute was fired by both the upper and lower fleet, and all the bands in the army struck up national and patriotic airs.

All is well at Port Hudson. J. W. F.

### Official Dispatch from General Grant to General Banks.

The following copy of a dispatch has been received by General Emory, Commanding Defences of New Orleans:

*Headquarters Department of Tennessee,* Near Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Major-General N. P. Banks, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

The garrison of Vicksburg surrendered this morning. The number of prisoners, as given by the officers, is 27,000, field artillery, 128 pieces and a large number of siege guns, probably not less than eighty. The other stores will not probably amount to much.

(Signed) I am General,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

### The War in Tennessee.

IMPORTANT CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

*Memphis*, June 24.—Col Misener has just returned from an extensive cavalry expedition south from Lagrange. He reports having broken up the command under George M. Panoli, destroyed the railroad bridge at Jackaway, the trestle work just beyond, and a portion of the road from these works; he then crossed the Tallahatchie, and pursued Chalmers beyond the Coldwater on the Helena road. Chalmers destroyed to cross the Tallahatchie at the mouth of the Coldwater, when Misener killed fifteen or twenty of his men and took forty prisoners. He paroled all the sick at Panoli, brought away, or destroyed all army supplies, workshops, mills, tanneries, depots, &c. He passed within three miles of Austin and Commerce, destroying immense amount of forage and subsistence, took from six hundred to eight hundred horses and mules, five hundred head of cattle, sent detachments north and east from Helena, to destroy or bring away all subsistence, forage, horses, mules, &c., passed through five counties, traveled two hundred miles and crossed three rivers.

Chalmers had with him Stokes's, Stemmer's and Blythe's men, nine hundred strong, with three pieces of artillery. The remainder of his force, nine hundred, fled South, via Charleston.

Phillips destroyed all the ferries at Panola and Coldwater, and lost one man killed and five wounded. His fight at Tallahatchie was very severe. The enemy's loss was 40 or one hundred. A large number of companies raised in Northern Mississippi joined Faulkner, Chalmers, Ruggles and Roddy, who had arranged a movement on our lines, which was broken up by this raid.

Gen Gorgleson had made a speech at Oxford, Miss., threatening to force into service every man in the county if companies were not organized to reinforce Johnston

There has been no news from Gen. Grant's army since yesterday.

Heavy rains have fallen here and at Corinth.

### Vicksburg.

Says the *National Intelligencer*:

The fate of Vicksburg, we have reason to believe, is at length on the point of being sealed. Very late intelligence was received on Saturday evening last from General Grant's headquarters, warranting the anticipation, we understand, that by this day or to morrow the reduction and capture of the stronghold of Vicksburg, so bravely and ably and persevringly attacked, and so long and heroically defended, will have been accomplished; and this, it is hoped by the skillful plans and considerate humanity of the distinguished commander of the Union army, without any great additional sacrifice of life.

### A Large Rebel Force in Maryland.

We learn from Major-General Schenck's Headquarters that information was received last evening from his scouts, on the South Mountain that the rebel General Ewell's entire force is now in the Boonsboro Valley, numbering not less than thirty-five to forty thousand men. The scouts state that they approached on the mountains within view of the enemy's encampments and were certain that they do not exaggerate his strength.

The rebels were scouting through the surrounding country and gathering supplies and forage. They crossed at Antietam Ford and appeared to be settled down for a lengthened occupation. There were no indications of a movement in the direction of Frederick, but their foraging parties were scouring the country across the Pennsylvania line. The scouts also report that the rebels are building bridges across the canal, indicating preparations for the advance of the whole army or to facilitate their rapid exit if it should prove necessary.

Our dispatches from the Cumberland Valley state that Chambersburg has again been occupied by the rebels, and as Gen Couch was not in sufficient force to meet them, his advance has fallen back in the direction of Carlisle to the main body of his troops

There can be no doubt that the intention of Gen. Lee is to occupy Western Maryland, forage in Pennsylvania, and risk another great battle with the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Antietam and South Mountain. The course of Gen Hooker in this new aspect of affairs has not yet been developed, but it is to be presumed that he will follow Lee over the Potomac, crossing probably in the vicinity of the mouth of Monocacy, and at once covering Frederick county. The occupation of Frederick is probably the advance of this movement, and stirring times may again be expected in Maryland.

FROM CUMBERLAND.

A dispatch from General Kelley last evening states that he was about to move against the force of rebels under Imboden, about three thousand strong, in the vicinity of Great Cacapon, near Hancock. The city of Cumberland was occupied yesterday by General Kelley, and has suffered but little from the rebel raid. As to the visit of the rebels to that city, we learn from the *Civilian* that Colonel Imboden, with his rebel army, made his appearance on Saturday hill, a short distance below town, on Wednesday morning last, about 8 o'clock. After our cavalry had retreated Colonel Imboden sent a flag of truce into the city and asked a surrender, which was granted without any hesitancy. The rebels marched into the city about 9 o'clock, one went out about 11 o'clock. No damage was done to the city or the citizens. The Government commissary stores were not burnt, the rebel forbearing for fear that the town woul be involved in the conflagration.

VISIT OF MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

The General-in-Chief unexpectedly appeared at Baltimore yesterday. Accompanied by Major-General Schenck and Staff he proceeded to inspect the preparations for defense in and about the city. After a rapid yet evidently close inspection, General Halleck expressed himself well with the works—indeed surprised at the rapidity with which the defenses had been planned and executed. He returned to Washington in the afternoon train.

### A Bird's Eye View of the Rebels.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser of 27th.]

The news from Pennsylvania must necessarily be one-sided for some time to come, as the government having laid a heavy embargo upon the publication of all facts explaining its operations in the field. It seems now to be settled that the main body of Lee's army has crossed the Potomac into Maryland, in order to support the advance corps of Ewell, which is now probably as far Northward as Carlisle. The rebels have evinced a high degree of audacity in spreading out their columns as far East as Gettysburg and West to McConnellsburg—points which are nearly one hundred miles apart, while they are separated by the Blue Ridge and some subordinate ranges of mountains.

In ordinary invasions such a proceeding would be styled unjustifiable temerity; whether it now partakes of that character or not remains to be seen. It is evident, however, that Ewell has made no hesitation about pressing forward to Harrisburg, even though the obstacle of Carlisle has been removed. We have no authority for saying that General Couch is falling back upon his lines of defense constructed in the State capital, with a view to draw the Confederate advance as far as possible in that direction; but persons of a speculative turn of mind will guess as much; and it is apparent that Lee is apprehensive of the consequences of pushing too far up the Valley.

Two or three announcements have been made, which we are sure will be received with unalloyed satisfaction. The first is the relieving of General Milroy, a fact which is inexpressibly gratifying to the public, especially if the proceeding should be followed by a court-martial at the earliest opportunity. Every incident connected with his abandonment of Winchester only displays his inefficiency in a worse light than before. Another gratifying circumstance is the appointment of General French to the command of Maryland Heights We will be honest in saying that no more resolutely brave and energetic officer is in the Union service than General French, as tested by his conduct on a score of battle fields ever since the war began. At last we see day-light in a quarter which has hitherto been most provokingly gloomy. The public may rest assured that under his watchful eye and resolute will, the last disgrace at Harper's Ferry has been sustained.

There are facts within our knowledge which we should like to put upon paper; but it would not be proper to do so at this moment. We may state, however, that the Grand Army is on its march southward, and probably by to-morrow evening will be for the most part in Maryland, that General Hooker feels confident of his ability to inflict a merited chastisement on the exultant foe; also, that the brave veteran Heintzelman is once more at the head of his columns. (On this thing alone is wanted)—a deluge sufficient to fill the Potomac. Yesterday there was a considerable rain; though we fear not enough to answer "fighting Joe's" purposes. Still, small favors of the sort will be thankfully received.

### The Illinois Legislature.

*St. Louis, Mo*, June 25.—The *Democrat* of this city has a dispatch from Springfield, Ill to the following effect: A session of the Illinois Legislature was held yesterday with the view of legalizing the Wabash House Estimate, testing the legality of the Governor's prorogation of the Legislature. The Democrats contend that the Assembly is still in session, having never adjourned. Four members of the House and two of the Senate were present. A committee was sent to the Governor to ascertain if he had any communication to make. The Governor replied that he had nothing to say and did not recognize the meeting.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York *Post* speaks of the effect upon commerce of the United States of the unchecked depredations of the rebel privateers as follows:

The unchecked depredations of the Confederate pirates are having their inevitable effect upon our commerce and the American relations of Liverpool. Last week the Waterloo docks, usually crowded by American shipping, presented a sight unprecedented since the war of 1812—for, with one solitary exception, there was not an American vessel in the dock.

The stagnation of the American carrying trade has thrown many ships upon the market, and some of the finest vessels lately employed in American commerce, are now seeking purchasers. Among those offered for sale are the ship Ella, built at Tottanan, Me., ship Southerner, built at Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1861, bark Joseph Taylor, built at Mystic, Conn, ship Arab, built at Newburyport, Mass ship Admiral, built at New York, ship Cheshire, built at New York, ship Nora, built at Newburyport, bark Surat, built at do, ship Minotor, built at Calais, Maine; ship Edward, built at Newburyport, ship Cygnet, built at Medford, Massachusetts; brigantine Fanny Lewis, built at Portland, Maine. These are all first class vessels, and vessels they are necessarily well known in the American trade, thanks to the few daring buccaneers who fly the Confederate flag. They are in fact pirate-bound, and for purposes of profitable employment, are as closely blockaded as the Alabama or Florida ought to be by the ships of the Federal navy.

The apparent apathy of the American Government and merchants in regard to these piratical causes much comment here, and of late—that is, since Semmes and his imitators, emboldened by their successes, have dared to meddle with English commerce—the comment is not unmingled with regret. The captain of one of the vessels recently captured by the Alabama reached this place lately, and gave an interesting account of his experience, which rather galled the pride of citizens of the metropolitan town. When Semmes boarded his vessel, Capt. Adams confidently produced a document signed by the Mayor of Liverpool, certifying that the cargo was the property of English holders. Did this stop the plundering? Not a bit. The Mayor plainly told the astonished captain that the Mayor of Liverpool was nothing to him. If merchants will ship good in American bottoms," he added, "they must suffer the consequences."

REPORTED FIGHT BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS IN THE WEST INDIES.—*New York*, June 25.—The brig George, at New Haven from St Croix June 9th, reports that on the 8th inst, from the Observatory at Base End, two steamers were distinctly seen in the offing, towards St. Thomas, engaged in battle. Cannonading was distinctly heard for some time, and then one of the vessels suddenly disappeared.

It is supposed she was sunk. The other vessel steamed out of sight, and probably proceeded to St. Thomas. The Vanderbilt was reported at St Thomas on the 9th.

### The Positions and Surroundings of Vicksburg.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.)

The positions and surroundings of Vicksburg, as a military point, are at best but imperfectly understood to those who have not visited the city or traveled up the Yazoo river, located at its rear. Thus the city is situated upon an eminence, with the Mississippi river running by its feet on the West, and the Yazoo river, about the sum total of the knowledge possessed by the people generally as to its position as a military point. But let the reader travel with the writer, in imagination, up the Yazoo river to Haynes's Bluff (commanding the river below Vicksburg, (in the rear,) then straddle a mule and ride over the territory now occupied by our troops, and it will seem to him miraculous how General Grant, with his army, ever secured the position which they now occupy.

The heights for ten miles on either side of the city had been well fortified by the enemy, while for the year, from seven to ten miles, bluffs or ridges rise up toward heaven, (their tops bristling with cannon), with but from five to ten rods space between the ridges, and in that space are ravines ranging from seventy five to one hundred and fifty feet in depth, thus rendering the possibility of charging successfully improbable, if not utterly impracticable, as each ridge is literally sown with field and siege pieces of every description and calibre. An effort was last week made by every division of the army to carry one of the enemy's works, which demonstrated the utter folly of making second attempt. In fact, no city in the world is so well fortified by nature against assault and artifice been applying its finishing touches during the past two years.

At the present writing the enemy are quite saving of their ammunition, which leads us to suppose that they are running short of that very important commodity, while upon our side but little is being done, except work by pioneer corps, who are busily engaged in preparing places for, and erecting, heavy ordnance pieces, with which it is hoped the destruction of the enemy's works upon the only ridge left them can be destroyed. This labor will be completed this week; then look out for fun.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Found Drowned.*—Officer Capo, of the Second District, reported yesterday that the body of a man, apparently a sailor, was found at the foot of St. Philip street, in the river. It was known that he was named Jean Baptiste, one of the crew of the Italian ship Carlocs, and that he had fallen overboard on Friday afternoon last. The Coroner had not been notified, but we presume he will be on hand to discharge his functions at an early hour to-day.

*Seditious.*—At the First District station last night we found the following cases recorded: John Fritz was arrested for displaying a Confederate sign to his coffee-house, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitolas streets. In old times it was the United States Exchange, then it was converted to the Confederate States Exchange, and when the fleet came the sign was covered with canvas. A day or two ago some drunken fellow tore off the cloth, and the Confederate sign being revealed, the proprietor was arrested for it.

Also, J. O. Graham was arrested for hurrahing for Beauregard; F. W. Seymour for seditious language; and two colored feminines for insulting a soldier of the Native Guards.

*Counterfeits.*—Officer Hanley arrested Franco Basso yesterday, in the Vegetable Market, Second District, for issuing counterfeit railroad tickets.

*Mulish.*—Mich. Nolan was arrested yesterday on Canal street, charged by John Quilter with having in possession a stolen mule. The mule was sent to the pound, and Michael was locked up to answer.

*City Mortality.*—The Board of Health reports the city mortality for the week ending July 5, as numbering 185.

*Provost Court Militaire.*—*Col. Dwight.*—Sergeant Gaspard, of the Native Guards, a tall black, who appeared to have been wounded and had a crutch, was tried yesterday on the charge of drawing a pistol on one Moritz and threatening to blow his brains out The defence urged that accused was assaulted, struck and pushed about, after having been insulted by a crowd which followed him on Barracks street for eight squares and that he drew his revolver in self-defence. The witnesses examined sustained this plea. Before the witnesses for the defence were heard through, the Court was fully satisfied and dismissed the accused, with an admonition for citizens not to insult soldiers, and warning soldiers to be careful in the use of their weapons.

Victor Terrabone and wife, for receiving and purchasing $50 in gold from a negro, knowing it to be stolen property, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Emile Lasalet and nine others are to answer the charge of having forced eight negroes to leave Last Island, and sending them to sea without provisions. They were in the meantime remanded to the prison in the Custom-house.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 17, predicts that the Northerners will be astonished and confounded at the movements of General Lee's army during the summer. He says Lee's army is in fine condition, has been reinforced, and 10,000 added to the cavalry arm, the horses for them having been plundered in South Carolina and Georgia. Hooker's army has been much depressed by the defeat at Chancellorsville, where they lost many by desertion. The spirit taken from the field, has regressed as far as great, no less than 50,000 muskets, among other things, being picked up on the field. The writer says President Davis expresses himself thoroughly confident about the issue of the struggle in his own State.

A MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUY.

LAURA—On me he shall never get a wife;
So, madam, this will make a mad e trouble;
For I was but eighteen last Spring,
While his age exactly is double.

MAMMA—He is but in his thirty-sixth year,
Tall, handsome, good-natured and witty;
And she did you refuse him, my dear,
You are old enough without pity.

LAURA—His figure, I grant you, may pass;
And at present, he's young enough, plenty;
But when I am sixty, alas;
Won't he be a hundred and twenty!

### For New York Direct.

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

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL FOR NEW YORK.—The magnificent iron screw steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. Barton, commander, will leave for New York, from foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, apply to

WM J. REID, 38 Magazine st.

### For New York Direct.

To Sail for New York Direct, 15th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE fast and elegant steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, commander, will leave her wharf as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union st.

### House to Let.

A FINE DWELLING HOUSE, for family residence, with cisterns, water-works, &c., situated in a good neighborhood, on St. Anne street, between Villere and Robertson streets. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply at the Bee office. jo28

### Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1863.

PARTIES indebted to this Bank are requested to come forward at once and pay their indebtedness. Due notice of the Bank will be received in payment thereof. Persons holding the notes can exchange them for any securities now held by the Bank.

JOHN W. MCCLURE,
Capt. A. G. M., and Commissioner of Liquidation of Bank of Louisiana.

L. F. GENERES,
Commissioner of Liquidation.

### Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by J. G. Osgood to the order of and endorsed by Esther L. Osgood, dated July 8th, 1861, and payable one year after date, for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars, ($1100) and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. after maturity. The public is hereby notified not to negociate or trade for the said note, as payment has been stopped. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the note at the office of this paper. LOUIS CAVALIER.

New Orleans, June 24th, 1863. jo25 1t6t

### Flour! Flour!

JUST received and in store—
250 bbls. FLOUR, Madison City Mill Fancy.
250 do do Davis & Co. Choice Extra;
500 do do Superfine, various brands.
For sale by
E. F. MIOTON & CO.,
corner Chartres and Conti streets.

400 bbls damaged FLOUR;
100 do PILOT BREAD
For sale by JEROME B. VAN HORN,
jo28 1t No. 65 Magazine street.

### For Sale.

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

E. UG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
jo12 Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

## Direct Importation of Paper to the "Bronze Pen."

RECEIVED from Paris, per ship Transit, from Bordeaux, a full and complete assortment of FREE-STANDING AND FAPERS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The above articles have been wanting for a long time on the market. Flower Makers are now enabled to procure a fresh assortment. Wholesale and retail.

RECEIVED, BY THE SAME SHIP.

500 Reams FRENCH POST PAPER, assorted colors and qualities.

A large selection of Elementary DRAWING PATTERNS, Flowers, Landscapes, Machinery, Architecture, Sign Letters, &c.

150 Sheets Colotinted CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC PAPER, a superior and specedid article for Fancy Mouse, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE CREOLE.

Foolscap and Manilla Paper; Dark Blue Paper for elegant-makers; News Paper and Colored Office Paper; Tracing Paper, Linen, Lin. Excel-post, Photographic and Drawing Albums, &c.

Mr. F. BOUVAIN avails himself of this opportunity to inform his numerous and recent customers that he will strive, as heretofore, to keep up full an assortment as possible on hand at the "Bronze Pen" Store, and will import from the Northern Europe any article in the Paper or Stationery line which his friends may need.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
"Bronze Pen" Store, No. 82 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti.

### Secret Diseases,

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

MRE. GAUDOZ, from Paris, informs his clients and the public generally, that he remains the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, in both sexes.

Cutaneous Diseases, Ulcerations, Old Sores, Syphilis in the second and third stages are radically cured. All Chronic Diseases successfully treated, for the last eight years at the Drug store, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets.

LIQUIDATION! LIQUIDATION!
On Account of a Dissolution of Copartnership.

WE offer for sale our splendid assortment of Goods, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., and as we intend to close our business as speedily as possible, we will sell at very low prices. Merchants and others will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and others will find it to their advantage to call and see the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Country Merchants and Peddlers, Attention!

Strong Calicoes for negro cloth, and all other goods at wholesale cost.

Bar-room Crystals and Glassware.

Sandstone, Earthenware, &c.

Table Cutlery, Knives and Forks.

Albemle and Plated Ware.

Lamps of all kinds.

A large assortment of Fancy Goods.

Being desirous of disposing of our stock, we will sell all the above Goods at terms which will defy competition.

E. F. MIOTON & CO.,
corner Chartres and Conti streets.

### For Sale—Stoneware.

5000 GALLONS, 1 to 5 gals. each, Stone Jugs; 500 do Churns.

E. F. MIOTON & CO.,
jo12 2tsw corner Chartres and Conti streets.

### To Bakers.

FOR sale by the undersigned—
10,000 Fire Bricks, for paving ovens.

E. F. MIOTON & CO.,
jo12 2tsw corner Chartres and Conti streets.

1000 Providence Paving Tiles, for sale by
E. F. MIOTON & CO.,
jo12 2tsw corner Chartres and Conti streets.

### Coal Oil Lamps.

A LARGE assortment of Assorted Lamps, Shades and Wicks, Oil, &c. For sale by

E. F. MIOTON & CO.,
jo12 2tsw corner Chartres and Conti streets.

### Clocks.

25 DOZEN ASSORTED CLOCKS, of all kinds, for sale by E. F. MIOTON & CO.,
jo12 2tsw corner Chartres and Conti sts.

### To Bar-rooms and Coffeehouses,

WE offer to sell cheap in lots to suit purchasers, 1000 boxes Bar-room Glasses and Tumblers.

E. F. MIOTON & CO.,
corner Chartres and Conti streets

### Leaf Tobacco.

A GOOD assortment of MASON COUNTY and RYLAND, the latter weighing about 900 lbs. per hogshead. For sale by

THOMAS K. PRICE,
jo 9 1m 30 Camp street, up stairs.

### Special Treatment of the following Diseases.

TYPHOID FEVER, cured in twelve days.

PNEUMONIA, (inflammation on the chest,) cured in eight days, without a resort either to bleeding, leeches or blisters; in short, all diseases cured with the utmost ease and dispatch.

I beg leave to remind the ladies of my name, so well known all over Louisiana for female diseases, acute or chronic, of long standing.

CONSULTATIONS daily, from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted. At home, every day, and at all hours.

Perfectly well ventilated, well furnished and separate rooms, and a bathing saloon are offered to patients desiring to be treated under my immediate attendance either for operations or diseases, apply to

DR. JACQUES PAULIN, M. D., from Paris,
No. 18 Bourbon street, bet. St. Ann and Dumaine.
jy9 2aw m4th

### 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 time than the usual method, and at a trifling cost 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 4 (or more) children of one fam'y, | $5 00 |
| " 3 " " | 4 50 |
| " 2 " " | 4 00 |
| " 1 " " | 3 00 |

Day Class hours: 8½ to 9—4½ to 6 o'clock.

Night class hour's recreation and gymnastic exercises at 12 o'clock M.

Evening classes, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Private Lessons in French, Spanish, &c., during day and evening; each pupil has a separate desk and a teacher attending him exclusively. Terms moderate.

C. V. AOY.
my19 1y

### For Sale.

3 cases containing each 100 ¼ boxes TRUFFES brand "Fre. Rosier" Nantes.

Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
15 and 18 St. Louis st.

### 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,
jo17 1f corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

### Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED—A splendid lot of the finest Havana Brands, such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Partagas, Impacuidad, Nicolasios, San Roman Martinez Ybor, Alvaro de Bazan and many others of all sizes, namely: Londres, Regalias, Conchas, Regalias, Augustos, &c. In store and for sale by

SORNIN & BROUE'S Post
No. 34 Gravier street.
my25

### For Sale.

20 SACKS JAVA COFFEE.
2 boxes PEPPERMINT OIL.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
ap18 15 and 18 St. Louis st.

### FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street

30 BOXES CLARET, Gaucoun;
50 " " Haut Brion;
30 " " Cos;
10 " " Pacoret;
50 " " Lafitte Larose, Margaux
100 " " Latitte Larose
jo12 Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

OLIVE OIL, Tres vieux.
Castile Soap, 1 barrel;
Castile Soap, 1 barrel;
Whitewine Glasses, 1000 boxes;
Varnish, 3 barrels;
Bay Rum, 3 puncheons;
Mustard, 10 barrels;
Cayenne Pepper, 3 barrels
Cochineal, 2 cases;
Sperm Candles, 25 boxes;
Sperm Oil, 5 barrels.
E. J. HART & CO.,
jo28 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

## AUCTION SALES.

Furniture ..... Furniture.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and