THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the steamship landing, opposite Jackson Square, coffee; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 Marigny street, sp'endid furniture; at 11½ o'clock, at No. 115 Carondelet street, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Gravier street, tobacco; at 11½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, flour, breakfast bacon, coffee, whisky, brandy, &c.

EXCHANGE.—We greet the *Weekly Gazette and Comet*, of Baton Rouge, of the 29th, and can endorse the editors, (from the specimen they have furnished) as those who "can keep a hotel." The sheet they sent us is a very creditable specimen of typography.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—We have to thank the officers of the steamboat Julia for favors, and to announce that she leaves for St. Louis this afternoon, at 4 P. M.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Tuesday) the 1st inst., at the following places and hours: At 11½ o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, there will be sold, flour, rope, breakfast bacon, salt, eggs, soap, lard, cider, liquors, and a large variety of other choice groceries. Also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, pianofortes, mirrors, engravings, glass and china ware.

Purchasers of fine leaf tobacco should notice and attend the sale of 28 hogsheads of choice packages by R. T. Montgomery this day, Tuesday, 1st instant, at 11 o'clock, at Wm. Prehn & Co.'s warehouse, 113 Gravier street. The above packages have just been inspected, and are well adapted for retail trade, as they are of small weights and sold in lots to suit purchasers.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers and dealers to his auction sales advertised for this day. See auction advertisement.

The Advance on Charleston.

SOUTHERN STATEMENT.

New York, August 24—The Richmond papers contain the following dispatches, dated Charleston, 18th: All day yesterday the bombardment was more furious than on any previous day. The Ironsides, six Monitors, and six gunboats, with all the available land batteries, opened on Fort Wagner at daybreak, throwing twenty shells per minute at our works. This continued until 11 o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to Fort Sumter. The Ironsides and six Monitors approached within three-fourths of a mile of Sumter, and battered vigorously against the south face of that fort. Sumter replied severely from her barbette guns; the contest lasted about three hours, when the fleet, having been struck very often, about 7 o'clock, hoisted a flag at half-mast, from which it was supposed some high Federal officer had been killed. The enemy's land battery of 200-pounder Parrott guns kept up a constant fire on yesterday evening and all last night against Sumter. The roar of cannon heard in the city was tremendous.

The casualties at Sumter yesterday were: one killed and thirteen wounded; at Wagner, seven killed and twenty-four wounded, among the killed was Capt. Wampler, chief engineer of Wagner.

The cannonade was resumed at daybreak this morning, and now, at 8 o'clock, is progressing with great vigor. Batteries Gregg and Wagner unimpaired.

Charleston, August 19.—The enemy's land batteries kept pounding away at Sumter throughout yesterday, with their heavy Parrott guns. Comparatively little firing against Wagner, on which the enemy can make no impression whatever. A Monitor engaged Wagner yesterday afternoon, but was soon driven off. No casualties among our troops yesterday. Last night was dark and windy, and no firing took place, but at daylight this morning the enemy's Parrott guns reopened on Sumter, and were firing quite rapidly.

From Illinois.

THE FULTON COUNTY RIOTERS OUTRAGES BY K. G. C.'S.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Springfield, Aug. 22.—Capt. B. F. Westlake, of the Ninth District, has brought to this city James Lane, Marshall Freeman, and Peter S. Foster, of Fulton county. The two first named were arrested for resisting the enrolling officers, the other for harboring deserters. They appeared before Hon. S. H. Treat, of the United States District Court, waived an examination and gave bail in the sum of $1000 each for their appearance at the next term of the Court. Henry L. Bryant and Asaph Peery, of Fulton county, signed the bonds.

On the 11th inst., some sixty or seventy balls were fired into the house of Captain Charles G. McKenzie, of Macon, Effingham county, by Copperheads. Capt McKenzie has been two years in the service fighting the Copperheads.

A short time previously the wheat stacks of Mr. Hollis, a Union man in the same place, were burned.

Mr. Lyman Hilter's store in Bridgeport, Lawrence county, another Union man, was burned a few nights since. Circumstances unerringly criminate a notorious Copperhead as the incendiary.

Major Robb, writing from Memphis on the 17th inst., states that the hospitals at that place are very destitute of army supplies. The Sixteenth Army corps has never been in a like condition. For several weeks Memphis has received the go-by, and Vicksburg has been overstocked. All sanitary stores for below, shipped at Cairo, are hereafter to be sent to the care of Major Robb, by order of Gen. Grant.

The trouble in Edgar county has been quiet and by Gen. Dimmen's prompt measures. Hearing that the Copperheads were gathering at Paris, from all directions, to resist the enrollment, he dispatched a force of one hundred and fifty or two hundred well armed and disciplined troops to the scene of the contemplated disturbance. The effect was magical. The K. G. C.'s immediately went back to their homes.

Application has been made by the Governor for the transfer of all Illinois soldiers in hospitals outside the State to hospitals within its borders.

Governor Yates has received information from the Secretary of War that the construction of the United States Arsenal at Rock Island shall receive immediate attention.

George B. Smith, of the adjutant general's office, Washington, arrived in this city to-day, on important business connected with the War Department.

Interesting from the Southwest.

[Telegrams to the Richmond papers.]

Morton, Miss, August 12—One of General Kirby Smith's staff officers, who has just arrived here, says that four transports laden with troops passed Rodney going up on Friday. The troops sent down by Grant were to replace the troops in Banks's army whose terms of service had expired.

General Price was at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Morton, Miss., August 13—The Forty-sixth Texas regiment of cavalry captured twenty-two Federals from wagons, eighteen miles the other side of the Big Black, yesterday and brought them safely to this city. They belong to Steele's division of the Fifth army corps. Their pickets have been withdrawn from this side of the Big Black.

General Dick Taylor has captured thirty-five New York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lincoln Government. They were sent to Texas for safe-keeping.

Morton, Miss., August 13—Nothing has been heard from the river to-day. The health of the army is improving finely. Only six sick were sent off yesterday. Numbers are returning from the interior daily. Most of the volunteers have returned to their respective commands. The weather is exceedingly dry and warm.

Military Movements in Arkansas.

St. Louis, August 21, 1863—Four companies of the Third Arkansas (colored) regiment, Col. Gillies, left for Helena last night. The remaining companies of the regiment will follow on Monday.

General Schofield received dispatches yesterday stating that our gunboats captured three or four rebel boats, crews, and all that the rebels had in the river.

General Davidson had crossed the White river at Clarendon, and moved in the direction of Little Rock. His advance were in sight of the pickets of General Price.

FROM ILLINOIS.—The enrollment in Illinois is completed, and so far as reported, 123,133 names have been enrolled. In the Ninth District every possible obstruction was thrown in the way, and in Fulton county a military force was employed to protect the Provost Marshal and his deputies.

In consideration of the States of Ohio and Illinois having furnished more than their quota of volunteers, the draft in those States will be very light, not more than 12,000 in each, and it is probable the number in each State will be raised by volunteers and avoid the draft.

The Alabama and Georgia—Both Vessels in Port at Bahia, Brazil—Efforts of the United states Consul to Circumvent Them.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Washington, August 18.—The following information, through private letters, bearing date June 25th, to a gentleman in this city, from Thomas F. Wilson, Esq., the American Consul at Bahia, Brazil, touching the pirates Alabama and Georgia, will be of interest to all your readers:

On the afternoon of the 11th of May the pirate Alabama came into this port for the purpose of landing eighty persons who had been taken from American vessels which had been burned by her at sea.

I immediately called upon the President of this province, and demanded that the Alabama should be held as indemnity for outrages committed on United States vessels in Brazilian waters, and also not allowed to take in supplies, nor be admitted into friendly intercourse, nor afforded aid or comfort; but without effect. For your information, I enclose a copy of my dispatch to the President of the province.

On the 12th of May eighty-eight paroled prisoners were landed from the Alabama, whom I took charge of. The laws of the United States do not authorize Consuls to provide for any destitute Americans, except seamen sailors and mates of vessels. The captains and passengers have no legal claim on the Consul for support in cases of destitution.

Among the number landed from the Alabama were four captains, four women, two children and one gentleman passenger. These persons had been robbed of every thing, even to their watches and jewelry—they are unable to assist themselves. Although they had no legal claim on me, I thought that, under the circumstances, humanity and the honor of my country required me to provide for them, and I did so. I inclose a copy of my dispatch on the subject to J. Watson Webb, our Minister to Rio de Janeiro, giving a detailed account of my action under the exigencies of the case, and his reply thereto.

On the morning of the 13th of May I found the rebel steamer Georgia, at anchor in this harbor. During the day thirteen more prisoners were landed from the Georgia, which made 101 prisoners landed on my hands. You cannot imagine what a world of trouble I have had with all these people on my hands, in a strange country, where they could not speak a word of the language, and came to me for every little thing. Besides these people I had the pirate steamers to look after, to see that they did not obtain munitions of war, and other contraband articles. I also endeavored to throw every obstacle in their way to prevent them from taking in coal or water, in order to detain them until some United States war vessel should arrive to catch them both.

To add to my trouble, I found that an English vessel had been waiting for these piratical steamers to supply them with coal, and rumor said that the English vessel had shot and shell also for them.

I immediately protested to the President of this province against allowing the English vessel to discharge her cargo into the Alabama or Georgia, where she had gone to give her supplies. The English Consul took up the case of the English vessel, and declared that she had a right to sell her coals to whom she pleased. A long correspondence on this subject ensued between the English Consul, the President of this province, and myself, in which I succeeded in preventing the English bark Castor from supplying the Georgia and Alabama. The Castor was sent out from Liverpool to supply the pirates.

The Alabama was thus detained here from the 11th to the 21st of May, and the Georgia from the 13th to the 23d of the same month. Three men of the First Indiana Battery raised some funds from a speculating darkey, to whom one of them sold a $250 mule for $15. When the sale was completed his comrades went to realize the mule. The negro did not enjoy the joke and wanted the mule. He was ordered to give up the mule to the Quartermaster, and warned against such speculations, which could bring him into durance vile. He then received his money from the soldiers, who were sent to the Workhouse till the battery moved into the field.

August Green and Philip Moellins, who were out for oysters with a pass, were seized, with their schooner, when near Grant's Pass, charged with overstaying their permit and with having brought two passengers from beyond the lines. They explained that they had been to Cat Island, and picked up the passengers at sea without provisions. They were fined $50 each, or one month's imprisonment. Green went to prison. One of the passengers had $3000 in Confederate money and $200 in gold. The bills were confiscated.

Jos. Seiler, who kept a store in the Parish St. Bernard, and was only shortly fined $1000 for transgressing military orders, was tried again for selling various articles, and particularly liquors, without license. The goods were seized by the Provost Marshal there, who brought the prosecution. The goods were confiscated, and the accused sentenced to one year's imprisonment. An attempt was made to show that the goods were sold for the benefit of the many creditors, but the defense did not cure the offense.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Latest News, via the River.

Memphis Papers of the 25th and 26th.

DESERTS SLASHED AND BURNED.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Price and Kirby Smith Fortifying.

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT COLLISION

Sixty Persons Drowned.

We have received this morning Memphis papers of the 25th and 26th instant, which contain the following intelligence:

Latest from Leavenworth, Kansas.

Chicago, August 22—The 5 o'clock edition of the *Journal* contains the following:

Leavenworth, August 21.

To Bowen, Bros., Chicago:

The city of Leavenworth was sacked and burned this morning, at 4 o'clock, by Quantrell, with 500 guerrillas. Send no new goods till you hear from us—great excitement exists here.

(Signed) E. WOODRUFF.

[From the Memphis Argus of August 25.]

LATEST FROM ARKANSAS.

Kirby Smith Invested with Powers—General Price in Command of the Troops—Fortifying for a stand 16 Miles this side of Little Rock—General Concentration of Troops at that Point.

The arrival in the city within the past day or two of several gentlemen from different portions of Arkansas has placed in the possession of the city late military information from that State regarding the movements and designs of the rebel forces. We regard the information as trustworthy.

General Price is said to retain his old popularity among his troops, and it is probably to that fact that the Confederates have managed to retain even the semblance of an army, for while it was under Holmes in person, it was generally understood to be worse than no army at all, regarding the condition of the men, we learn that it is by no means flattering to the resources of the Quartermaster. They are wretchedly clothed, but are reported to be not deficient in such articles of provision as cornbread and pork.

Sixteen miles south of Little Rock, at a point said to possess considerable advantages in the way of natural defenses, Gen. Price has massed the troops under his immediate command. We learn that he is having the point fortified as rapidly as his facilities admit. It is generally reported throughout that section of the country that here he designs making a stand and fight the battle that will decide the fate of Arkansas.

In a former article we mentioned that Price and Marmaduke had left Bayou Metairie for Jacksonport and Augusta. Price advanced soon afterward to his present position, leaving Marmaduke with a force at Jacksonport. Here the latter remained until upward of a week ago, when he joined Price. It was understood that all the troops Price can muster from different portions of the State are being massed at the point mentioned.

Our informants also give another statement which has never yet reached the country. Lieutenant-General Kirby Smith, as is well known, is now, as he has been for nearly a year, in command of what is termed the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department. Until recently his powers have been no greater than those usually granted to department commanders, but the victories achieved by Generals Grant and Banks, resulting in the opening of the Mississippi, thus forcing all practical purposes, by aid of gunboat, patrols and other means, completely isolating from the east all that section lying west of the river, have compelled in a new arrangement. It is stated to us as a fact now becoming generally known in Arkansas that Gen. Smith has been invested with additional powers as "Provisional Secretary of War," as the Arkansans term it, with full power to act as he deems best, without waiting general orders from his War Department. His headquarters are at Little Rock, which is the grand center of Confederate military operations in Arkansas.

We take the following from the Memphis *Argus* of the 26th:

Still Another Frightful River Disaster.

A Night Collision Between the Steamers Des Arc and Courier—The latter Strikes the former Midway of her Starboard Boiler, and is Sunk by the Collision—Over 700 Persons aboard the Courier—150 Jump into the River—60 Men Drowned—Scenes of Horror and Distress on Board.

Monday night, at nine o'clock, the steamer Courier, which has been running in the Memphis and Helena trade for some months past, left this port for Helena. She had on board, at the time of getting under weigh, some seven hundred passengers and soldiers.

About thirty miles from Memphis, when nearing a landing called Harkelrhode's, she observed a steamer coming up, and immediately blew one whistle, which, among steamboat men, means keep to the right. She steamed on her way a few yards, when, perceiving the steamer approaching rapidly and paying no attention to her signals, she reversed her engines, and her wheels turned once, but her velocity was too great, and by this time the Des Arc, for such she proved to be, was so near that a collision was unavoidable. The Courier struck the Des Arc a glancing blow midway on her starboard boiler, doing her but little damage, not so, however, with the Courier; she received so severe a shock that her guards were stove in and her hull damaged to such an extent that she sank almost immediately in eight feet of water. At the time of her sinking it was near the middle of the night, and upon the fact of her being in a sinking condition becoming known the men on board were perfectly panic stricken, and some hundred and fifty ran upon deck and cast themselves into the river, when the strong current, it is said, carried sixty to a watery grave. Had they remained on deck and not been so frightened, they would doubtless have been saved, as the steamer only sank to her boiler deck. We could not find out exactly why this accident should have happened. From this distance it looks as if it were through sheer carelessness. We have heard the statements of the pilots of both boats, and they are to this effect:

The pilot of the Des Arc heard the whistle of the Courier, but supposed her to be a gunboat lying at anchor; hence paid no attention to it, but steamed on. The bell which she rung was for the men to take soundings. The pilot of the Courier heard the bell, and supposing it to be an answer to his signal, and that all was right, kept on. The consequence was a disastrous collision, one in which sixty human souls were hastened into eternity.

We would like to ask our river men if a code of signals cannot be so perfected that these accidents, endangering the lives of hundreds of passengers, cannot be obviated? In traveling, all passengers are at the mercy of the officer of the boat, and it is highly necessary that those officers should be perfectly reliable, should know their business, and be guided by so perfect a code of signals, that there is not the slightest possibility of their being led astray under any circumstances.

The Courier was a tolerably old boat, although in good condition. She was owned by the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company, and was insured to the amount of $20,000. The boat, we understand, can be raised at a small cost. The cargo, being of perishable stuff, will prove a total loss. Thus, within three weeks we have had no less than three steamboat disasters, by which nearly three hundred lives have been sacrificed.

The Latest from Charleston.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

The Fort Crumbling to Pieces.

Philadelphia, August 23.—The U. S. supply steamer Arkansas arrived at the navy yard today. She left Charleston yesterday morning, and reports that the navy and army shore batteries have done tremendous destruction on Fort Sumter. The south and east faces look like a honey comb, and a complete demolishment of the walls is looked for in a week.

The following account is from the pen of Mr. C. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*:

Flagship Dinsmore, August 18.—The attack on Sumter commenced at daylight yesterday morning by the siege batteries of Geq. Gilmore and the naval battery on shore.

At 10 o'clock Admiral Dahlgren proceeded on board the Weehawken, and with the iron clads and entire Monitor fleet attacked Batteries Wagner and Gregg with great fury, completely silencing Wagner and almost silencing Gregg. The wooden gunboats, seventeen in number, participated in the engagement, and nothing of the shore batteries to pour their shot and shell into Sumter.

At 10 o'clock the Admiral changed his flag to the Passaic, and, with the Patapsco, proceeded to within 1400 yards of Fort Sumter and shelled the sea wall with the rifled guns, the other vessels with marked effect. Sumter fired about fifty return shots, doing no damage to the vessels, whilst the wall of Sumter was badly scarred. Fleet Captain George Rogers, of the Catskill, went up to within 150 yards of the breach of Battery Wagner. After firing along the river were put under arms, in which position they remained until morning, when, behold the enemy has withdrawn!

A cavalry reconnoissance was then made, which went as far as Culpepper, but found no enemy; but, on the contrary, obtained such information as leads to the belief that the whole rebel force has gone in the direction of Gordonville. The reason for my belief I am not at liberty to give.

Richmond papers of the 18th brought into our lines speech most despondingly of affairs, but particularly deplore the prospect, now in view, that Charleston must fall. A complete panic prevails in Richmond to obtain greenbacks. Many of the dealers will take no other money for the commodities they have to dispose of. The *Enquirer* mentions the Jew speculator rough shod, and classes Mr. Benjamin as the king thief of the tribe.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[Telegraphed to the Herald.]

Washington, August 21, 1863—Information is current here that Lee's army has been moving off from our front upon the Virginia Central Railroad to Richmond, but officers arriving here to-night, whose position in the army entitles them to know what is going on, assert that no such intelligence is in the possession of our Commanding Generals.

Lee is undoubtedly upon the Rapidan and Rappahannock. His pickets are extended from the Upper Rappahannock along that river to Fredericksburg, and the region about Potomac creek is infested with rebel cavalry.

Every thing indicates that the enemy intends to remain in his present locality, unless our own movements should necessitate a change of base; and it is not impossible that the next battle may be fought upon that river. Indeed, it is apprehended that Lee will assume the offensive rather than retreat, and many expect an attack from him at an early date. Preparations for such an emergency are now being made.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 21, 1863

I have information from three different sources which leads me to believe that the rebels have left our front and gone south to Richmond.

Deserters who came across the Rappahanock say that the movement of troops towards Fredericksburg from Culpepper was only a ruse to cover Lee's real object—*i. e.*, to enable him to move his troops southward by way of Gordonsville.

Day before yesterday large bodies of rebel cavalry dashed down towards the Rappahanock at the separate fords, driving in our pickets. They come boldly out in sight of our lines and deployed in fine line of battle order. Immediately all the corps along the river were put under arms, in which position they remained until morning, when, behold the enemy has withdrawn!

A cavalry reconnoissance was then made, which went as far as Culpepper, but found no enemy; but, on the contrary, obtained such information as leads to the belief that the whole rebel force has gone in the direction of Gordonville. The reason for my belief I am not at liberty to give.

The rebels had erected a false wall against the wall exposed to our batteries. It extended to within ten feet of the top of the wall, over forty feet high and ten feet thick, and this wall is now a mass of ruins, while the old wall is bored full of deep holes. The parapet is crushed and ragged, and the northwest corner is gashed and cracked almost to the base of the edge.

The harbor of Stono river is filled with torpedoes, about a dozen of which have been picked up. One was exploded under the Patapsco, raising her a foot out of water, but doing her no harm. None of the vessels were injured in the least.

The Admiral and his officers are confident of the ability of the Monitors to batter down Sumter. He is, however, anxious to save the vessels for the heavy work required of them after Sumter is taken, and to let the army reduce Sumter, if possible.

The fleet, except the Weehawken and Nahant, all retired before 2 P. M., but these two remained to keep Wagner silent during the afternoon, and prevent the remounting of guns. The siege batteries continued firing in the afternoon and night on the walls of Sumter, with good effect.

This morning the batteries are steadily at work. The Weehawken and Passaic are keeping Batteries Wagner and Gregg silent, and up to noon, when the Admiral sailed, the remainder of the fleet were going to their moorings.

Gen Gilmore announces that the work thus far has been entirely satisfactory, that the fort is greatly damaged, and the work is progressing finely.

Admiral Dahlgren is much depressed by the loss of Fleet Captain Rogers, but is highly gratified with the operations of the fleet and army, and very hopeful of ultimate success.

The Arkansas left the fleet at seven o'clock Wednesday morning. At that hour volumes of smoke were seen issuing from Fort Sumter, as from burning cotton, and the officers of the Arkansas believed the fort would be captured or entirely destroyed by noon. Her guns were replied but feebly to ours. The rebel fire had been entirely silenced, but Wagner still holds out. The bombardment continued without cessation during Tuesday night, and was renewed Wednesday morning, and when the Arkansas left, the fire was furious, the Ironsides, five Monitors and the shore batteries being all engaged.

Two refugees from Savannah, named Jas. H Calliff and John C. Coburn, are passengers on the Arkansas. They report there is nearly a famine in Savannah.

ON DAY LATER.

New York, August 24—A letter dated 19th, from Morris Island, to the *Herald*, states that five of our batteries still continue firing, and the massive wall of Sumter is gradually crumbling and tumbling to ruins.

A rebel flag was shot away twice on the 18th, but was replaced. A violent storm raged on the 18th, and continued to the 19th. The sand batteries, mounting two guns, have got perfect range, and are demolishing the gorge wall. The holes are deepened, fissures widened and seams multiplied a hundred fold since yesterday. The parapet was completely demolished, and the abutment at the south east angle nearly torn away. Breaches made, through which our projectiles fly, crushing the opposite wall, is plainly to be seen.

Deserters state the effect of our shots on Sumter was terrible, and that four men was killed, and six in Fort Wagner on Monday.

The rebel batteries on Long Island continue heavy firing, but without much damage. Another letter of the 20th to the *Herald* says from one end of our lines to the other our guns are pouring in fire against the gorge wall of Sumter, but still it holds together, and is not torn to pieces. The iron clads moved up abreast of Sumter, last evening, but a heavy sea prevented their operations. The gale to-day is subsiding. More guns were mounted at the front last night, our heaviest pieces have not opened yet.

Steamer New Brunswick stranded upon the bar, and her cargo is being taken out by lighters.

The numerous torpedoes are now powerless for harm, as effective measures have been taken to avoid them.

The health of the troops is good, and they are in excellent spirits.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 23d inst. contains the following items of interest?

A Vicksburg Cavalry Expedition to Grenada, &c.

The *Bulletin* says:

This morning there arrived here a cavalry expedition, which set out about one week since, immediately from Yazoo City, though in reality the detachment formed part of the powerful force now organizing in Vicksburg for the purpose of scouting the interior of the river States, and ridding them of the numerous little bands of guerrillas which infest their borders. The expedition was composed of the Third Iowa, Ninth Illinois and Fifth Illinois regiments of cavalry, all of the Fifteenth Army corps. The command of the expedition was entrusted to Col. E. F. Winslow, of the Fourth Iowa, and left under instructions to pursue the line of the Mississippi Central railroad northward, to a convenient point of exit from the country, about 39 box tobacco 64 bbls and 24 cks ale 10 bbls eggs 35 half bbls pork and sundries to order

MOBILE—Per steamer Cuba—49 hhds sugar 16 cases tobacco 39 hxs ale 70 do wine 71 pkgs chocolate to Howland & Otis—5 to bams Witters & Penfield—25 cdls paper A M Hitchcock—250 bags 13 pkgs shoulders 101 bbls flour Grief, Byrnes & co—100 do do 250 sks oats 235 pkgs mdse G W Griffin—500 bbls flour T J Dix—300 do M B Raymond—700 do F D Darling—150 do do 200 sks corn 210 pkgs fish S D Moody—100 do G Ruleff—25 box pickles J M Johnson—5 do Duntze & co—assorted mdse to G Trufant—E Heathcote & Bradford—8 B Fothier—J B Hubbard—Sampson & Keen—and order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Julia—270 sks oats 37 bales hay to M Duffy—31 cks bacon 164 bbls flour 42 do pork 76 ice land 55 sks oats 10 do rye Kennedy & co—240 do Col Hotzbird—200 bbls flour 30 do do Crossett City Bank 10 do do castor oil A Moulton—39 pkgs mdse S D Moody—108 bbls liquor 10 cks bacon 40 kegs butter 5 cts lard 60 dozen brooms 100 sks bran 53 pkgs mdse W M Page—200 coils rope 20 bbls whisky 31 bbls apples owner on board 4 bbls eggs 18 kegs butter Schneider & Zuberbier—10 bbls potatoes 10 bbls apples A Gordon—50 do do 40 bbls potatoes M Drunan—150 do do 150 bbls apples 54 bbls onions 8 bbls eggs 30 kegs butter 3 hds do C C Haines—100 coils rope A F Cochran—20 bbls apples 150 pkgs mdse S A Dutcher—145 head cattle 53 horses sundries to order

SATON ROUGE—Per steamer Any One—105 bales cotton to B F Flanders—56 do do C Goodwin—50 do do E H Burke

LAFOURCHE—Per steam barge Magnolia—56 hhds sugar 2 bbls molasses to P H Foley

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND WESTERN RAILROAD:

4 hhds sugar 48 bbls molasses to E H Doyle

DIED,

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, at her brother's residence, Parish of Jefferson, Miss FRANCOISE CELESTE DE LA VILLESEVAIN, aged 55 years.

The friends of the De La Villebeuvre and Fortall families are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, which will take place This Evening, at 5 o'clock precisely, from the residence of her nephew, Samuel J. Peters, No. 63 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

Exchange.

SIGHT EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. For sale by WM. J. REID,
sep1 2t 38 Magazine street.

Just Received per Morning Star and Washington:

200 BARRELS POTATOES;
200 boxes PRIME FLAT CHEESE;
40 firkins SCOTCH BUTTER;
60 tierces SUGAR CURED HAMS, Duffield's;
20 case CONDENSED MILK, Borden;
And for sale by
aug25 1w Nos. 43, 50 and 52 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—50 baskets, quarts, from E. B. & E. Ferrier; 50 baskets, pints, from E. & E. Ferrier; 50 baskets, pints, De Reimant; 100 baskets, quarts, De Reimant—landing ex Marie Felicite, and for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
au31 15t 37 Old Levee street.

CLARET WINE—500 boxes Claret, Leoville, quarts & 4 pints; 20 casks do, St. Julien, P. Cleverdon & Co.; 75 do do, family wine, St. Estephe; 25 do do do, St. Emilion—for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., Jr.,
au31 15t 37 Old Levee street.

VANILLA—1 box Mex can, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
au31 15t 37 Old Levee street.

Stray Horse and Foal,

STRAYED, on Thursday, 27th instant, a HORSE, with a white forehead, and the mark of a rope on the foreleg; also, a FOAL, two years old, with a star on the forehead, and cropped mane. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse and foal at the corner of Broad and Dumaine streets.
au30 3t PIERRE LAMARLAIRE.

Regular Packet for Ports Jackson and St. Philip, and Intermediate Landings.

THE steamer BLACK HAWK will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, September 1st, at 12 o'clock, M. Passengers and shippers will procure their permits and passes from the proper authorities. C. R. MAY, Agent.
sep1 1t 58 Poydras street.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 P. M

For Baton Rouge.

THE steamer ANY ONE, W. Taylor master, will leave for Baton Rouge on TUESDAY, 1st September, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Passengers and shippers must provide themselves with the proper passports and permits.
For freight or passage, apply on board. au31

For New York.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 3d, at 9 A. M

THE fine side-wheel steamship HUDSON, Lavender, Commander, will leave her wharf at the foot of St. Josephs street, on the day above, for freight or passage, having fine accommodations, both cabin and steerage, apply to WARNEKEN & CO.,
au28 41 Union street.

For New York Direct.

Sails SUNDAY, September 13, at 8 A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first, second and third class passengers, apply to
au21 15t WM. J. REID, 35 Magazine st.

Clear Sides and Mess Pork

100 CASKS CHOICE CLEAR SIDES.

250 bbls. Extra MESS PORK.

In store and for sale by
E. S. KEEP,
au29 3t 62 Poydras street.

French Prints! French Prints!

GROS ODIEK, ROMAN & CO'S MAKE.

For Sale

Below the Actual Cost of Importation,

By

BROTT & DAVIS,

au27 Corner of Theophitulus and Gravier streets.

T. B. HOOD,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,

No. 30 POYDRAS STREET.

HAS for sale 520 barrels CHOICE REFINED SUGARS, as follows:
85 " DOUBLE REFINED, CRESCENT
194 " DOUBLE REFINED, CRUSHED, CRESCENT REFINERY
7 hogsheads DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR.
au27 1w

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

150 barrels FLOUR, Peoples' Mills, extra;
250 barrels FLOUR, Favorite Mills, choice extra;
100 bbls FLOUR, Fourteen Mile, St. Louis;
250 bbls FLOUR, Mississippi, Mill Stock;
200 bbls FLOUR, Superfine Meridian, various brands;
Also, 1000 bbls Choice PILOT BREAD.
In store and for sale by
JEROME B. VANHORN,
au 31 tf No. 61 Magazine street.

ST. CHARLES ACADEMY,

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

15..... Bourbon street..... 15

MRS. MACE respectfully informs families that her Academy is definitely located in the city, and that the classes will open on TUESDAY, September 7th.
The services of the best Professors have been secured. Mr. LAVENDER will attend to the higher English, and Mrs. MACE and Mr. GARREAU to the higher French classes.
The principles of the English and French language will be taught with the same care, by well learned and experienced ladies, and the pupils will be fully equipped by the friends of the Institution.
Mr. Mace, Saturday, will open a week a Public Lecture on History and Literature. The Prospectus can be had at the Academy by those wishing to attend those Lectures. au27 2w

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

34 Bourbon street, New Orleans,

CONDUCTED BY

G. J. LORD.

THE classes of this establishment will most again open on MONDAY, 1st of September, when the pupils are expected to be present.
Parents desirous of placing their sons in the institution are invited to send them early in the season.
au28 1m

St. Mary's Academy,

Under the Direction of

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,

Corner of Foxfarre and Foucher streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THIS ACADEMY was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, in the year 1856 with privilege to grant Diplomas, under Seal, and Certificates of Literary honors. It offers many advantages to further the moral, intellectual and physical developments of students; it is conveniently located, and possesses all the requisites of a healthy part of the city. Owing to the advantage of position, and prudent management, it proves to be one of the most prosperous institutions of the City.
The Course comprises Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar, Latin, Logic and Rhetoric, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Surveying, Engineering, Natural Philosophy, Elements of Astronomy, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, and the other branches usually taught in colleges.

—TERMS—

Board and Tuition per Session..... $200 00
Washing and Mending..... 30 00
Day Scholars..... 60 00

Payments quarterly in advance. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.
N. B.—The Session commences on the first day of September and terminates the first of July.
N. B.—None will be received as boarders unless they can produce a certificate of good conduct.
aug1 1m BROTHER OLIVER, Director.

GREEN PEAS—
14 cases of 100 half boxes Green Peas.
Landing ex ship Marie Felicite, from Havre. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
au29 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Found.

CAME to the Stock Landing Stables, one Sorrel COW. Owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.
au27 1t

Notice.

JACOB HANSEN is hereby notified to return to his matrimonial domicile within ten days from this notification, or he will be sued in the proper court for damages.
[au29 4t] MRS. EVA CH. HANSEN.

Notice.

THE creditors of the succession of my husband, CH. F. FUCHS, are invited to call on me for payment, and all debtors are requested to settle with
Widow FUCHS, Testamentary Executrix,
au29 3t No. 95 Common street.

Notice.

MR. J. LAVILLE informs the public that Mr. J. François Lacquey ceases from this date, to be interested with the management and administration of his clothing store, situated at the corner of St. Philip and Old Levee streets.
New Orleans, 19th August, 1863. au21 1t

Notice.

RUDOLF KUNZ, born September 1st, 1806, from Basle, Switzerland, is requested to call at the Civil Court of Basle, where an inheritance awaits his disposal.
A. PIAGET,
Jy7 1m law Swiss Consul.

Special Treatment of the following Diseases.

TYPHOID FEVER, cured in twelve days.
PNEUMONIA, or inflammation of the lungs, cured in eight days, without a resort either to bleeding, leeches or blisters; in short, all diseases cured with the same treatment.
I beg leave to remind the ladies of my name, so well known all over Louisiana for female diseases, acute or chronic, rheumatism, &c.
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 desirous of being treated under my personal superintendence either for operations or diseases, apply to
DR. LUCIEN PAULIN, M. D., from Paris,
No. 120 Bourbon street, bet. St. Ann and Dumaine
Jy6 2aw 4mth

Secret Diseases.

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

MR. E. GAUDOZ, from Paris, informs his clientele that he attends especially, as heretofore, to the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, in his office.
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.
jel7 tf

FOUGERA'S

COMPOUND IODINIZED COD LIVER OIL

This Oil, by the addition of *Iodine, Bromine* and *Phosphorus*, chemically combined with the best New Foundland Oil, is medicinally FIVE TIMES STRONGER than simple Cod Liver Oil. It is therefore far preferable to any other oil and more economical, as it saves TIME, MONEY, SUFFERING and LIFE. In diseases of the *Lungs, Throat, Consumption, &c.; Scrofula, Rheumatism, Swelling of the Glands, Rachitic Affections, and General Debility of the System* it is certainly the most effective remedy known.
Price $1 a bottle.
Agent E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist,
jel9 2tw 3m Corner of Dauphine and Bienville.

Notice.

MORGAN HALL & CO. Proprietors of the celebrated HOP BITTERS, have appointed
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
S. CHEUZEE, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO. 13 Commercial street.
G. H. MORRISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN