THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Orleans and Villere streets, the contents of a coffee-house; at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Orleans and Roy l streets, perfumery, orange flower water, &c.; at 8 o'clock, at same place, furniture, jewelry, &c.

By L. Gastinel, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two squares of ground in the First District.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, the credits and assets belonging to the late R. B. Sykes, dec'd, &c.

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

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the levee, foot of Poydras street, hay.

The United States Mail steamship Morning Star, Captain Perkins, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York direct, with $67,125 in gold, a good freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Geo W Clark, G Cukert; Capt Fribbee, 3d Regulars; Capt Griffin, 6th Michigan; Lieut Zoppin, 7th New York; Lieut Tanner, 74th New York; Capt Green, 2d Rhode Island Cavalry; Capt W Lothrop, 4th Maine; and negroes. Lieut Wm McCready and servant; Lieut H B Rogers, 2d Rhode Island Cavalry; Lieut C H Nason, 2 Newell Gun; F White, Lieut Rogers, J L Sterry, J Kautz-wite, S Hector, F M Casune, E Furrand lady, Capt Marbury, A Montanye, J Capdeville, G G Burrie, Miss Kate Duff, Mrs J A Cosnant, child and servant, Mrs G Fix and child, J Schreiber; Captain Harvey, 9th Vermont; Captain Gallager; Lieut J Clark, 76th N Y; Lieut G McFarlane, 76th N Y, Wm Knox, Geo L Creighton, Miss M Marshall, Miss Mary S Hill, Ellen Sargent, Dr A De Rosilez, E Forbes, Lieut Wm C Montgomery, Thos Forbes, Lieut Vaughan, Orson C Tolman, Mrs C E Duncan, Mrs Lieut M S Smith, H S Gere, Sarah L G Hayden, Wm H Hayward G H Williams, P Cahill, D Lasalle, Jas Hotchkiss, W S Higgins, M Cruzina, M F Bannano, L A Fon, T C Baxter, J C Payan and daughter, R Z Bailey, J P Morse, H St Cammack, F L Dr Cyr, Lieut Col Wm Parks and servant, Col S Thomas, Capt F E Smith and servant, Mrs Gurney and 2 sons, Col Jerveson and servant, Mrs W Anderson, J E Wood, S Huber, J F Mason, A Hubert, E P Robert, Mrs Pitz, 3 Castera z daughters and servant, Capt Gun, A Sadtler, D Bidwell, Jas Cunningham, Lieut F McLaughlin—75 in the steerage.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, Saturday, July the 25th, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, foot of Poydras street, 118 bales hay, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of elegant furniture, mirrors, paintings, piano fortes, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.

Sales this day, by the Sheriff, first, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Orleans and Villere streets, Second District, the contents of a coffeehouse; second, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, same District, perfumery, orange flower water, bottles, &c.; third, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at same place, furniture, jewelry, &c. See advertisements.

Furniture at auction, a general assortment, to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry.

Additional News

FROM A MOBILE PAPER OF THE 19TH.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Postponement of Roebuck's Motion.

The *Picayune* extracts the following news from the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of the 19th

The War in Virginia.

CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE BRIGADE.

Richmond, July 17.—A dispatch from Meade to Halleck claims that his cavalry overtook and captured a brigade of infantry at Falling Waters.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT SHEPHERDSTOWN.

Richmond, July 18.—A special dispatch from Bunker Hill, of the 15th, says there was a cavalry fight yesterday at Shepherdstown, lasting several hours, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, who retired to Harper's Ferry, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We took a number of prisoners.

[Special to the Selma Reporter.]

Richmond, July 14.—*Editor Reporter*: The Jeff. Davis artillery was engaged two days in the battle of Gettysburg. They fired six hundred and nineteen rounds, without loss of man or horse.

There is nothing from Gen. Lee or James river.

PROGRESS OF MORGAN'S RAID.

Cincinnati, July 17.—Dispatches from Cincinnati state that Morgan crossed the Big Miami at Vincennes on Monday, and burned the bridge behind him. He was moving towards Camp Dennison.

From Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, July 18.—The bombardment of Battery Wagner is incessant; the casualties on our side are but few. The utmost activity is displayed, and confidence among our troops and citizens is increasing.

Charleston, July 18.—The bombardment continues unabated.

Charleston, July 17.—Yesterday morning a force of our infantry and artillery surprised the enemy on James Island, and drove him to the protection of his gunboats in Stono river. We captured fifteen belonging to the Massachusetts negro regiment, and killed and wounded about fifty. Our loss was three killed and ten wounded.

The bombardment of Battery Wagner by the monitors was kept up all day yesterday, and has been fiercely renewed this morning. One man was killed at Battery Wagner yesterday, but the battery is uninjured.

FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

The exchange of shots between the gunboats and our batteries on Tuesday was kept up at long intervals until the afternoon, when the firing became more rapid. Fort Sumter continued to throw shells with effect at the working party on Craig's Hill. An officer from Battery Wagner, who arrived last night, reported the enemy throwing up rifle pits and intrenchments.

Their working parties are plainly visible both on Craig's Hill and Black's Island. Four mortar boats were observed for the first time Tuesday inside the channel, one of them seemingly placed in position to cover the working parties. The Monitors, four in number, were lying close in shore, apparently receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. An additional number of transports are reported to have arrived Tuesday.

There were no casualties at the batteries yesterday.—*Charleston Courier, 15th.*

CHARLESTON BILLS OF MORTALITY.

The report of the City Registrar of Charleston shows the number of deaths in the city, during the year 1862, to have been 1854; or one to 99.76 of the population. Of these 1,057 were white males, 193 white females, 296 colored males, 310 colored females. 792 were natives of Charleston, 101 besides of South Carolina, 13 of other Confederate States, 10 of the United States, and 138 of other foreign countries.

Foreign News.

Richmond, July 17.—8 P. M.—Northern papers of the 18th are just received.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE MEDIATION QUESTION.

Earl Russell announced in Parliament that Baron Gros assured him that France has no intention of proposing mediation in the affairs of America to England.

Roebuck had moved his resolution for the recognition of the South. The debate was progressing at last accounts.

Richmond, July 18.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, from Paris, says, on the authority of private letters from Madrid, that proposals for recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States to the Spanish Government, with the sanction of the French Emperor.

The debate in Parliament on Roebuck's motion was adjourned to the 13th.

In Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of £100,000 for the purchase of the exhibition building in Kensington. After a long discussion the vote was rejected. The majority against the Government was 166. The result was received with loud cheering.

LARGE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

A block of warehouses at Liverpool, with a large quantity of cotton, &c., was destroyed by fire. Loss one to two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Georgia.

RETURN OF PRISONERS.

Yesterday Messrs. John R. Dillon and Thos. Edmondson returned to the city, having been prisoners in the hands of the enemy since April last. It will be remembered that when the 8th of April last, five men, viz: John R. Dillon, Thomas Edmondson, Robert E. Watkins, E. J. Moody and George Demery, members of Company D, Phenix Regiment, obtained passes at Thunderbolt Battery, to go fishing, since which time they had not been heard from. It was supposed at the time, by those in the vicinity of the boat, the crew deserted, and took the others with them as prisoners to the enemy.

After passing beyond the observation of our pickets, three of the men, Watkins, Moody and Demery drew their pistols and informed Dillon and Edmondson that they were going to desert to the enemy, desiring that they should accompany them, and that if they resisted they would be shot. The deserters said that their families and friends were at the North, and that they were determined to remain in the Confederate service no longer. Dillon and Edmondson requested to be put on shore, as they did not wish to go with them, which request was refused. As the prisoners were unarmed they were compelled to acquiesce. Moody presented a pistol and took a seat before Edmondson, and Watkins before Dillon, while Demery rowed the boat to the blockading vessel.

As soon as the latter approached the side of the blockader, Watkins jumped on board, and delivered himself up as a deserter, stating that he was a Lieutenant in the Confederate army, and had been detailed on ordnance duty at the Thunderbolt Battery. He stated to the Federal officer that he had two prisoners of war pointing to Dillon and Edmondson. After being searched they were sent below, and from thence were sent up Port Royal river and placed on board the Federal ship Vermont.

While at Port Royal our informant heard a Federal officer say that information of the Atlanta's intended expedition had been conveyed to them by a man named Rose, who had a day or two previous made his way from Thunderbolt in a sloop loaded with cotton to the enemy's fleet. This man, they said, had given them important information in relation to the Atlanta. As soon as they were informed that the Atlanta intended to attack their wooden gunboat in Warsaw Sound, they sent dispatches to North Edisto, where the iron-clads were lying, for two of them to proceed to Warsaw Sound and lay in wait for the Atlanta's approach. The result we know.

Our informant says that thirty-five of the Atlanta's crew, heretofore reported to have taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, are now in Dewey's Bluff. After remaining for three days at Port Royal for the purpose of taking the oath, it appears, the Federals suspected their fidelity, and sent them to be exchanged.

The Federals at Port Royal say that they consider Savannah much more formidable than Charleston. They say that our river is full of torpedoes, and that it is so narrow as to render it difficult to manœuvre their gunboats.

We learn that Bill Westcott, the duck hunter, who under pretence of running the blockade, escaped to the enemy with a small vessel laden with cotton, more than a year ago, is now in the Federal service at Port Royal. As he is familiar with all the swamps, he is no doubt useful as a spy and guide to the Federals.—*Savannah News, 15th.*

An Iron-clad Vessel Built in New York and Shipped to California.

[From the New York World.]

The proximity to our shores of the Alabama prevented us a few weeks since from duly reporting the accomplishment of a naval feat unparalleled in the constructing history of the United States navy. It was nothing less than the building of an iron-clad vessel-of-war for the protection of the coast of California, and the subsequent separation of her different sections, and their shipment for San Francisco. Had the Alabama and the Tacony been aware of the fact, they would probably have snatched the vessel carrying the iron-clad, but even then they would find her minus some of her most important parts, which were sent overland. The name of the iron clad is Comache. She was built by the Messrs. Secor, of Jersey City—Senator Ryan, of California, being one of her chief contractors.

The process of taking a ship apart was never attempted in this navy before, and was eminently successful in this case, every bolt being put in its place before a single particle of the hull was taken down. When the different portions of the work of building were finished, the Comanche, resting on the docks in Jersey City, presented the appearance of an Ericsson battery almost ready for service. Rear Admiral Gregory inspected the hull before its separation, and reported to the Navy Department the complete success of the experiment. Orders to take the vessel apart were then issued by Mr. Bishop, who superintended the construction of the ship, and the thing was no sooner said than done. A vessel was then chartered to carry the divided battery to Mare Island Navy Yard, where her guns will be mounted and her commission filled in the service of the United States of America.

The keel is of the best quality flange iron, three quarters of an inch thick, butted and strapped every six feet, and hallowed out four inches deep and eighteen inches wide, forming a "water lumber," the fore and aft vessel straps are three-quarters of an inch thick, eight inches wide, and thoroughly fastened to the keel by rows of seven eighth inch rivets. The fore and aft centre keelson is formed of plates thirty-two inches wide, one half inch thick, and seventy-one and one half inches long, and well bound with angle iron.

Around and outside of the vessel and in place with the hip portion of the hull, there is a horizontal armor shelf, 46 inches amidships, diminishing by a fair line to 32 inches wide near the ends.

The side armor, which is fastened to the wooden bulwarks, is composed of five courses of plates measuring five inches in total thickness The armor extends 3½ feet below the water line all around the vessel, projecting 3 feet 8 inches beyond the hull.

THE TURRET.

The turret is twenty one feet internal diameter, nine feet high, and composed of eleven plates in thickness, which measure together eleven inches through. These plates are applied in twenty sections, and join vertically, in such a manner that there is only one joint at any one place. The top of the turret is formed of wrought-iron plates, one-half inch thick, resting on forged beams and railway bars placed three inches apart inside the turret. In the centre of this plating is a circular aperture six feet in diameter, over which the pilot house of equal diameter is placed. The engines consist of two cylinders forty inches in diameter and twenty-one inches stroke combined in one piece and supported by a strong frame cast in one piece, firmly secured to the wrought-iron keelson. The blower-engines and blowers are of greater size than those of the Monitor, and instead of being placed in the engine room are applied under the turret for the purpose of drawing down the cold air through the turret roof, and forcing it into the boiler room and other parts of the vessel.

The boilers on Martin's plan are attached, of ten feet face, nine feet three inches high, and twelve feet six inches long, with three furnaces in each. The propeller is made of cast iron, twelve feet in diameter and fifteen feet pitch.

MORGAN AND THE TENNESSEE CROPS.—Morgan, the guerrilla, appears to be a man of most obliging disposition. A Murfreesboro' letter says he has announced to the people of Tennessee his intention of assisting in harvesting the crops, and only asks that as rapidly as the grain ripens they will notify him, when men will be detailed to harvest it. The rebels say they have a large wagon train with which they propose to transfer as much of the rapidly harvested crops as possible to McMinnville.—*New York World.*

Provost Court—Judge A. De B. Hughes—(Friday.)—Two bakers were charged with leaving the said of life in loaves which fell out so heavy as the Municipal regulations required. One of them said it was the fault of his journeyman, and was fined $25; the other baker was called upon to pay $15.

John Reynolds was fined $25 for assaulting savagely with a knife a darkey who was sitting on his door-step. As watchman came to the rescue, when the accused struck him with the knife, which was a table-knife, and was bent by the blow.

A citizen was charged by a watchman with breaking open the door of a house at a very late hour last night, and for assaulting the guardian of the night when arrested. It appeared to be "one of those accidents which will happen in the best regulated families," where a gentleman was very late in getting home, and was so confounded that he missed his own door, and was only trying to open his neighbor's with his foot, because the latch-hole was not in its right place. A fine of $5 was fixed upon as the proper pay.

A lot of drunks, some of them gutter snipes, were hauled up—some were fined, and others sent to the Workhouse.

John Hogan and a darkey named Watson were fined $5 each; they had been caught in the mean trick of peeping up through the cracks in the wharf.

A gray-bearded old darkey was sent to the Workhouse thirty days, for stealing potatoes from a market stall. In his defense he declared that he "tuk only one tater," but the policeman swore that he took a carpet sack full.

An Italian was charged with killing and stealing one of a flock of domestic "geeses." The prosecutor said he found the dead bird in possession of the accused, and a witness said she saw him take it to life. The story of the defense was, that he was on his way up-town yesterday morning, when he saw some negroes in the dim distance striking at something with a stick; and when he arrived at the spot, he found a dead goose. He had just picked it up when the owner came and had him arrested. The Court sent him down for 30 days.

The case of Daniel Block, charged with buying stolen ducks in the Poydras market, was examined at length. It appeared that a one-armed negro was in the market on Tuesday morning with about twenty ducks for sale, it was about to sell them to some duck dealers when a bystander said he knew they were stolen, and the traders then refused to touch them. Afterwards Block, who has a poultry stand also in the market, bought the ducks, and carried them away to his cart. Another party bought seven of the lot at fifty cents apiece, but gave them up when they were claimed by Mrs. Klein, who identified them as stolen from her. The defense had witnesses to prove that dealers were in the habit of buying such things from plantation negroes, and also contended that there was no proof of the larceny, nor that Block knew of it. The Court held that while it was bound to discharge the accused for want of convicting testimony, yet he would go out covered with suspicion.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Late and Important News from Southern Sources.

FROM MOBILE TRIBUNE, JULY 21

FROM CHARLESTON.

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER.

THE FEDERALS THREE TIMES REPULSED—LOSS 1,500.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JOHNSTON STILL RETREATING.

GRANT SLOWLY FOLLOWING.

LATEST FROM LEE'S ARMY.

SKIRMISHING AT SHEPHERDSTOWN.

DEATH OF GEN. PETTIGREW.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Baron Gros Authorized to Propose Negotiations.

RESIGNATION OF LORD RUSSELL.

GENERAL PEMBERTON AND OTHER GENERALS EXCHANGED.

LATEST FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

The *True Delta* has received a copy of the Mobile *Tribune* of the 21st instant, which contains the subjoined late and important news:

Latest from Charleston.

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER.

Charleston, July 19.—After a furious bombardment on Saturday, a desperate night assault was made by the enemy on Battery Wagner. The assault was brilliantly repulsed three successive times—the enemy rallying and renewing the onslaught that often. The attacking force ordered up and in reserve was estimated at 8000.

Our troops behaved splendidly, though exhausted from the bombardment.

The enemy at one time planted the'r standards on and gained possession of a portion of the battery.

Our loss is about one hundred, and the enemy's loss 1500. We have 300 prisoners, white and black.

A flag of truce to-day from the enemy, asking permission to bury their dead, was refused. We agreed to bury their dead, and delivered them to the body of Colonel Putnam, killed in Saturday's assault.

Charleston, July 19.—The bombardment of Battery Wagner yesterday was terrific. Five Monitors, the Ironsides, seven wooden gunboats, and two Federal land batteries maintaining a concentrated fire for eleven hours.

At dark the enemy, numbering ten regiments, made a determined assault on our works, and, after a desperate struggle, lasting until eleven o'clock, were repulsed with heavy loss.

Our loss is about one hundred killed and, wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at fifteen hundred.

We captured over two hundred prisoners, including some black troops pugged in the assault.

All quiet to-day, burying the dead.

From Mississippi.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY STILL RETREATING.

[From Dispatch.]

Morton, July 18.—Our army is still slowly falling back. Up to four o'clock yesterday evening no troops, except about two thousand cavalry, had crossed Pearl river. Our cavalry are skirmishing with theirs beyond Brandon.

Citizens who came out since the evacuation of Jackson say a flag of truce was sent by the citizens to Grant, formally surrendering the city. Grant assured them that private property would be respected. Their cavalry came in at 8 o'clock and took possession.

Morton, July 20.—General Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Barton, Smith, Lee and Cummins, and all field officers, captured at Vicksburg, have been exchanged. The men have straggled all over the country.

General Bowen is lying dangerously ill at Clinton, and is unable to be brought through the lines.

General Jackson's cavalry have just returned from the rear of Grant, where he captured and destroyed a train of one hundred commissary wagons, and reports that the enemy, in heavy force, are at Canton.

The enemy crossed the river in heavy force yesterday, and are moving on us slowly.

Winchester, July 18.—We were unable to get a message through yesterday. All quiet in the army. Nothing from the enemy.

There was heavy skirmishing on the 16th at Shepardstown. The enemy attacked our cavalry with cavalry and artillery, and after a severe fight the enemy was repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We captured seventeen prisoners and a number of horses. Our army is in splendid condition—few sick and none straggling. Gen. Pettigrew is dead.

Richmond, July 19.—Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. The chief topic is the arrest of Mrs. Allan, wife of Patterson Allan, charged with communicating information to the enemy. The accused is said to be a native of Ohio, and became united by marriage in Europe with one of the most wealthy and respectable families in Richmond. Letters written by her and forwarded by blockade runners, constitute the evidence of her guilt.

An officer from the valley this evening states that Meade's army is still in Maryland.

The report that the enemy was landing troops from his transports in James river, sixteen miles below Richmond, is not confirmed.

Important from Europe.

Richmond, July 19.—A special dispatch to the *Whig* from Buckeye Hill, near Winchester, gives a summary of news from the Baltimore *American* of the 16th, most of which has been anticipated.

The only thing new is the following, but it is not stated whether it is brought by a later arrival or not: "Roebuck stated that Napoleon authorized him to say to the House of Commons that he had instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiations to England for mediation.

"The London *Herald* says it is reported that Russell resigned on account of a disagreement with the premier on the question of the recognition of the South."

Some Federal cavalry advanced from Wilkinsonport on the 12th to within four miles of Martinsburg.

Latest from Bragg's Army.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

Charleston, July 16, 1863.—I arrived here this morning from Chattanooga, via Atlanta and Augusta, which cities keep all the aspects of a thriving trade, and as brisk a business as in the flush times of peace. The streets of both of those cities of Georgia were crowded, with people, and any quantity of well dressed hearty, strong shouldered looking fellows, who would, no doubt, be the pride of a regiment if but forced into the ranks and obliged to carry a knapsack. I think at least two brigades could be made up from the supernumeraries around the hospitals, quartermasters' and commissaries' departments, including the strong shouldered bulks that are idling on the streets. Why are they not made at once to volunteer in their country's cause?

Elegantly dressed ladies and splendid equipages are also seen on the streets of these cities, and I must confess having been so long used to see nothing but homespun in Tennessee on our fair maidens, that to hear the rustling of costly silks of the *mort antic* style (I believe it is called) made me feel very curious. The splendid horses, I could not help thinking, would look "magnif" in artillery harness, before our Napoleon guns, if the patriotism of the owners could only be induced to present them to Capt. Swett's or Lauk. Smith's batteries.

I arrived here this morning and was honored by a grand salute from the enemy's gunboats, who, with their artillery, are playing on the Wagner battery on Morris Island, but without any effect. Yesterday it seems a force of Federal negro troops landed on James Island, and were attacked this morning at 3 o'clock by Hayward's and Colquitt's brigades, with Preston's and Cheatham's batteries, and a siege train under Col. Ed Manningault. The attack took place on Grimball's and Legare's plantations. Our forces flanked and surprised the enemy, opening on them a terrific fire, which, after great slaughter, drove the negroes pell mell to their gunboats.

The Federal iron-clad Pawnee, which attempted to cover the enemy, was pierced by a ball from Cheatham's battery and made to haul off—being evidently considerably damaged. I shall go down to James Island this afternoon for particulars. I have only now a moment to say that every thing is in favor of our holding Charleston, notwithstanding the enemy should succeed in gaining Morris Island, as our surrounding works would then prevent the enemy from holding it. It is, however, a question, or problem rather, of engineering, which at this time is in our favor; we are but supplied with the labor to complete our new fortifications, we may whistle and laugh at the enemy. No more at this moment. ORA.

Further Late News.

From the Mobile Papers of the 22d.

MORGAN'S INCURSION IN INDIANA.

Riots in New York, Staten Island, Albany, etc.

SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.

The *Era* has received Mobile papers of the 21st and 22d, which contain the following news

From Richmond.

Richmond, July 20.—The raid upon Wytheville is confirmed.

An official dispatch from Gen. Samuel Jones says the enemy's cavalry and infantry, one thousand strong, advanced and rode into Wytheville Saturday evening; at the same time about thirty men, with two pieces, under Major Bowyer, entered the town.

A sharp skirmish ensued, lasting three quarters of an hour, and Major Bowyer retreated with part of his men. Our loss was Capt. Oliver and two citizens killed, and Lieut. Bonny badly wounded. The enemy's loss was Col. Lolan, commanding brigade, one other Colonel and a Major killed, and a Lieutenant-Colonel and twenty-five men wounded, who are prisoners in our hands.

The Yankees burnt the jail and several other buildings, and left the next morning, retreating towards Tazewell Courthouse.

The damage to the railroad can be repaired in an hour or two.

Unofficial dispatches express apprehensions of another attack on the railroads.

Charleston, July 20.—So far eight hundred Yankee dead have been buried in front of our works. The enemy's total loss in killed, wounded and missing, is at least two thousand. All was quiet this morning. The guns of the enemy bombarded Battery Wagner for five hours yesterday, and are moving on to Sumter.

Richmond, July 20.—The New York *Herald* of the 16th says the riot continued all Wednesday without abatement. The draft is positively suspended. There were several dreadful conflicts between the military and the people, with terrible street fighting on East Nineteenth street, where the military were completely routed.

Col. Jordine was wounded. A Captain and Lieutenant of the Fifth New York militia were killed. There was great slaughter, both of the soldiers and people. There are forty dead bodies in one place. The negroes were greatly persecuted, and three were hung. Gree's Orphan Asylum was completely sacked. There is a great flight of negroes.

Several buildings in the Twenty-first Ward have been sacked. There was severe fighting at the Seventh Avenue Hospital, and heavy loss of life.

The City Council have appropriated ten and a half millions for conscripts.

There have been disturbances at Boston, (M. N.,) Yorkville, Brooklyn, Jamaica, and other places, but not so serious as at New York.

Morgan's Invasion of Indiana.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 13th instant, received by the steamer Omaha, which arrived yesterday afternoon, contains the following:

GENERAL MORGAN'S OPERATIONS.

Indianapolis, July 11.—Morgan's forces reached Vienna, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, 30 miles south of this city, last night, burned a depot and bridge, and are now moving in the direction of Madison, with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing the river at Gray's Flats. Prisoners who escaped from Basil Duke's regiment at Vienna, say the rebels were in great haste, and thought, from what they could learn, the intention of the raid was to pass through Ohio and Indiana, and join Lee's army.

Cincinnati, July 12.—Morgan's raid to-night reaches within seven miles of the Ohio line. Some bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Cochran and North Vernon, have been destroyed to-day. The rebels also approached the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad near Dunreith, where they were met by a regiment of militia and driven back. Perhaps this was only a small body, as the main force appear to be making for Aurora and Lawrenceburg.

Indianapolis, July 1.—Morgan's forces moved from Vienna, yesterday morning, eastward, arriving at Vernon, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, at 6 P. M., and demanded the surrender of the town. They were referred to Col. Burkham, commanding the Federal forces. Half an hour was given for the removal of the women and children. At the expiration of that time our forces moved out to meet the enemy, but found they had retreated. Scouts sent out in pursuit captured nineteen. No loss on our side. After leaving Vernon they moved southward, tore up the railroad track, cut the telegraph, and also destroyed a portion of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad west of Vernon.

They then moved eastward, arriving at Versailles at 1 o'clock to-day. A squad of sixty moved on Osgood, burned a bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad and took the telegraph operator prisoner.

General Manson, with a large force of infantry and artillery, left Jeffersonville last night and arrived at Carrollton this afternoon. They had skirmish with the rebels near Grassy Flats, and captured a captain and nineteen men. Colonel Garrard, with a force of one hundred infantry, marched out from Sammons, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, met a portion of Morgan's forces two and a half miles from that place, and had a skirmish. They lost one man killed.

At 1 o'clock to-day Gen. Hobson's forces were only a short distance in the rear of Morgan's. Sufficient force has also been sent from here in the last twenty-four hours to drive the invaders from Indiana or capture them.

Mobile Blockade-Runners—Capture of Two Steamers Loaded with Cotton.

United States Prize Commissioner Michael Hahn furnishes the following intelligence:

On the night of the 17th-18th instant the steamers James Battle and Wm. Bagaley attempted to run the blockade of the port of Mobile. They passed close under the land to eastward.

The United States steam sloop Oneipee, under command of John P. Gillies, Captain and senior officer of the Third Division of the Blockading Squadron, gave chase. The Aroostook and the Kensebeck also stood in chase. Afterwards another steamer was discovered on the port bow, standing towards the Oneipee; after which she stood towards the chased vessels, and proved to be the U. S. steamer De Soto. Having greater speed, she captured the James Battle, and placed her in charge of a prize crew, to be sent to New Orleans for adjudication in the United States District Court held here. She has not yet arrived. Her cargo is very valuable, and consists of cotton and rosin.

The Oneipee continued in chase of the James Bagaley, signalizing the Kensebec to accompany. At sundown, on the 18th, her hull was full in view, and at 11 o'clock, P. M., the Oneipee fired a gun at the Bagaley, on which she hove to and showed lights. The De Soto coming up was the first to send a boat to board her. In the prize was claimed by the Oneipee. Capt. Gillies placed her under charge of C. F. Bunker, as prize master, who arrived in this city yesterday. She will be taken in charge this morning by the Prize Commissioner, who will turn her over to James Graham, Esq., the United States Marshal.

Capt. Charles Frisk, of the James Bagaley, was yesterday examined before Commissioner Hahn. His vessel contained 700 bales of cotton, 124 bales having been thrown overboard in the chase. There were also large quantities of staves and turpentine on board; the turpentine, however, was thrown over.

Capt. Frisk proved to be an old acquaintance of Capt. Gillies, in the sea-faring line. He seems to take things with philosophic good nature, and has been his Yankee captors. The captured vessel were bound to Havana.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1863.

The week opened with very slow and limited movements in finance and trade generally. The quotations for sterling exchange have currently been the same nominal on Saturday, when the rates of Gold were placed at 25@ 30 @ cent. premium and Silver 2 @3 @ cent. premium, Right checks on New York 1@1½ cent. premium, according to currency, sterling 109@155. Francs 3 40@3 40. Since then very little has been done in fact exchange is entirely prevented by monetary and financial circles and there have been no transactions of any moment. On Monday last, however, we received from the North and published in our general news columns, and under the influence of the favorable news the rates for Foreign Exchange, Silver, Gold, Bills of domestic bills remained firm and unchanged. The form however was quantity raised and ruled scarcer. To-day sterling is quoted at 109@155 for gold and 25@ 30 per cent for Silver. Sight Checks on New York 1@1¼, and 2 per cent premium in Treasury Notes and a shade better for currency. Francs 5 30@5 20. There were the ruling rates to-day, and we received from the steamer Morning Star having cleared for New York, there was only a slightly increased inquiry for Northern Funds. Cleared during the week 1,000 bales Cotton. Sales in the week 50 shares (taught Company Stock sold at @128 per share and City Bonds to Railroad were offered at @35.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE REE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1863.

COTTON.—Early in the week we heard of three small sales, embracing about 75 bales, the particulars of which are not given, and since then we have confined to 1 bale Pickings on Wednesday at 47c., and 15 bales Low Middling on Thursday at 46c. and 15 bales Strictly Middling on Thursday at 50c. We have nominally Middling at 49@50c. We have no Cotton remaining in the market. The receipts have been limited, but there is now a fair prospect of receipt of more liberal.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862, bales..		2 100
Arrived past week	116	
Arrived previously	19 756	
Additional receipts—wrecks and damaged cotton, samples, contents of Augusta, Texas, pickings, &c. and waste, saltered from families in the city	250	
		19,522
Exported past week	131	
Exported previously	19 465	
		19,596
Stock on hand and on shipboard		2,025
TOBACCO.—2 cases are confined to a few sales, taken by the city trade at 27c @ 28c for O. and Admitted Kentucky, and 33c for Mason county.		

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862	hhds.	12,200
Arrived past week	60	
Arrived previously	135	
	195	
Exported past week	60	12,335
Exported previously	11,139	11,139
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds		1,196

From these figures should be deducted the quantity broken up for city consumption, bailing etc., leaving a small stock on hand nearly all of which is either in the market or held by manufacturers.

SUGAR.—We did not hear of a sale to-day. During the past week, however, about 300 hhds have be n sold at prices ranging from 9½@11½c for fair to Fully Fair, to Choice old crop, 10½@11c for fair to Fully Fair, new crop, and 10c. for choice centrifugal. There have been no receipts this week. There is, however, a fair prospect of renewed supplies from the interior very shortly.

MOLASSES.—There have been no receipts this week, and we have but little here in the market held by speculators. We did not hear of a sale this week. Last week's prices ranged at 40@45c. per gallon.

FLOUR.—There is a large stock on hand, and with continued fair receipts and a light demand prices have materially declined. Holders of round lots have been able to effect sales this week, even at reduced prices, but the general demand for small lots is the immediate supply of the trade and consumption of the city. The retail demand is met by dealers at @9 50 @ bbl. for good Superfine, and @11@11 50 @ bbl. for Extra.

FEED.—There is no Corn, Oats or Bran in first hands, and very little in the hands of dealers, who are supplying the demand at @2 @ bush. for Corn and Oats, @3 25 @ 100 lbs. of Bran, and @50 @ ton for Hay. Sold to the retail trade 1,000 sacks Corn sold at @2, and 500 do. Oats at @1 85 @ bushel, and 400 bales inferior Hay at @38 @ ton.

COFFEE.—There have been small sales during the week at 34½@35c. @ lb for Rio.

FREIGHTS.—There is as yet very little to go forward, and there are no regular rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—73 bales Louisiana Hay at $1 75@2 15 50 @ ton; 10 bbls good Extra Flour at @9 75, 10 do Herrings at @11; 25 boxes Starch at 5¼@6c.; 15 half do Soap at @5@6c.; 5 bbls Whisky at @1 20, and 8 eighth casks Brandy at @1 25@1 30 @ gallon.

Received during the past week: 116 bales Cotton; 55 boxes Tobacco, 498 bbls. Pork, 141 do Beef, 70 casks and 10 boxes Bacon, 690 bbls. Flour, 8 do Alcohol, 110 kegs and firkins Butter, 377 boxes Cheese, 4 bbls. Potatoes, 44 do Beans, 1295 sacks Oats, 365 bales Hay, 1070 sacks Bran, 80 do Meal, 19 bbls. Sour Oil, 300 boxes Candles, 25 bbls. Dried Apples, 10 bundles Lumber, 5 bbls. Vinegar, 600 boxes Soap, 5 bbls. Porter, 264 sacks Rice, 10 do Peas, and 100 sacks Coffee.

Exported during the past week: 260 bales and 100 bbls. Sugar, 7 bbls. Molasses, 151 bales Cotton, 288 bbls. Flour, 4 casks Bacon, 33 kegs Lard, 24 bbls and 300 boxes Candles, 2 bbls. Soap, 50 sacks Rice, 80 boxes Champagne, 243 kegs Nails, 25 bbls. Pork, 50 casks and 1075 boxes Claret, 50 boxes Vermouth, 2 bbls Butter, 100 boxes Cheese, 3 bbls. Bundles Lumber, 7 do Vinegar, 15 do Beer, 4000 feet Lumber, 30,000 Shingles, and $6,000 specie.

Arrived during the past week 5 barks, 4 brigs, 19 schooners, 13 steamships and 10 steamboats.

Cleared: 3 steamships, 1 ship, 2 barks, 4 brigs and 12 schooners.

The river has fallen eight inches during the past week and is now nine feet eight inches below high water mark.

We omit our usual weekly quotation table and prices current for general merchandise, the market being too unsettled and prices too irregular at present.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 25 1863.

Arrived during the week 173 Beeves, 4 Hogs, 144 Sheep and 70 Veals. Sold during the week 147 Beeves, 29 Hogs, 3.7 Sheep and 70 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 10 Beeves and 30 Hogs. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, @ 2 net	@00 25
Beeves, 2d quality, @ 2 net	00 23
Beeves, 3d quality, @ 2 net	00 18
Veal, 1st quality, @ net	2@2½
Veal, 2d quality, @ net	00 2
Hogs, @ gross	1?@1?c
Sheep, common, @ head	@?@? 25
Sheep, according to quality, @ head	@?@??

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 25, 1863

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Perkins, for New York, Elliot & McKeever

Bark Kleber, Lincoln, for Boston, Master
Bark Barnside, Pendergrass, for Boston, Master
Bark Albert, Hoikting, for Boston, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig J McIntyre, Lindell, from Boston, to G A Fosdick 1st dist. 19
Brig Planet, Upton, from Boston, to master—1st dist. 20

STEAMSHIPS.

Suffolk, Hiltop, from Mobile Bay