THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol XXXV.—Whole No 12,433.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1862.

THE NEWS BY THE MATANZAS.

Our readers have before them to-day very full reports of the news brought by the steamer Matanzas, which reached this city yesterday with intelligence from New York to the 9th inst. It will be seen from them that at that time the struggle between the opposing forces had been continuous and severe from the 25th of June, and was by no means closed. The special correspondent of the New York Times writes on Friday, the Fourth of July, from a point which he calls Harrison's Bar Landing, which he takes to be the same marked on a map before us Harrison's Point, some twenty odd miles in a south-easterly direction from Richmond. This was the first time, he says, since the beginning of the previous week, that there had been an opportunity to pause and collect the events of the previous week in a continuous story. After referring to the "great battle of Friday, which crossed the north bank of the insignificant, swampy, pestilential Chickahominy Creek [illegible] proceeds to the subsequent [illegible] he speaks of as a change of front and a defeat of every attempt at interference with the plan.

At the commencement of these movements, the army lay on the Chickahominy not far from the Richmond and York Railroad. The order to move was given at midnight on Friday. Preparations were made and the men remained under arms that night. On Saturday afternoon the wagon train moved down the Williamsburg and other roads to the rear. The army remained under arms in the intrenchments during Saturday night again, and began to move only at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. In the meantime large quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores were destroyed, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Confederates. Besides the stores here alluded to, "some ten thousand boxes of crackers, a large number of packages of coffee, barrels of sugar, molasses, beef and other stores, a great quantity of intrenching tools, ammunition and quartermaster's stores, a rocket battery, powder and shell for siege guns, &c." were destroyed at Orchard's Station, which was abandoned for a march towards White Oak Swamp and the Chickahominy. These proceedings led to an immediate attack, and a battle was fought on a place called Allen's Farm, with the results of the Federal forces retiring to Savage's Station, about two miles to the rear, some twelve miles from Richmond, on the Richmond and York Railroad; of the destruction there of "a long line of cars loaded with ammunition and stores," and of piles of other stores; and of the fastening together of several engines, and sending them steam up to plunge over a destroyed bridge into the Chickahominy. At Savage's station, a halt and preparation for battle were ordered. Here, in the evening, another attack was made by Confederate forces advancing down the Williamsburg railroad. The result was, that by midnight all the Federal forces were moving towards the White Oak Swamp, leaving from three to five thousand wounded behind them all told. They crossed the bridge about five o'clock on Monday morning, a long transportation train narrowly escaping capture. The bridge was then destroyed, and preparations for another attack were made. This was commenced about 10 o'clock, and continued during the whole day. At half-past six o'clock in the evening, "the roads were lined with exhausted soldiers; and batteries broken and empty of ammunition were hurrying from the field." The results were that night closed in with the Confederates driven back; that during the night the Federals continued their route towards the James River, and arrived at six o'clock on Tuesday morning at Turkey's Landing, "weary with the exhaustion of five battles and continuous night marches, with little food, and scarcely any sleep, unable to understand, and therefore bewildered and partially discouraged by the constant falling back, but not prepared to be beaten, nor exhausted of courage." "A portion of the army were already concentrated on Malvern Hills, two miles back of the landing," and here at 3 o'clock another attack was made, and a desperate battle, lasting all day, was fought, the firing of artillery continuing till near midnight, when the Federals began to fall back on Harrison's Bar Landing, Gen. McClellan going ahead and selecting the position. During this battle two gunboats, the Jacob Bell and the Galena, aided the Federals with their 100-pounders. By an early hour on Wednesday morning the army was collected, "transportation trains, artillery and troops, welcomed by a heading rain-storm," to which the men were exposed for hours, unsheltered, as they had been during the night march. By night, however, they had their camps arranged, and after a good night's rest, they marched out on Friday morning to a Fourth of July review. During the afternoon of Wednesday they had captured a couple of rifled field pieces; and previously they had taken two stands of colors. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at 25,000, and the loss of the Confederates at least as heavy, although in prisoners it fell far short. The number of officers killed and disabled was unusually large; the loss of guns is estimated at forty, about two-thirds of which number were made good by captures from the Confederates. The value of property destroyed is estimated at from two to three millions of dollars. The Aroostook and the Monitor had joined the other two gunboats by the Fourth. In the evening a sharp skirmish took place with the pickets in which some twenty men were killed.

The own correspondent of the Times speaks of the battle of Charles City Court-House, as the most desperate conflict of the week. This is called by the special correspondent, the battle of Malvern Hills. This position is about East by North of Harrison's Point, and distant some four or five miles.

These condensed notes unsatisfactorily indefinite, as in some points they are, will perhaps aid our readers to the better understanding of the accounts which will be found in our news columns.

The obliging and polite purser of the steamship Matanzas, Mr. J. E. Huerta, will accept our thanks for files of late Northern papers.

CAPTAIN WILKES, OF THE SAN JACINTO.—Captain Wilkes, who has been in retiracy ever since the Trent affair, has been appointed to the command of the James River flotilla.

[illegible] DEATH OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON.—The Herald of the 7th says that the reported death of "Stonewall" Jackson is untrue. Dr. Oliver, a person who made his way through the Confederate lines, saw him alive and well in Richmond on Tuesday, July 1st.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Among the list of Confederate prisoners taken at the battle of [illegible], we notice the names of Captain S. F. McChesney and Lieutenant H. Shaw, and Colonel Pendleton, Third Louisiana, and Major [illegible], Seventh Louisiana.

THE FINAL EVACUATION OF JAMES ISLAND.—The U. S. transport Ocean Queen, [illegible], from Port Royal July 1, arrived at [illegible] [illegible]. The U. S. troops had evacuated James Island and arrived at Port Royal. The transport was to sail July 21, with the sick and wounded, from James Island for New York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—D. E. Keegan vs. the Bank of America.—This was a suit for the recovery of $6900 which had been deposited in the name of Mrs. McCann, the wife of the partner of plaintiff. It had been proved to the satisfaction of the Judge of the Sixth District Court that the money really belonged to the insolvent firm of Keegan & McCann; and the money was ordered to be sequestered for the use of their creditors. Mr. Hager was appointed syndic for the firm. Mr. Rozier, for the defendants, now took exception to the jurisdiction of the Court. For the plaintiff Col. Field and Mr. Rosellus contended that Mr. Hager had initiated proceedings as syndic, and after getting possession of the assets, intervened as Confederate States Receiver, and sequestered them, on the ground that the creditors being mostly residents of the North, were alien enemies. Judge Bell said he had no doubt that the Court had full jurisdiction; but that in order to get at the case properly, it would be necessary for him to set aside all former proceedings in the Courts, and the acts of Mr. Hager, both as syndic and receiver. It appearing that the amount had never been drawn from the bank, and that it would suffer no loss, the Court had no hesitation in ordering that the bank should pay over the money to Mr Keegan, on his giving a bond of $10,000 to pay the same over to the creditors of his late firm. As the [illegible] 1861, the money was ordered to be paid in specie.

The Captain of the steamer Marion was complained of for having passed up the river without reporting at the Quarantine Station. He pleaded that he was quite unaware that it was incumbent on him to report anywhere; that he had produced his bill of health at Fort Jackson, and was there told that it was all right, that he could proceed to the city. The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. Hawkins, successor to G. W. Holt, arraigned on a charge of selling liquor without a license. He pleaded that he had paid for Holt's license; but the Court told him that a license is not transferable, and that he had therefore rendered himself liable to an action. As, however, he had acted under the impression that what he was doing was legal, the fine imposed was limited to $25.

Capt. Moore, of the bark Isaac R. Davis, was brought up on the charge of having knocked down a negro on board his vessel; but as it was proved that Mr. Darbey well deserved what he got for his insolence, the case was dismissed.

Pauline Scayone was brought up for her discharge. It appeared that some eleven months ago, she had been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, but had never been sent thither, and had remained in the Parish Prison. Judge Bell, remarking that she had seven months' imprisonment to her credit against her next offense, ordered her to be released.

Richmond Nesbit, a private in the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, was ordered to be dismissed the service, for having been found drunk while on duty.

Three men, named Mack, Brook, and Leonard, were sent to the Parish Prison for three months, on the charge of a violent disturbance of the peace, threatening to kill some "d—d Dutchmen," and one of the witnesses afterwards, and also to burn down a house. The accused are discharged soldiers. A fourth, named O'Brien, who was arraigned with them, was dismissed.

Wm. Graff, a small boy, who had been confined in the Parish Prison for two months without being brought up for trial, was ordered to be discharged. He and another lad had found, at the corner of Ursulines and Old Levee streets, a parcel of shinplasters to the amount of $400, and they were arrested on the charge of having stolen them.

Catherine Fitz was discharged, and her late employé ordered to pay her a full month's wages. Catherine had been required to buy a picayune's worth of firewood, but protested that it was necessary to buy at least a dime's worth. Her mistress considering this extravagant and offensive, told Catherine to go about her business, but this Catherine refused to do unless she was paid a full month's wages. Hence the arrest.

Mike Roach, Geo. Craft, Ben Richmond, John Tyler, Christopher Foley and Mike Malrooney were sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for unlawfully taking articles from the wreck of the steamer Texas.

Mrs. Moran, for disturbing the peace, especially by continually whipping her slaves, was fined $50.

Charity Hospital.—Catherine Bermudez was taken to the Charity Hospital, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, very much bruised about the back and sides so that she was unable to walk. She says she lives in a house on Hospital street, and that as she lay in bed in one of the rooms the ceiling fell on her, causing her injuries and, as is believed, breaking one or two of her ribs. Our friend Mr. Vanderlinden, the hospital clerk of the Charity Hospital, who is fond of a joke sometimes, suggested to her that the accident was caused by her not having paid her rent; to which she replied, "Faith, then, that's true for you, and bad 'cess to me if I pay it now!" She is from Galway.

Wages.—"The wages of sin," says the good book, in language which has been employed very profanely for the illustration of a grammatical peculiarity, "is death." What wages these may have been for which Jerry Mahoney sought yesterday, we are not informed; but they very nearly earned for him, according to his account, "the wages of sin." He applied, it appears, to John McGuinness, for payment of a claim he alleged to have for wages, whereon John turned upon him, assaulted him, and put him in great bodily fear. For this he had John arrested and held in durance, till he should appear before Judge Bell this morning.

Stray Shooting.—On Thursday night, during a dispute in the Concert Hall, one of the parties drew a pistol, which was discharged and wounded a third party in the foot. It is stated that the weapon was accidentally discharged; and certainly that there was no thought of shooting the party struck. We do not mention names, as the latter party is quite satisfied of this. The party who discharged the pistol was arrested.

The Knife.—Thos. McCarty was arrested on the corner of Lafayette and Levee streets, on the charge of having assaulted Timothy J. Murphy with a knife, inflicting a serious wound on the right shoulder. The affair took place in a house on Foucher street, between 8 and 9 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, and the arrest was made at 8 o'clock the next morning.

Stabbed.—Bartolomeo Pico was stabbed in the neck yesterday, by Thos. Goffin, at the Daisy coffee-house, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street. It appears that Pico had perpetrated some provoking *jeu de main* on the bar keeper, which led to the assault. Goffin was arrested on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

Inquest.—Wm. Anderson, slave of H. M. Hays, aged 30 years, died quite suddenly yesterday, at the residence of Judge Howell, and Coroner Beach was called on to hold an inquest on his body. The result of the inquisition was that he had died of disease of the heart, and a verdict to that purport was returned. Deceased was a native of Maryland.

Coffee-House Keeper Reported.—Officer S. S. Kelly reports, by order of Lieut. Mahon, that about half past 10 o'clock on Thursday night, Patrick Burke, corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets, was talking aloud in his coffee-house, and apparently engaged in a dispute with his barkeeper. No further disturbance occurred.

Another Policeman Reported.—Officer Flarhaven was reported yesterday for having refused to arrest an offender when called on to do so. The complaint is made by a citizen; and in the investigation that ought to take place, it may be that the affair will be able to justify his action in the premises.

The Free Market.—The distribution made yesterday to 1869 families was as follows: 3 bushels corn meal, 24 barrels rice, 10 barrels molasses, 8½ barrels mackerel, 1 barrel herring, 220 cabbages, 72 bushels peas, 6 sacks salt, and 1000 ears of green corn.

Dismissed.—Henry Dahlin, a police officer, has been dismissed from the force, for having threatened to arrest a citizen, and taken a dollar as a fee for releasing.

The Knife Again.—Thos. Donovan was arrested late on Thursday night, on a charge of drawing a knife on officer Dimitry, who had arrested him for boisterous disturbance of the peace.

The [illegible].—A young lady, Miss Sarah Redding, was arrested yesterday in the upper part of the First District, on the charge of hurrahing for Beauregard, Davis & Co.

Sent to Fort Jackson.—We learn that Archibald Forsyth was yesterday ordered to be sent to Fort Jackson, as a dangerous rebel.

Friends in Need.—Officer Byrnes and Michael Do'and's wife, evidently have Mike's best interests at heart, for between them, he was locked up yesterday on the charge that he habitually drinks so much as to endanger his life.

Child Astray.—A little girl about two years old, and who gives her name as Anna, was found astray on Thursday evening, and can be found at Mrs. Cartwell's, 131 Thalia street.

Treasonable Language.—Lieutenant Deane of the Fourth District, last evening arrested Messrs J. E. Walker and H. Nicholson, for using language treasonable to the Union cause in this city.

Negro Thief.—Toney, of Basil Holmes, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having robbed Mitchel Bisher's money box in the Poydras market of $33.

Supposed to be Stolen.—Philip Wagner was arrested on Thursday, at 315 Conti street, on the charge of having in his possession a tierce of lard, supposed to have been stolen.

Latest from the North.

By the arrival of the steamer Matanzas, from New York, we have Northern dates to the 9th instant, being six days later from the North, since the arrival of the Fulton.

The New York Herald of the [illegible] head of the situation, gives the following summary of news from the Peninsula:

News from Fortress Monroe last night states that General McClellan has advanced seven miles farther up the banks of the James river towards Richmond since the 4th instant, and that no fighting has been heard of for the last one or three days. Our correspondence from Harrison's Landing—General McClellan's headquarters—contains some interesting details of the affairs transpiring of late in the army of the Potomac. Nothing, however, beyond the advance of the troops has occurred.

With regard to the movement of Gen. Burnside, which were somewhat mysterious heretofore, we learn that two divisions of his army were on shipboard and had actually started to join General McClellan's army ten days ago. The expedition, it appears, was nearing Hatteras when a boat from Roanoke Island, with dispatches for General Burnside, containing the intelligence that General McClellan's army was in Richmond intercepted the fleet. Upon this information the troops were ordered back to Newbern, and a boat was sent to Fortress Monroe to obtain positive information. The return of the boat brought the true story, and matters were arranged accordingly. Had the first story proved true, Burnside's army would, no doubt, have marched inland to prevent the retreat of the rebel army—a duty which is only postponed for another day. In the meantime, we may ask, who is responsible for sending this false report? The flag boat of Gen. Burnside, however, which is, no doubt, but a short way in advance of his fleet and army, arrived at Fortress Monroe at two o'clock on Monday afternoon. So that we will, unquestionably, hear from him very soon, to the advantage of the Union arms on the Peninsula.

The Late Battles.

We find in the Boston *Advertiser* of the 7th inst. an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond, on the fifth, sixth and seventh days of the engagement. As we have had no Northern account of the battle of the 1st, (Tuesday), we give that published by the *Advertiser*.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the rebels, they evidently intending to crush our army. It lasted about three hours resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops.

The rebels again advanced at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in considerable numbers, but retreated after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery, for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to be engaged.

The loss of our army during these seven days' engagement is not known, but 20,000 is conceded to be as near an estimate as can at present be given in killed, wounded and missing. Many of these at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country, and may hereafter return.

The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army. We have taken about 700 prisoners, among whom are three lieutenant-colonels and one major. The reported capture of Gen. Magruder is probably a mistake.

The loss in field artillery is about thirty pieces during the seven days.

Gen. Reynolds and Capt. Kingsbury, of his staff, were taken prisoners, as also Col. Stockton, of Michigan. Gen. Meade, of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded. Gen. Barns was wounded in the face. Gen. Sumner and Gen. Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field. Gen. McCall was seen to fall from his horse during the battle on Monday, and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known. Col. Gosline, of the Fifty fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed. Capt. Chambliss, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, was also killed. Capt. Whiting, of the Fifth Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner, and his son, a lieutenant in the same regiment, lost his left arm. Col. Pratt, of the Thirty-first New York Regiment, was wounded in the face.

The army is now encamped on high rolling ground, on the banks of the James river, fifteen miles from Richmond. The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves. The Commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack the enemy may make upon him in his present position.

The reinforcements the rebels received from Beauregard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken during the battles belong to Beauregard's army.

The following are Fortress Monroe dispatches of July 3:

At ten o'clock this morning the Nellie Baker arrived at Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, having left there at five o'clock this morning. She brings down twenty-five rebel prisoners, and has only a few wounded on board.

The most terrible fighting took place on Tuesday night last, and with the most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every action, and the rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss of at least ten thousand men on that day. Our artillery was most successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels have done but very little execution with theirs. Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels.

The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character; as fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places. They appeared to disregard the lives of their men, and placed and held them under the hottest fire of our artillery, which was sweeping them down and cutting them to pieces as fast as they arrived.

The enemy have been repulsed and driven back in every fight for the last three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday the enemy advanced about eight o'clock in the morning and opened fire, which was immediately returned, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for three hours, when the rebels retreated with considerable loss, and badly cut up by our artillery.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were so anxious to fight as they are now. Most of our wounded express a desire to recover speedily, that they can again return to their regiments. All seem anxious to be present when Richmond is taken.

The steamers Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith have arrived here with seven hundred wounded on the former, and three hundred on the latter. The steamer Elm City has about three hundred wounded men from McClellan's army.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived from Harrison's Landing, with four hundred wounded on board. Their wounds were dressed to-day, and she has left for Annapolis. Many of them are officers.

After a conference with Flag Officer Rogers, commander of the James river flotilla, Gen. McClellan selected Harrison's Bar as his new base of operations, and the army has been taken successfully to that position. On Tuesday night our forces were firmly established on the James River, and supplies were rapidly arriving. The position is twenty seven miles from Richmond.

The ground on which the army is now encamped slopes gradually for a mile towards the James River. On the extreme elevation is a brick house known as the Harrison mansion, whence the bar derives its name.

Dispatches have been received from General McClellan, dated as late as one o'clock, P. M., Friday, July 4th. The following is their substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication:

There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. The army moved to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the co-operation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river protecting the flanks of our army.

Statements of the casualties in the severe battles of eight days cannot yet be furnished.

Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy.

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27th, when General McCall's division was at the onset overwhelmed, and twenty five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are on their way to the hospitals.

At one o'clock yesterday (the 4th) the army was drawn up in its position for review; the bands were playing, national salutes were firing, and things looking bright.

This gives us an uninterrupted account, with what has been already published, up to the 4th of July.

The War in the Southwest.

General Halleck sends the following report to the U. S. Secretary of War:

Corinth, July 6, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Official reports are just received of a brilliant affair of our cavalry near Booneville, Miss., on the [illegible].

Colonel Sheridan, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments of 728 men, was attacked by parts of eight regiments of rebels numbering some 4700 men, which he defeated and drove back, after seven hours' fighting.

Our loss was forty-one killed, wounded and missing. That of the enemy must have been very great, as they left sixty-five dead on the field. Official reports will be forwarded by mail. I respectfully recommend Colonel Sheridan for promotion for gallant conduct in battle.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S ARMY.

Louisville, Thursday, July 3, 1862.—General Mitchell passed through this evening, en route for Washington.

Rebel guerrilla cavalry, in squads, pervade Webster, Davis and Henderson counties, Kentucky. Gen. Boyle has sent forces after them, with orders to put every one to the sword.

Corinth, July 3, 1862.—The guerrillas tore up the track east of Grand Junction, a day or two since, and captured seventy to eighty prisoners.

Col Pride, of Gen. Grant's staff, and Captain McMichael, of Gen Smith's staff, narrowly escaped, and have arrived here.

Gen. Mitchell has gone to Washington. He leaves his command secure, with advancing movements.

Chattanooga may be occupied by Gen. Buel on the Fourth. The Rebels are not in force there. Agents from Knoxville report but a single regiment there. It is regarded as strange that Knoxville is not already ours.

There is much enthusiasm in relation to the celebration of the Fourth in Nashville, and towns in the vicinity.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, July 3, 1862.—A passenger just arrived from the South reports that Gen. Mitchel detailed fifty-five men from different regiments for scout service, who were all captured by the rebels, carried to Atlanta, Ga., and hung. One of them, Robert Buffum, formerly of Salem, Mass., and belonging to Col. Norton's Second Ohio Regiment, made a speech, saying "he considered it no ignominy to die for his country, even in that manner."

Cairo, July 8, 1862.—The news from White river, Ark., is not encouraging. Col. Fitch still holds St. Charles. No relief had yet reached General Curtis. The whole country bordering on White river is reported in arms, except those flying from the conscription, which is enforced in the most vigorous manner. Boats are frequently fired on from the shore.

General Hindman has issued an appeal to the people of Arkansas, and says that he intends to annoy the enemy in every possible way, and asks the people to do their part.

The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 28th says that the Federals have evacuated Indian Bay and St. Charles, and the whole lower White river, and have gone in the direction of Memphis.

General Curtis left Batesville and crossed Black river, and is supposed to be marching towards Cache bridge, with a view to reaching the Mississippi river via Crowley's ridge.

Gen. H. S. Hempstead, of Little Rock, is dead.

The Arkansas State government has been removed to Hot Springs.

Corinth, Saturday, July 5, 1862.—A former employé of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has arrived here by the way of Tupelo. He reports that two Rebel gunboats and one ram were in Mobile Bay; that 10,000 Rebel troops were below Mobile, on the shell road; that the fortifications around Mobile were commenced about a month ago, and are completed, and that the inhabitants are sanguine that Mobile cannot be taken.

He also says that General Bragg is in command at Tupelo, with a force of 40,000 to 50,000 men. General Breckinridge had left with a force of 30,000. All the Rebel troops were short of clothing and provisions. Bacon was served twice a week to them. They had no coffee and no salt.

The Rebels say they intend to retake Corinth.

The Rebel impression generally is that a majority of our troops have gone East.

It is the unanimous testimony of our scouts, and of Rebel deserters, that no Rebel troops, except cavalry, have gone East.

News from Washington.

We make the following extracts from the Washington dispatches of the *Herald* of the 9th instant:

THE TARIFF BILL.

Washington, July 8, 1862.—The Senate were engaged most of the day upon the Tariff bill, which goes back to the House with amendments that must be decided finally by the intervention of a committee of conference. Mr. Sumner made a move to exempt from increased duty goods on shipboard, but Messrs. Fessenden and Anthony urged the old Democratic doctrine that increase of duties enhanced prices, which fall upon the consumer, and it was therefore right that the imports should pay the increased tax. Mr. Sumner also enunciated the old Democratic idea that moderate duties produced most revenue, in urging a low duty on books, and by declaring that high duties had materially injured the trade in foreign books at Boston.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It is the current belief that Congress will adjourn *sine die* by next Monday, the business before it being already reduced to only a few prominent measures, and other matters to be disposed of without much controversy.

The Tariff bill, with the Senate amendments, will be returned to the House to-morrow. The Confiscation bill is pending in the Joint Committee of Conference.

THE DIPLOMATS IN WASHINGTON ON THE SUBJECT OF FRENCH MEDIATION.

Several members of the foreign legations at Washington are of opinion that the late events of the war on the peninsula will be made the pretext of a new attempt at mediation from the part of the Emperor of France. They say that no sooner will the news of the late battles in Virginia have reached Europe than the French Cabinet will renew the offer made a year ago, through Mr. Dayton, of acting as a mediator between the North and the South, on the ground that the latter is becoming more pressing every day, and that it is difficult to elude the question.

THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

News has been received here to-day from Richmond, via the rebel underground railroad to Baltimore, that the population of Richmond is engaged in dealing out food to the Union prisoners, who are camped out in the fields.

THE FALLING OFF IN ENLISTMENTS.

The strictures of the *Herald* as to the causes of the falling off in enlistments is regarded as eminently just and true. It was suggested on Monday by leading members of Congress that the Government should at once call upon the loyal States for a million of soldiers, and place them in camps of instruction, so as to be prepared, not only to crush the rebellion at a single blow, but to be prepared to take immediately offensive measures in case of any attempt at foreign intervention. The spirit here is defiant and confident. The volunteers have not been exhausted, and if drafting should become necessary all Europe would be astonished at the military strength of the loyal United States.

ASHBY'S SUCCESSOR.

A late Richmond paper states that Beverly Robinson, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General and taken the late Turner Ashby's command.

General McClellan's Address to His Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp Near Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.*

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac!—Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return, guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skilfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number, and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belong to the Army of the Potomac." You have reached the new base, complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so called Confederacy; that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone secure internal peace, and external security to each State, "must and shall be preserved," cost what it may in time, treasure and blood.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1862.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RELATIVE TO TAXING DOMESTIC SUGAR.

The following letter was recently addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 30, 1862.

Sir—I am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Louisiana last year was 500,000 hogsheads, of 1100 pounds each. This is said to be 50,000 hogsheads more than the crop of any previous year. Of this crop there were in New Orleans, when taken by our troops, say 80,000 hogsheads, chiefly held by foreigners, and there yet remain on the plantations, say 220,000 hogsheads—equivalent in all to, say 150 tons.

It is thought by gentlemen conversant with this trade that this quantity will nearly, if not quite, supply the wants of the country until the new crop will be ready for market next fall. Shipments to Northern ports are already begun. These facts suggest the expediency of such internal duties on domestic sugars as are necessary to secure the revenue expected from the import on foreign.

The importance of this subject, and the necessity of proper legislation, if not already embraced in the Tax bill, will doubtless engage the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means. With great respect,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

European Intelligence.

From our Northern exchanges we gather the following items of European news:

St. Johns, N. F., July 7, 1862.—The mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool June 28, via Queenstown June 29, was boarded off Cape Race at midnight of July 6.

The advices per the Europa are two days later than those per the Kangaroo.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London *Times* says, in regard to the war in America, that the news shows that nothing much can be expected before the fall, and it hopes that means will be devised before that time to put an end to the conflict.

The French Chambers had adjourned.

The news by the Persia created great excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, and large sales were made late on Friday at a further advance.

The London *Times* editorially says the telegrams by the Persia, if they come substantially from the Northern Government, *do credit to its sincerity*, inasmuch as they proclaim that any decisive advantage over the Confederates must be postponed until great additions are made to the Federal army.

The London *Times* adds: "The superior numbers and resources of the North we look upon as certain to the end to prevail. But who can see the resolution evinced by the South, the immense army it puts in the field, and the tenacity with which it disputes every position, without feeling that the war is likely to drench the territory of the Union with much more blood." It winds up by hoping some means may be devised for bringing this unnatural conflict to a close.

The London *Herald*, in an editorial, contends that the separation of the Union would be a calamity not only for Europe, and England in particular, but for the North. *It declares that the Union had become a nuisance among nations. Secession is favorable to England.* Self-interests would have justified interference before this had not *international morality forbid it*. Even now, if there was any hope of an early settlement, no one would dream of interfering. As matters stand, however, the *Herald* thinks it is time that some decided action should be taken by France and England in behalf of humanity, as well as for the protection of *their half ruined manufacturers and hungry operatives*. Such action must be taken at last, as impossible things cannot be long allowed to remain. It is most improbable that there will be any change in the aspect of American affairs that will bring us relief, and if we are to act after all, it will be saving needless misery to act at once with gentleness and courtesy, but with immovable firmness in words.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Before the Europa left England, in the French Chamber of Deputies, Jules Favre censured the expedition against Mexico, and *demanded explanations*. After arguing against the French policy in the past, he said that things had reached a point at which it was necessary that the resolutions taken should be explained. He considered the sole course to take, compatible with the *interest and honor* of the country, to treat with Mexico and withdraw. He denied that France had any defeat to avenge, eulogized the conduct of the troops, and protested against the entertainment of any ideas which would compromise France with the other Powers.

M. Billault, in response, defended the cause of France. He censured negotiations from which it was impossible to obtain a result. He stated that the Emperor *was compelled* to disavow the convention of Soledad *as contrary to the honor of France*, and explained that notwithstanding a momentary *disagreement between the three Governments, they remained on good terms*. He energetically repelled the idea of treating with the Juarez Government, saying that the honor of France was engaged, *and she must avenge the insults offered*. The Emperor would leave the people entirely *free*, when the French flag floats over the capital of Mexico, to vote for whatever Government they might choose.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it seems decided that reinforcements will not sail until after the arrival of another mail, and if the French troops are not then in danger, it is thought reinforcements will not sail until the hot season is over.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says there is evidently hesitation on the subject of Mexico, and he thinks that it is not unlikely that the principles of the expedition are undergoing a reconsideration.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the embarkations for Mexico are provisionally suspended and reduced.

ITALY.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* announces that the recognition of Italy by Russia has been officially communicated to the Turin Government.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Cape Race, July 8, 1862.—The steamship Great Eastern, with Liverpool dates of the 1st instant, passed this point at one o'clock this afternoon, and was boarded by the news yacht of the New York press.

Her dates are two days later than those received by the Europa at Halifax.

American affairs have been again alluded to in both Houses of the British Parliament. Lord Palmerston stated that he could see no good at present in offers of mediation, but the Government would with pleasure take advantage of any favorable opening that might occur.

Lord Brougham explained his speech in the House of Lords on American affairs, that he merely wished, as fellow Christians, to remonstrate with the Americans on the course of the civil war. Gloss it over as they might, the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American people.

In the House Lord Brougham deplored the continuance of the civil war and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the opinion that the Americans would see the suicidal character of the struggle and come to amicable arrangements before they entirely lost the respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hopewood asked if the Government intend to take steps as a mediator.

Lord Palmerston expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of the Government to take steps for their relief; but interference in America now could only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps when a fitting opportunity occurs, he should look upon it both as a duty and a pleasure.

After another debate on fortifications, the Government bill was read the second time by—158 to 56.

The London *Morning Post* editorially contends that the masterly Confederate movements in Virginia have compelled immense armies, destined for its conquest, to cease the offensive and content themselves with action on the defensive.

The city article of the London *Daily News* regards the latest news as portending the almost indefinite postponement of peace.

The operatives at Blackburn held a meeting to urge mediation, but overwhelming opposition was shown, and the Government was finally called upon to try and re-establish the confidence of the Southern planters in Lincoln.

The correspondence relative to the delivery of the ship Emily St. Pierre to the American authorities has been published, from which it appears that Minister Adams did not recede from the position first assumed by him on the subject.

The marriage of Princess Alice took place on the day the Great Eastern left Liverpool.

Again it was rumored Persigny will assume the French Ambassadorship at London.

The Bourse was heavy at 68f 15c.

The Italian budget passed both houses of Parliament. Garibaldi at Palermo urged the people to concord.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

Madrid, June 27, 1862.—In the Senate, to day, Calderon Collantes expressed the hope that the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits of the London convention.

The Ministers said that Spain would still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legislative satisfaction from Mexico, for she had not abandoned the employment of necessary means.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

DEATH OF MADAME SUSINI.—Madame Susini, (Isabella Hinkly), the well-known and favorite singer, died at New York on the 5th instant, after a short illness.

Madame Susini was quite young, being in her twenty-second year. She was a universal favorite with the public, and whatever she attempted she did well. As a vocalist, though she never excelled, she showed careful training and a true love for her profession. She is spoken of as being very generous in her instincts, and having not a particle of artistic jealousy in her nature, and she was ever ready to admit the merits of others, as she was indifferent to the undue exaltation of her own.

The New York *World* of the 9th, makes the removal of Secretary Stanton the theme of the following outburst:

What means this indecision at Washington? Why are the people kept in this suspense? Is there to be a change, or not? The call for more troops has not yet kindled the first flash of enthusiasm. Distrust weighs like a pall. A sullen gloom is settling upon every heart. The firmest loyalty is staggered. The clearest minds are bewildered in trying to account for the President's inaction. Why stands he passive in this turning hour of the nation's destiny? How is it that he can fail to heed a necessity which is as notorious as the sun above him? Does he hope that the Secretary will voluntarily retire? Vain delusion! No man of self confidence ever gives way where he can help it, and Mr. Stanton has a self-confidence, all the world knows, amounting to presumption. Our Secretary is no Lord Bute, who, as the historian tells us, had sense enough to be conscious of his unfitness for the situation which he held, and exclaimed in a fit of despair, "What shall I do? The boys will point at me in the street, and cry, 'There goes the worst Chancellor of the Exchequer that ever was.'" Bute resigned. Stanton will do no such thing. He will never leave the War Department—the thing is certain—until the President himself shows him the door.

SECRETARY STANTON AMONG THE PEOPLE.—The N. Y. *Herald* of the 6th instant, under this caption, says:

The people are furious against Secretary Stanton. They imperiously and unanimously demand his removal. Throughout this city, on the Fourth of July, there was but a single sentiment, which was heard repeated at every turn by every class and every condition of men. It was that if the President trusted McClellan he had no right to harbor Secretary Stanton. "Either McClellan or Stanton must go," said the people, "and McClellan must not be sacrificed."

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, July 18, 1862.

SUGAR.—Yesterday 1000 hhds. sold in store, not reported. To-day's sales embrace about 250 hhds., on the levee and in store, at advanced prices. Fair to Fully Fair 5½ @ [illegible], Prime to Choice 6 @ 6¾c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—We have again to report a very dull market, and no sales. The last were at 11c for this Fermenting.

FLOUR.—It is held in first hands at $14 ⅌ bbl., showing a material decline.

LARD.—It is retailing at 17 @ 18c. ⅌ lb.

BACON.—It is retailing at 13c. for Shoulders, 12½ @ 15c. for Sides, and 20 @ 22c. for Sugar-cured Hams.

BUTTER.—Good and Choice Northern is retailing at 30 @ 35c ⅌ lb.

CORN.—The market is bare. The last was sold at $2 @ 2 25 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Is retailing at $1 75 @ 2 ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is retailing at $4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Northern Hay is selling from the landing at $77 50 ⅌ ton, and from store at $80 @ [illegible] ⅌ ton.

CHEESE.—Imitation English Dairy is retailing at 17½ @ 30c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is selling at $1 25 @ $1 75, and that in hand with Louisiana Rum at 75c @ $1 ⅌ gallon.

SALT.—Liverpool Coarse is retailing at $2 25 @ $2 50, Fine $3, and Turk's Island at $1 ⅌ sack.

Review of the Market, FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1862.

COTTON.—The market was steady, but firm at our quotations, [illegible] on Saturday and Monday. At the Government sale of 1120 bales yesterday, [illegible] were obtained. Of the above, 770 bales Middling Orleans were purchased by one firm for [illegible]. The balance was stained and damaged. The stained brought 31c., and the damaged 27c. After the sale the market was more active, and prices largely advanced. The sales since our last foot up 2500 bales, closing firm. We quote:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas
Middling	49½	49½	49	51½
Good Middling	51½	51½	52	[illegible]

The arrivals have been from—

Matamoras	110 bales.
Liverpool	50
Nassau, N. P.	118
Port Royal, S. C.	60
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Providence	1
Per Railroad	12
Per Hudson River	77
Total	1,329 bales.
Total import since 1st instant	1,671
Total import since 1st September	[illegible]
Export, from 1st to 9th July—	
Cotton	[illegible]

MOLASSES.—There is a fair demand for home use, and a steady market, without change in prices. Sales of 150 hhds.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—[illegible]

CATTLE MARKET. [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 19, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Osmanli, Dush[illegible], for New York. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, from New York 9th inst. to D de Goicouria & co—1st dist. 15

Schr Bruno, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

Sloop Henrietta, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

Bradford's Fathest, from the Coast, to master—3d dist

MEMORANDA.

☞ The U S M steamship Philadelphia left New York on the 8th inst for this port, but put back on the 7th inst in distress.

☞ The steamship Matanzas, on the 14th inst, passed bark schooner William, loaded with cotton.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Cleared at New York for this port, July 8th—Bark E A Chase, Downey; brig Yankee Blade, Patterson; sch B W Wilson, Willoughby.

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, July 1st—Bark F Loudig, Sommers; 2d, brig Belle, Hickey.

Cleared at Boston for this port, July 4th—Ship Mont Blanc, Donnell; 5d, ship Lisbon, Custer; 5th, bark Arcana, Potter.

Loading at New York for this port—Steamer Creole, Couch, to leave July 15th; steamer Blackstone, Stevens, to leave July 8th, ship W H Wharton, Jones, to leave July 9th, bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, to leave July 11th, ship Rigs, Freeman.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, June 27th—Ship Leeds, Kent.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Matanzas, from New York—D de Goicouria, F Bouquerrs, O Roach, W W Loathrop, J Ormsby.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Osmanli—20 bales cotton 500 hhds sugar 150 bbls rosin

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Matanzas—$30,000 in gold and Treasury notes. 470 bbls pork 4 bales [illegible] 25 bxs mineral water [illegible] D de Goicouria & co—10 bales [illegible] L Brooks—25 kegs beef 42 do pork 1 cask hams to master.

TURKS ISLAND—Per brig Planet—5063 bushels salt 51 bbls oil to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Bruno—171 hhds sugar to Foley, Avery & co

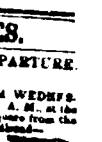
COAST—Per sloop Henrietta—50 half bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per Bradford's Fathest—65 hhds sugar 6 bbls molasses to order

AUCTION SALES.

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

Dairy! Dairy!



WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 22d, and WEDNESDAY, 23d July, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Grape and Prieur streets, one square from the Barracks, and near the Greens on City Railroad—

22 Fine Milch Cows.
2 Horses.
1 Mare and Colt.
1 Buggy Horse.
3 Milk Carts.
1 Wagon.
1 Carriage.
1 Provision Cart.

The Good-Will as well as the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms—Up to $200, cash; above $200, six months credit for a [illegible] satisfactory [illegible]. jy19

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, July 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 184.

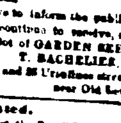
Alfred F. Puffer, of New York, is hereby appointed Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Butler, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G. jy19

For New York.



THE splendid steamship MATANZAS, Liesegang, master, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with prompt dispatch, and leave as soon as loaded. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to

jy19 D. DE GOICOURIA & CO. 46 Carondelet st

Seed of 1862.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has received, and will continue to receive, as the harvest is gathered, a fresh lot of GARDEN SEED.

T. BACHELIER, 71 and 28 Ursulines street, near Old Levee.

jy18 1w

Wanted.

A GARDENER. Apply at the Bee Office. jy18

Drainage Assessment.

Owners of land in the First Draining District, [illegible] Julia and New Canal, on the upper limit, St. Paul [illegible] Bayou St. John, on the lower limit, from the river to Lake Pontchartrain—are hereby notified that a tableau of [illegible] is being prepared at this office, and will be deposited in Court as soon as completed, subject to legal proceedings.

Office, City Hall, room No. 20.

W. E. BAILEY, President.

New Orleans, July 16, 1862. jy17 1w

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL MEETING.

PURSUANT to Art. VIII, Sec. 1, of the Constitution and By-laws of the Association, the stated quarterly meeting will be held on SUNDAY next, July 20th, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The members of the same, who are in good standing, are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, as business of great importance will be brought before them for their consideration.

By order of ANTONIO VIEIRA, President.

jy16

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 14, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Twenty Dollars ($20) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the coming week, commencing on MONDAY, 14th instant, as follows, until further notice:

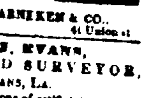
Twenty-eight ounces of bread for .... 20 cents.
Fourteen .... 10 cents.
Seven .... 5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report the names, the name of the baker and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.

jy16 6t

For New York.



THE fine new propeller CREOLE, ———, commander, to be dispatched for New York on the 1st of August, will take the bulk of about 35,000 barrels on freight.

jy15 1w WARNEKEN & CO. 41 Union st

RICHARD J. EVANS, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.

GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.

Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. jy1 1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 11, 1862.

The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

jy12 tf

NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate Institute,

No 200 Camp street,

[illegible]

THIS establishment, which has grown [illegible] will be reopened on the [illegible] of September [illegible]

[illegible] $40 and $45, according to size [illegible]

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE [illegible]

[illegible]