THE DAILY BEE

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

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carriers.

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

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

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By H. Free A. Marks, at 10 o'clock, on No 41 Chartres street—Dry goods and clothing.

B. R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 81 Camp street, flour, rib sides, whisky, brandy, etc.

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

RHEUMATISM, DIARRHEA, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism, diarrhea, dyspepsia, etc., to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

Particular attention is called to the sales to be made this day by the Sheriff. They comprise:

1. At the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District, a valuable lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Prytania and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District; a splendid two-story brick dwelling house, situated No. 242 Rampart street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Second district; a two-story brick dwelling house, No. 516 Royal street, near Hughein street, Third District; a one-story frame dwelling house, situate No. 41 Montegut street, between Moreau and Cassanova streets, same District, a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on St. John the Baptist street, between Union and Frenchmen streets, same District.

2. At 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, No. 516 Royal street, Third District, household furniture, jewelry, silverware, &c. For particulars see advertisements.

B. R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, flour, sides, lard, butter, Goshen cheese, Rio coffee, whisky, brandy, and a large assortment of other groceries.

FURNITURE.—A large assortment at auction to day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, by McCerren & Landry.

SILVERWARE, FURNITURE, ETC.—We call special attention of dealers and speculators to sales of Hector H. McLean of elegant furniture and superior assortment of fine solid silver ware, on Monday, July 6th, at 11 o'clock. See advertisement.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEWBERN.—The yellow fever, says the *Mississippian*, is reported at Newbern, and the Federals are leaving for Morehead City.

LATE AND INTERESTING NEWS

From the Jackson Mississippian of the 27th June.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG ON THE 23d.

FEDERAL RAID AT PANOLA, MISS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Landing of Federal Troops at the White House.

RICHMOND AGAIN THREATENED.

IMBODEN AMONG THE WORKSHOPS AND BRIDGES IN THE CUMBERLAND.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS RETURNS.

Two Millions Cotton Bonds for Sale.

We have received a copy of the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 27th June. We publish in this edition the following interesting in it

Fall of Vicksburg.

A courier arrived from Vicksburg in this city on Thursday night, (the 25th) at 12 o'clock. He states that the heavy firing at Vicksburg commencing on Tuesday night, at nine o'clock, and continuing till dark on Wednesday night, was confined mainly to the heavy siege guns of the enemy, in the rear of the city, our siege guns seldom replying, and the Federal gunboats taking no part in the engagement. Sometimes for hours the bombardment was most furious and rapid. No casualties are reported except a few regimental officers of Arkansas and Louisiana regiments, names not given.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

State Cavalry being God Work.

Panola, June 26—Col. McQuirk, of the mounted State cavalry, fell upon a Federal camp when feeding thier horses near Hudsonville, ten miles north of Holly Springs, on Monday, killing nineteen and taking twenty-seven prisoners, horses and equipments.

Eighteen Prisoners Taken by Two Men.

In the battle at Hernando, Adjutant Wilson and Lieutenant Mqdrick alone eighteen prisoners, Morrie himself taking seven at one time.

The Federals have all disappeared from Panola.

2000 Feders Entered Panola.

Citizens say between 1500 and 2000 Federals entered Panola. I stated 8000 in my dispatch. They carried the *Star* office off, press, type and all, after printing and posting placards:

"The Federals have come and Chalmers has gone."

The Federals at the White House.

Richmond, June 5—Ten transports appeared at the White House, York river, this morning; a small force landed, and it is reported their pickets advanced as far as Tunstall. No apprehension is felt in official circles as to the efficiency of the measures taken to repel their advance if any is attempted.

Imboden Among the Work Shops and Bridges.

Richmond, June 25—Imboden has destroyed all the work shops, machinery, locomotives and cars at Cumberland ferry, the bridge from Little Cape some distance west of Cumberland; the immense tunnel is destroyed and the grand iron bridge is knocked to pieces. This is the greatest blow of the kind ever given them.

Interesting from the North—Operations of Confederate Forces in Pennsylvania.

Richmond, June 25—The Baltimore *American* of the 22d has a Harrisburg telegram of the 21st.

The rebels are reported 40,000 strong at Hagerstown, fortifying.

The troops at Harrisburg are expecting marching orders on Monday.

Governor Curtin received a dispatch from Chambersburg, which states that Jenkins was at Gainesboro' last evening, and has been plundering the houses among the mountains.

Condi has received a dispatch which reports the rebel cavalry at Gettysburg.

The force that went to McConnellsville helped themselves to whatever they wanted in the stores, collected a large number of cattle and horses, and then moved off towards Hancock.

A small mounted force rode into Frederick on Saturday and paroled the sick soldiers in the hospitals; took a few horse and left.

No attack, so far, on Harper's Ferry.

Three thousand laborers are called into service.

Negroes are freely impressed for the fortifications around Baltimore.

Nothing definite as to the movements of General Lee or Hooker.

Virginia Election Returns.

Richmond, June 26.—The official returns of the Congressional election in this State show the re-election of eight representatives: Bocock, Goode, De Garmett, Baldwin, Staples, Mullen, Johnson and Boyd.

Two Millions Cotton Bonds for Sale.

Five Millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for bids on the purchase of five millions of six per cent cotton bonds, with coupons payable in cotton, under the act approved April 30th. No war news this morning.

From Fredericksburg.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* draws the following picture of the camping quarters of the Federals after their departure

"Yesterday morning, upon the retirement of the enemy's pickets from the northern bank of the Rappahannock, your correspondent crossed over and rode along close in the track of their encampment to within a short distance of the wharf at Belle Plain, where the enemy, all day yesterday, were engaged in burning embrasures in, and in a state of disembarkation, could not be ascertained.

The amount of stores they have destroyed by fire is immense, but the quantity of articles in the way of tents, camp utensils and commissary stores, which they have left scattered through the deserted camps is large.

The scene of their occupation, which comprises the whole of Stafford county, between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, is a barren waste. The forests have not only been fallen, but in order to deter any future growth, the stumps they grew have been burned over, until a spring of green relieves the blackened surface of the earth, and where the appearance is not so presented, the fields for miles after miles are covered with a green sward, in their trampled condition and by contrast with the surrounding vegetation.

The inhabitants, of course, have been pillaged and plundered. The old family mansion, in Stafford, which were occupied by the enemy, have been dismantled to such an extent that they are not fit for shelter for the beasts of the field.

News from Richmond.

On Tuesday of last week the Louisianans resident at the Richmond capital held a meeting to devise means for the relief of the New Orleans exiles.

Vigilance committees are formed and being formed in Richmond to rid that city of the hundreds of thieves and murderers that infest the place from all parts of the globe. The committees are determined to restore the good name of Richmond if they have to hang all the evil-doers up to every lamp post and tree around the place.

Too Late.

Yesterday the Provost Marshal of Richmond received a communication from Brigadier-General Ruggles, commanding the First District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana, directing that four Federal prisoners, captured in that department, be not exchanged, but held in irons as hostages for certain parties imprisoned at the North. Those whom are to be held were Sergeant Long, Thos. Denons, W. Shepley and A. W. Bell, all members of Company B, Twelfth Michigan Regiment. The order was dispatched to the commandant of the Libby Prison Post, Capt. Turner, but the proposed hostages had been released, having been paroled and sent off with the other prisoners on Saturday.

[Richmond Examiner.

THE WAR.

[From the New York Express of the 29th ult.]

THE REBEL ADVANCE—THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

When the whole history of Gen. Hooker's recent hurried change of base from Falmouth to Fairfax comes to be written, there are indications that it will not be free from many a painful incident. One writer, who was with the troops, says:

"During the march on Monday, the army suffered untold miseries. The heat was oppressive in the extreme, with scarcely a breath of air stirring. The roads were ankle deep with dust; and, to cap the climax, the streams and springs along the way were all dry. The whole country was filled with stragglers. Men could not be kept in the ranks. Every piece of woods was filled with them, and no coaxing or threatening could prevail on them to move on. The ambulances were crowded with those who had completely given out. I presume there were as many as a thousand cases of *coup de soleil*, of which at least a hundred were instantly fatal. The open country was crowded with these poor fellows, dropping down by the roadside in all directions."

A Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald*, who professes to be posted up with Gen. Lee's plan of campaign, tells us, with an air of authority, if not of a correspondent, that:

"The whole story may be summed up in a word: The glittering prize upon which the eye of the rebel General is fixed is Washington. The possession of the national capital is the immediate object which he proposes to gain. The movement into Pennsylvania, by way of Winchester and Martinsburg, the demonstration towards Harrisburg, and the investment of Harper's Ferry, are all feints, intended to divert the attention of the Administration, and, if possible, a portion of the Union troops, also, away from Washington.

"The rebel forces now investing Harper's Ferry—the same which defeated Milroy at Winchester, Gen. Tyler at Martinsburg, and a part of whom are now playing the mischief in the rich Cumberland valley, near Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania—are not only not commanded by Gen. Ewell, but they are not even chiefly from Gen. Ewell's corps. There are among them three squadrons of Ashby's cavalry, about eighteen hundred or two thousand sabres in all, and eighteen pieces of light field artillery. That is all from Ewell's corps. The remainder of the force is precisely the same that played such havoc and caused such consternation along the western end of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and in the western part of Pennsylvania, six or seven weeks ago, namely, the mounted and organ 2nd guerrillas under Gen. Jones, Gen Jenkins and Col. Imboden. They number 10,000 men, but not a soul more. There are, besides, two regiments of infantry, numbering in the aggregate 1200 or 1500 men. Thus the whole force numbers 12,000 men, at most. Outside. I have these facts from the best authority, and I put the statement on record now, and the events of the next week will prove its correctness"

Such is the beggarly force that is inspiring all this terror in Pennsylvania.

Gen Lee was, yesterday, with his whole army at Thorough Gap, forty miles west of Washington. There will be no fight on the old battle field of Bull Run.

May I ask you now to republish the following brief extract from my letter of May 22, as it refers to the very operation in which General Lee is now engaged:

"Gen. Lee will very soon assume the offensive and move northwards, either to attack Washington or to invade Pennsylvania. (He is doing so now, only three weeks after this was published.) He had less than seventy-five thousand troops when he invaded Pennsylvania last September. He will move now with one hundred and fifty thousand. It is supposed to be his intention to move his whole army rapidly towards Centreville, and to move thence either directly on the works at Arlington Heights, by way of Fairfax, or else to move to Matildayville, by way of Vienna, to cross the Potomac at Coon's Ford, twelve miles above Washington, then to move directly east to Bladensburg, near the capital and cut off all communication with the North and East, and then to attack Washington from that direction, and that by the 4th of July the rebel flag will float over the Capitol. General Lee believes that the moment he threatens Washington seriously General Hooker will hasten to defend that city."

I have nothing to add to this programme. It is the one which Gen Lee has marked out for himself, and which he is now pursuing. To defeat it will require all the wisdom, all the energy and all the strength at the command of the Administration.

There are indications to day of an intention on the part of Imboden and Jones to diverge to the right at Chambersburg and strike for York, on the Northern Central Railroad, between this city and Harrisburg. It is believed that the work assigned to those officers is to cut and destroy as much as possible two important railroads besides the Baltimore and Ohio—namely, the one just mentioned and the Pennsylvania Central road.

My letter of May 31 stated: "But if Hooker does not seize this golden moment it will soon pass away. The middle of June will see both Banks and Lee's troops back again in the East, and then, indeed, the desperate attempt of General Lee towards the North will take place." That time has now come. Richmond is no longer defenceless. I learn from the best authority that there are troops enough there now to laugh a siege to scorn.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

How the Blockade is Not Enforced.—A letter from Beaufort, under date of June 13th, says:

"Not one in ten of the vessels attempting to run the Charleston blockade have been caught. We have vessels sufficient to put a belt around the harbor, yet every day richly freighted vessels are passing in."

FROM FERNANDINA, FLA.

A letter dated June 10th, from this place, says: Colonel Putnam's regiment, the Seventh New Hampshire, leaves here to-day for Hilton Head, and is succeeded by Colonel Plaisted's Eleventh Maine, a regiment which saw long service on the Peninsula

We have rumors of an early attempt to recover East Florida to the Union.

Col. Littlefield, late of Gen. Grant's army, is now organizing a regiment of colored cavalry, and will probably establish his headquarters at this place.

From St. Louis to Corinth.

We clip the following paragraphs from the letter of the Corinth correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, written after a trip from St. Louis to Corinth:

INCIDENTS AT MEMPHIS.

On Monday evening we landed at Memphis and remained over Tuesday. While there several loads of wounded came up from Vicksburg. The poor fellows were terribly mangled, and suffering most intensely from the great heat. They have had no rain at Memphis for a month, and it was hot, dry and dusty. I pitied the poor fellows.

You are aware of the late order requiring all persons who are not in the United States service to enroll and register their names. Such registry is to show the character of the person, the order putting them thus in three distinct classes: 1. Loyal citizens of the United States. 2. Subjects of foreign friendly powers. 3 Enemies of the United States. The very first man who responded and registered his name put it thus: "——, an enemy, by ——!" That man should have been arrested.

On Tuesday morning I was invited into the parlor of the Bayou House to sing, and had sung several ballads when a patriotic song was called for. A number of ladies and gentlemen were collected in the parlors to listen, but when I struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," some fair face in full view flushed crimson, and telegraph signs were made across the room. In less time than it took me to sing the first verse the parlors were deserted, except by my own friends.

RAILROAD TRAVEL INTERRUPTED.

At eight o'clock the following morning we left Memphis for Corinth, and had got about twenty miles away when we received news that the track had been torn up by bands of guerrillas. Scouts were sent ahead, and a guard from Germantown accompanied us to the place, where we found the track torn up for a little distance, and four or five rebels lurking above the woods. No firing was to be seen, however. At Moore's, Mr. Bennett was requested to publish a retraction of the libel, which he declined to do, and hence the suit.

SUIT AGAINST THE NEW YORK HERALD—*Supreme Court*—June 18—A suit has been commenced against Mr James Gordon Bennett to recover $10,000 damage for an alleged libel on the character of Mr. John H. Moore, general agent in this city of the New York Central Railroad. The circumstances under which the suit arose are as follows: Two or three days ago the *Herald* published a letter from the widow of the late Colonel Kimball, in which some severe aspersions were cast upon the character of Mr. Moore. Mr. Bennett was requested to publish a retraction of the libel, which he declined to do, and hence the suit.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,742.

by; but we concluded to repair the damage and go on, if possible. At Culbeurville—only four miles ahead—our men were stationed, and a little distance, could we but get through safely, would bring us within their picket lines.

There were several ladies on board, who were frightened nearly out of their wits, trembling and in tears, expecting every moment to be killed. For a little while the panic was intense. I tried to reassure them, telling them, self possession was the only safeguard they could have, since with it they might avoid danger. Should we be attacked, I represented that we could back at once to Germantown, and recommended that, if the rebels continued firing at the train, the passengers should get down as near the floor as they could, and keep quiet.

Talking, however, was of little avail. They acted on the advice of an exceedingly judicious colonel, who thought they had better take refuge in a house close by, where they could be safe if an attack was made. They trooped across the road hastily and got into the house nest with the utmost eagerness, accompanied by the gallant colonel. If an attack had been made, of course we should have run back to Germantown, and they must necessarily have been left at the mercy of their foes. We could not have stopped to take up again and run the risk of capture.

An hour's delay served to get the road repaired, and all the parties being recalled, we proceeded forward and got safely to Culbeurville. Here all the ladies, who, two or three exceptions, got off. I was heartily glad when this event took place. Their fright was painful. Here they found their husbands and were at rest. Nothing further occurred during the day, and we got in in time, notwithstanding delays.

Probabilities of the Campaign.

[Correspondence of the New York World]

Washington, D. C.—The real object of the present movement of General Lee is to carry out what he attempted when foiled by McClellan at Antietam. By a glance at the map we see that whoever hold Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown completely stops all communication with the West, and closes the door in that quarter upon all reinforcements and supplies for the peninsula upon which Washington is situated. From Harper's Ferry to Baltimore the distance is but sixty miles, and whatever fate may befall the city itself, it taken by the enemy, the far more important advantage of intercepting the railway between Philadelphia and the peninsula is gained. It is not to be supposed that a sufficient army from the North can be readily armed, equipped, and disciplined, and brought to bear upon the enemy to break up his position in time to prevent a still greater disaster. And if his forces be *numerically superior* to the Army of the Potomac, he can hold it in spite of General Hooker. In the meantime, the rich valleys in Pennsylvania will be open to him; he will neither want forage for his horses nor food for his men. The campaign being successful, the raids succeed and branch forth in every direction. Our own army, being thus cut off, will have to depend upon the Chesapeake and the Potomac rivers for all its resources, and a few rebel batteries upon the banks of the latter may effectually close it against transports, and all vessels except vessels of war. We need not be dilineated by anticipating these very probable views of the enemy. To not anticipate them as to throw away all the advantage that might be gained by a sudden and stubborn resistance before it is too late. How it is that General Milroy was not heavily reinforced in time to prevent his being driven back is a question to be answered hereafter, but this disaster may be repaired if the authority in Washington, sleeping in fancied security behind their forts in front of that city, will wake up and do something before General Lee and his army forces their way into their sanctuary through the back door. F. B.

News Items.

The servant girls of Albany are striking for higher wages.

The Augusta (Ga.) powder mills have furnished the rebels a million pounds of powder during the year past.

A terrible fire on Friday, at Frankfort, Ky., consumed the building used as a nunnery and a church adjoining. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Lewis Lazarro, an Italian, was convicted in the Criminal Court of Washington, on Saturday, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, for counterfeiting 50 cent postal currency bills.

It was reported in Washington on Sunday, that two members of Gen Hooker's staff, (Major Sterling and Capt. Fisher, signal officer,) were gobbled up by guerrillas on Saturday night in the vicinity of Fairfax.

It is understood that the Emancipation Committee of the Missouri State Convention by a vote of 7 out of 9 members, recommend that slavery shall cease absolutely in 1876. They also recommend the prohibition of the immigration of slaves from other states.

Joseph Strickland, late chief of the Fire Department at Dayton, was arrested at Indianapolis on Tuesday last, on the charge of setting fire to the *Journal* office in Dayton, Ohio, at the big riot there last month. When arrested he took the matter very hard, confessed his guilt, and wept bitterly.

California merchants refuse to send goods by steamer, owing to the depredations of the rebel pirates. The Republican Convention at San Francisco, last week, urged upon the President the vigorous prosecution of the war, and endorsed the emancipation proclamation.

The rebel steamboat Marmora, with her captain and crew, voluntarily surrendered to one of our Mississippi gunboats on the 6th inst. The men were en route for Little Rock, Ark., to White river, for a load of corn. They report about 1500 men at Little Rock, under General Price. The captain of the Marmora is a native of Illinois.

The wounded and invalids in all the corps hospitals at Acquia Creek, have been removed to Alexandria and Washington in a very comfortable and humane manner by the Sanitary Commission. All the stores and other things of value have also arrived. The severely wounded were brought on their own beds, and removed, in many instances, by hand to the several hospitals.

An important decision has been given in Baltimore by Chief Justice Taney, by which that portion of the Custom House regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury restricting commerce with the States not actually in insurrection are declared void and unconstitutional. The decision has been appealed by the United States District Attorney, and will be brought before the full term of the United States Supreme Court.

The advance of the rebels has developed one fact which has been a mystery to the people for some time. What has become of the gold coin. Fearing an attack, the banks here and others of Pittsburgh thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express Company are said to have delivered in Cleveland, on the 15th inst., $15,000,000 in gold, and on the succeeding day $7,000,000 more, of which $650,000 was also in gold.

The Omnibus.

NIGGA, PUT DOWN DAT JUG.

Nigga, put down dat jug,
And don't you touch a drop;
I has gib him many a hug,
So car you luff him stop;
'Twas dis old sickness, I spose,
Dat fust did put him dar;
Dar, nigga, luff him stand,
Or I shall 'gin to swar.

This is what a California editor says of a lager-beer garden: "Balmily blow the breezes, and, moved by their murmuring music, the willows wantonly wave over the odorous openings where the sun scintillatingly shimmers. The care carry crowds to the garden, which grows glad with the healthy, hopeful holiday-seekers, who loll in lazy leisure, or move in the mazy measures of the delightful dance."

An outside passenger by a coach had his hat blown over a bridge and carried away by the stream. "Is it not very singular," said he to a gentleman who was seated beside him, "that my hat took that direction?" "Not at all," replied the latter, "it is natural that a beaver should take to the water."

The peace and quietness of a married couple in Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald—was recently marred considerably by the reception of a basket containing a new born infant, upon whose breast was pinned the following:

"Talk me in and feed me Well,
For in this Place I Do not Father dwell."

A contraband being escorted to the fortification a few days ago by a soldier, he was met by another "gemman ob color." "Hellow, Ike, what you gwine wid dat gard?" "I'se gwine to reinforce de army." "Is dat so?" "Yes, I'se gwine to de mortifications to dig trenches."

A few days ago a little urchin in Westminster saw a shilling lying on the pavement. He had no sooner picked it up than it was claimed by a earman. "Your shilling hadn't got a hole in it," said the boy, stoutly. "Yes, it had," said the rogue of a earman." "Tech this 'un ain't," replied the boy, walking off triumphantly.

There is a good reason why a little man should never marry a bouncing widow. He might be called "the widow's mite."

Of all the Percy family, the noblest is Percy Vere. (persevere); and the most cruel, Percy Cute (persecute.)

Foreign Chit-Chat.

The Paris gossiper of the Boston *Post*, alluding to the little church of Notre Dame des Victoires, situated near the Bourse, and the most frequented in Paris says: "It possesses a miraculous Virgin, The month of May, dedicated especially to the Virgin Mary, is duly solemnized here: and the especial priest engaged to preach in favor of the holy Mary this year was a young and handsome, and, above all, most pious, brother of the Carmelites. Like his great prototype, Lacordaire, he knew well how to play of all the advantages afforded by the shape and color of his gown, the cut of his head, besides the austerity of feature with which nature had furnished him. He had preached at Notre Dame des Victories during the whole month, and every evening the church had been crowded, and every time the collection made for the adoration of the altar of the Virgin was considered most splendid. On Sunday, the last exhortation being to be made, the fair sex, on whom the Carmelite had produced a most solemn effect, had collected in such numbers beneath his pulpit and the church was so crammed, that for very safety's sake, the doors were ordered to be closed, but the people pressing to remain tranquilly without, the order was countermanded and the crowd knelt on the cold pavement at the door of the church, following the responses of the Litany of the Virgin with most wonderful and picturesque effect. At the conclusion of the sermon the holy Brother took his leave of the congregation, and then standing forward—in a loud voice bade the listeners to stand while he uttered one last sentiment and exhortation: "Brethern I thank you for the attention you have bestowed upon my allocutions during the past month. But the month dedicated to the Holy Virgin is now closed. A blessed altar is covered with gifts, and more money has been collected for its adornment than will last till next year. I have been engaged by the cure of the Parish to preach the Month of May in the year 1861. I have refused because I am well aware that I shall not live to see the month of May. Let me then ask one last favor of you. The altar of Jesus, deserted for that of Our Lady, is left in a state of abandonment and neglect. Our Lady needs no more gold and jewels. She has more wealth than she can ever dispose off. Come then with me to the altar of Jesus—give all you can—spare nothing—God will give it back—that the altar may be embellished and cared for once again. I myself will come down amongst you, and you surely will not reject my appeal." He descended from the pulpit and came down with the embroidered velvet bag in his hand, bowing low to the people, and collecting a perfect avalanche of money and jewels

GREENBACKS FOR FODDER.—A most singular circumstance occurred yesterday in the town of Wright, near Berlin, in Ottawa County, about two miles from the city. Half a dozen farmers called at our office and narrated the following: He had been at work during the early part of the day on the highway, in that town, with his team, during which time a gentleman called to them with two hundred and five dollars, which he did in greenbacks, except five. There were fifteen pieces of this money, varying from fifty to five dollars. They were carefully rolled up and a string tied around them, and as a matter of safety, placed in the bottom of his dinner pail and left in the wagon. Having occasion to go a short distance away, he placed his horses to feed from the wagon, and was absent from them a short time. On his return he found his dinner pail overturned and the money gone. Diligent search was made for the money, but without success. There was but one conclusion left—one or other of the oxen had eaten both dinner and money. Here was a dilemma, which one had eaten it, and how could he be detected. The parties remaining quietly at this institution made it very dangerous for the depositors. Something must be done, and speedily, or else the chances to invest in 5-20s would be gone. A thought struck Mr. Harris and he resolved to kill both oxen and make a thorough search through the entrails of the bank for evidence or preferment. He accordingly concluded to dispatch the master ox first, as he wisely concluded he would appropriate the hides ahere to himself. This was immediately done, when much to his delight he found the bulk of money, but little or no evidence of the ox. We are credibly informed that Mr Harris is one of the most reliable and truthful men in the country.—*Grand Rapids Democrat, June 11.*

An Unrecorded Robbery.

It happens now and then that a piece of rascality is perpetrated which does not find its way into the public records of the police, but which circulates from mouth to ear among the acquaintances of the victim, being generally regarded as a good joke with a very sharp point. The following is an illustration of the remark:

A well-known resident of this city, a good liver and a lover of the turf, attended the race between Patchen and General Butler at the Fashion Course last week, and returned home well in good order. Putting away his horse in his wagon, and on the uptown horse hotels, he wandered into the bar-room, and fell into general conversation concerning sporting matters, now and then refreshing himself, for the day was dry and his throat was dusty. Thus the evening wore away in social converse, and it wanted but an hour to midnight.

The gentleman referred to ordered a hackney coach to draw up at the door for the purpose of taking him home. Two or three of those present in the room, finding that his way lay parallel with theirs, proposed sharing the carriage and its expense. The other made objection, founded on the fact that he went out with strangers and the absence of adequate reference. "But," replied they, "we know you. You are ——, of such a profession, having your office at such a place." Not wishing to seem touchy, the gentleman assented to the proposition, and they all entered the carriage together.

The chief actor in this affair had to know nothing of anything from this moment till he found himself some hours after, ringing his own doorbell. His hair and wearing apparel were filled with the fumes of chloroform and the aromatic vinegar which had been administered with the view of restoring him to consciousness. His companions had stolen away, and with them had gone the entire contents of his pockets, and all the valuable articles of jewelry with which his person was adorned.—*New York Post.*

COL. D'UTASSY.—The Sing bing *Republican* announcing the arrival of Colonel D'Utassy at that place, says: "When he was assigned to a shop, he asked his keeper to allow him to go alone from the shop to the mess-room, remarking that he deemed it too degrading for him, having been a Colonel and an acting Brigadier General in the United States service, to mingle with common convicts. In answer, the keeper simply remarked, 'Captains, colonels and brigadiers are all alike here, all reduced to the ranks.' When he incidentally mentioned that he had a university education, and was master of eleven different languages, the keeper replied, 'One language is all we have here; and we want very little of that.'"

A SUCCESSFUL SPY.—We clip the following from the *Mississippian*:

We learn that a certain steamboat captain, name not known, left Memphis some weeks since, came to Canton, learned all he could about General Johnston's army, returned to North Mississippi, on his way to Memphis, was captured and detained for a few days, and then permitted to go at large. He returned to Memphis in a few days afterwards, and it was boasted of there that he had earned and received sixty thousand dollars for his services. If the above is true, it shows a sad looseness in the management of our affairs. We cannot be too cautious in guarding against spies. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

SUIT FOR ARBITRARY ARREST.—Honorable George W. Jones, of Iowa, has commenced a suit against Secretary Seward for causing his arrest and incarceration in Fort Lafayette. The plaintiff was arrested on Mr. Seward on his arrival visit to Auburn. The damages are laid at $50,000. E. K. Meade, Esq., of New York, is the plaintiff's attorney.

DROUGHT IN IOWA.—The farmers of Iowa are complaining much about the severe drought in that State. It is said that everything is suffering for want of rain. The hay crop is very inferior, the wheat and corn are suffering, and crops generally are backward. In addition to all this the chinch bug has made its appearance and completely destroyed some fields of wheat already. There are some apprehensions that the wheat crop will again be a failure.

An exchange describing a new counterfeit, says the vignette is "a female *seated* on each side of a shield." Another exchange thinks that her situation must be very uncomfortable and embarrassing.

Official.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.

To supply, temporarily, the places of those who have been, or may hereafter be, called to attend and move distant fields of duty, a Brigade of Louisiana Volunteers will be immediately raised for special service in the defense of the city of New Orleans.

The term of service will be for sixty days, unless sooner discharged.

The Brigade will consist of not less than four regiments, and will be raised, uniformed, armed and equipped in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the army of the United States. The Military Governor of Louisiana having consented, at the request of the General Commanding the Defense of New Orleans, to take command of this Brigade, appeals to the Union citizens of New Orleans to rally in defense of their homes, their beloved city, and that sacred flag and glorious Union to which they have voluntarily and solemnly vowed their fidelity and allegiance.

Persons desirous to raise companies for this Brigade, can obtain enlistment rolls and the necessary forms and instructions of Captain J. F. Miller, Assistant Adjutant General and Mustering Officer, at room No. 16, in the City Hall.

Companies of not less than eighty men will be immediately accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, for the special service designated; and the line officers elected by them, if found to be suitable and competent, will be commissioned

By order of Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES F. MILLER, A. A. G.

Headquarters, Defences of New Orleans, New Orleans, July 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

From and after this date no private boats will be allowed to leave this city to go up the river, except by an order from these headquarters.

And no boat, public or private, will be allowed to land on the west side of the river, except at Donaldsonville, unless by express permission from these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. EMORY.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

Headquarters, Defenses of New Orleans, New Orleans, July 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

Hereafter no public assemblages, except for public worship, under a regular commissioned priest, will be allowed in this city for any purpose or under any pretense whatever, by white or black, without the written consent of the Commander of the Defense of New Orleans and no more than three persons will be allowed to assemble or congregate together upon the streets of the city. Wherever more than that number are found together by the patrol, they shall be ordered to disperse, and failing to do so, the offenders shall be placed in arrest.

All bar-rooms, coffee-houses, stores, and shops of every description will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M.

All club-rooms and gambling-houses are hereby closed until further orders.

No citizens or other persons, except the police and officers in the United States service, or soldiers on duty or with passes, are to be allowed in the streets after 9 o'clock, P. M.

By command of Brig.-Gen. EMORY.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut Col., A. A. G.

Headquarters, Defenses of New Orleans, New Orleans, July 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

The services of three or four regiments for local purposes is required in this Department, and regiments and companies will be accepted at these headquarters, and mustered into service for sixty days.

The organization of companies and regiments will be in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the armies of the United States, to wit:

Each Company not to exceed 98 or less than 81 men.

Each Regiment to be composed of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and ten Companies.

By command of Brig Gen EMORY.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut Col., A. A. G.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourth.—Under the auspices of the military authorities and the Union Associations throughout the city, the day just passed was quite largely celebrated. At sunrise, noon and sunset, the national salute was struck by the Fort Alarm Bells in De Palmer's church, the Declaration of Independence was read by Chas. Lemonnot, and an oration made by Rufus Waples; in the evening a mass meeting was held in Canal street, near the Customhouse, at the off-rent Union Associations attending it with torchlights—when several addresses were made. A new and prominent feature in the procession at night was the large numbers of negroes who appeared to enjoy themselves hugely.

The new military orders which made their appearance at the beginning of the day—forbidding public assemblages, and any citizen to be out after 9 o'clock P. M.—created considerable uneasiness and inquiry but it was allayed in the course of the day by an official assurance that the orders would not apply to the day—the 4th.

There was not much military display—we saw but one company of Home Guards, but the Union Associations from the several districts turned out largely and enthusiastically. Early in the morning a tremendously long line of drays, trucks wagons, &c., moved along Canal street and up St Charles, but it was like the wind—no one could tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth.

Determined to have one entire holiday, we did not mingle with any of the crowds, and took no "notes" of anything particularly, but the "bird's eye view," we had, enables to say that the day passed happily with many, and we heard of no serious accident occurring to mar the pleasures.

The Collector and the Postal.—In accordance with his well-known genial temperament, Collector Hellitt had devised a celebration for the day which proved to be, perhaps, the most successful of the numerous plans which were on the *tapis*. Giving fair notice that he would keep open house from noon till nine o'clock, and that the proceeds of the receipts during the time was thick and fast, and as we saw them pour in by the current, it struck us that it was the "fastest" private reception we had seen for a long time. All the dignitaries, military and civil, appeared to be present—and, in fact, the entire municipality of the city, of every degree, was represented in the *gravitating* and *punching* provided in glorious profusion by "mine host." Music lent its gentle influences to the occasion, which was evidently a strong reunion of the Union sentiment of New Orleans, and the success of the day—signifying that the affair must have been eminently satisfactory to the giving, and satisfactory to its author and his guests.

We should mention as one of the chief features of the occasion, that the Customhouse employees, several hundred in number, marched in body to pay respect to their chief, and after cheers announced their intention to "Hold Guards"—whether for service at Port Hudson or Camp Parapet we did not learn, but we presume it makes no difference which it is to be.

Rue Canal.—At the hour of sunset, the present time of the year particularly, Canal street presents a picture beautiful to look upon, almost at any stand-point you choose to take. The continual motion, the radiant and radiating centre, is where Royal is divided from St Charles street by the statue of glorious "Old Harry"—the man among tens of thousands—the great pacificator—the statesman—the purest of patriots—whose glorious motto was to be right rather than to be President—the possessed more of the qualities that go to make up a man than any of his generation. How often, by his matchless eloquence and wisdom, has he driven back the threatening waves of civil discord and foreign war; and who could have done so much as he to ward off the evil times upon which we have fallen—if Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, had not overruled and suffered the calamity to come?

But we beg pardon, we intended only to mention the life, variety and beauty which animate Canal street as seen from there and others of its attractive to the spot we have indicated for the study of a picture of "the quick and the dead."

Sick and Destitute.—Officer Martin found in the Tremé Market a man named Antonio Tragle in a sick and destitute condition, and conveyed him to the Charity Hospital.

Attacked by Negroes.—Sergeant Lester reports that a man named S. Weimar was attacked at 8 o'clock last night by a party of negroes. He received a wound on the head, supposed to have been inflicted by a slungshot.

Injuries.—Ann Richardson, slave of Leopold Clockener, aged about 30 years, fell dead in the street yesterday on Girod, near Camp street. Verdict, "Disease of the Heart."

The Coroner also held inquests on the slaves Andrew Day, 20 years of age, and Timothy McMahon, 26 years of age. The former died of diarrhea, the other of intemperance.

Provost Court — A. Dell. Hughes, presiding.—B. McNeal, for assaulting, beating and threatening prosecutor on board the steamer Continental, and trying to throw him overboard, was fined $15.

Isaac Zeno, a tall African, yesterday enjoyed the Fourth, and added a little spice by whipping his wife. The Judge sent him to the Workhouse for twenty days.

Bill, a mulatto, charged by Mr. Kathman with disturbing the peace of a house on Bienville street, and threatening violence, was condemned to the Police Jail for five days.

Chas. Mensoni was up for correcting his daughter, but the Court would not interfere, and discharged him.

Jim and Fanny were up on the charge of having stolen shoes in their possession. Jim had to go to prison for sixty days, and the girl was discharged.

Margaret Traverse got drunk on the fourth and balloosed for Jeff. Davis. Her husband is in the Confederate Army, and she has taken to regular spreeing. When the Judge ordered her to the Workhouse for thirty days she burst