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 they can be allowed to discontinue.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LOCUST POINT.—This steamship arrived at a late hour last night—so late that we can give but a meagre portion of the important and interesting news she brings. We are indebted to her commander, Captain Hoffman, for a full file of New York papers to the 27th, which was the day of her departure. The Locust Point has passengers and a large mail, and is consigned to A. Moulton

BATHS.—That fine bathing establishment situated in Chartres street, between Dauphine and St. Philip streets, and formerly conducted by Mr. Blasco, has been completely renovated and is now open to the public. See advertisement in another column.

The rates, by R. T. Montgomery, this day, (Tuesday) the 7th instant, will be as follows: At Half-past 10 o'clock, ex bark Hammond, Post 16, First District, near St. Joseph street, extra flour and prime dried apples; at 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, an unusual large sale of elegant furniture, bedding, crockery, &c

Five Days Later from the North.

Arrival of the steamship Locust Point

LEE'S ARMY CROSSED THE POTOMAC

Ewell's Corps Invading Pennsylvania

NEAR CARLISLE AND HARRISBURG

GREAT ALARM AT PITTSBURG.

Privateers at Work in Northern Waters.

FEDERAL CUTTER CALEB CUSHING TURNED PRIVATEER

The steamship Locust Point, which left New York at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 27th inst., (and was telegraphed yesterday as having crossed the bar at 10 A. M.) arrived at her wharf at 11½ o'clock last night. She brings New York papers to the 27th, with a large mail and some passengers. The late hour of her arrival gives us space only for an abstract of some of her most important news.

We take from the New York *Herald* of the 27th the following, as a synopsis of a portion of the latest intelligence, reserving details for our afternoon edition:

The Situation.

The enemy progresses slowly, but with large force, into Pepley's valley. Affairs at Harrisburg were a more quiet aspect yesterday, although the country people, with droves of cattle and horses, were pushing into the city in large numbers. Preparations for defence were going on actively.

General Knipe evacuated the town of Carlisle yesterday afternoon, not deeming his force strong enough to hold it against the approaching enemy, who were reported to be from ten to twelve thousand strong. Up to nine o'clock last night, however, it does not appear that the rebels were in possession, or any nearer than within four miles of the place. Much perplexity exists as to the exact route the rebels have taken.

The rebel force which occupied Gettysburg yesterday belongs to Longstreet's corps, General Early's division. It is believed that this force intends to strike the Northern Central Railroad, either at Hanover Junction or York, which is distant about thirty miles. They comprise ten regiments of infantry, and with cavalry and artillery. Governor Curtin has received information that the rebels hold all the passes of South Mountain. This makes two corps which have crossed the Potomac. General Rhodes' division of Ewell's corps which now occupy Chambersburg is twelve thousand strong, with five batteries, and an immense wagon train. It has been reported hard all day yesterday, and the impression is now rising. This, should it continue, will retard the operations of the rebel armies for a time.

Governor Curtin will issue a proclamation to day calling for sixty thousand volunteers to repel the invasion. It was reported at Harrisburg yesterday that Gen. Hooker's right wing is in the vicinity of Hagerstown. Gen. Milroy has been relieved of his command, and Colonel Pierce placed at the head of the troops at Bloody-run.

We publish some very interesting news from Fort Hudson to-day, received by the Creole from New Orleans, which arrived here yesterday. A second assault upon Fort Hudson was made by the Union troops on the 14th instant, and they were again disastrously repulsed. The loss of the Federals was very large in killed and wounded, amounting to no less than five Colonels. Our troops, though repulsed, fought bravely. It seems evident that General Banks has not force enough to accomplish what he so daringly attempts; and it is to be hoped that he will be speedily reinforced from some quarter. It was expected that another assault would be made on the 19th. Our correspondent on the field states that Colonel Dudley has volunteered, and was to lead a "forlorn hope" or storming column of four thousand men, all picked men and volunteers. The result of this attack remains to be known.

Our latest news from Vicksburg is to the 22d. At that time everything was going on favorably, and the navigation of the Mississippi was said to be clear as far as Memphis. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, contains a telegram from Gen. Johnston to Jeff Davis, dated on the 22d, which states that Kirby Smith had got possession of Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg. This does not tally with the news received at Washington. We give a fine map of Vicksburg and its defences to-day.

We have received from Newbern, N. C., news to the 23d, which may possibly be published by other journals, but as it relates to military movements of importance, we prefer withholding the facts.

The destructive operations of the rebel privateers in Northern waters continue unabated. Our news columns to day contain accounts of no less than four more vessels destroyed within a day or two, one of which was a side-wheel steamer. Three rebel pirates—a large steamer, a bark and a three-masted schooner—were hard at work off the Bay of Fundy. The merchants of Boston offer a reward of $10,000 for the capture of the bark Tacony, which is doing so much mischief among the fishing boats.

The rebel steamers Alabama and Georgia were still at Bahia on the 19th of May, coaling from a British bark. The authorities had ordered them off, but there were no signs of their obeying the order at last accounts.

As a set-off to these disasters we hear the news that the rebel steamer Hattie was captured off Wilmington on Saturday by the United States gunboat Florida, with a large cargo of turpentine, rosin and cotton. She reported that the Banshee, the fastest blockade runner afloat, was burned in Cape Fear river while about to run out with a cargo of cotton and turpentine.

The Latest News From the Papers of the 27th.

THE REVENUE CUTTER CALEB CUSHING.

Portland, Me, Saturday, June 27, 12 M.—The revenue cutter Caleb Cushing left last night before Lieut. Merryman, sent to take charge of her, arrived.

He immediately started out in one of the steamers sent in pursuit of the Cushing, which steamers are now engaging her, she having fired six guns at the steamers Chesapeake and Forest City.

The engagement is still going on, and the guns can be distinctly heard in the city.

The following dispatch is posted on the bulletin of Gilpin's Exchange, dated—

Portland, Saturday, June 27.—The Caleb Cushing, in command of Lieut. Davenport, sailed from Portland without orders from her commander, Captain ——, who arrived last night to take command of her in place of Clark, deceased.

The Forest City and Chesapeake, fast steamers, are now taking in troops to go in pursuit. The Caleb Cushing cannot make much headway, as the wind is dead ahead.

The Caleb Cushing was in sight from the Observatory at 11 A. M., standing off to sea some twelve miles distant.

The two pursuing steamers are having an engagement with the Caleb Cushing twelve miles out.

The Forest City and Chesapeake, with two hundred troops from Fort Preble, started in pursuit at 11 A. M.

The rebel fired a gun into the Forest City as she came with her, and an engagement is now going on between the Caleb Cushing and Forest City and Chesapeake.

A special dispatch sent to up from New York says:

The Caleb Cushing has been captured. A loud explosion has been heard, and is supposed she was blown up.

The Invasion.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 27.—Governor Curtin of this city, has the following [illegible]

Bloody Run, June 26, 9 o'clock, P. M.—Gen. Milroy has left for Baltimore, leaving his command in charge of General Pierce.

The Rebels have evacuated McConnellsburg and retreated towards Chambersburg.

Our telegraph operator is now at McConnellsburg again.

A reconnoissance showed that the rebel force at McConnellsburg consisted of fifteen hundred mounted infantry with a battery of artillery.

Our scouts toward Hancock report that there is a force of Rebel infantry ten miles this side of Hancock.

Harrisburg, Pa., Saturday, June 27.—A dispatch from Hanover Junction, dated this morning, gives the following particulars in regard to the movements of the rebels:

The rebel pickets are within eight miles of Hanover Junction.

One of our scouts was killed at Gettysburg yesterday, and several were taken prisoners.

Information has been received that the rebels ran all the cars on to Rock creek bridge, and set them on fire.

Colonel Jenning's regiment of Pennsylvania militia, in that neighborhood, was routed by the rebels, and it is reported that forty of them were taken prisoners.

The Curtin troops, under Captain Murray, had a skirmish yesterday in Walnut Bottom, near Carlisle, at Stone Tavern. The troops lost seven men.

The authorities expect that the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, in the neighborhood of York and Hanover Junction, will be destroyed to day, thus cutting off all communication with Baltimore.

Thirty-seven Federal wagons captured came up to-day. Among them is a drug store on wheels—quite a curiosity.

The *Mississippian* opposes sending prisoners captured here to Richmond for exchange.

Jackson, June 23.—There is a perfect dearth of news to-day, not even a rumor on the street, and not a gun firing at Vicksburg.

Most cheering accounts come to us of the grain crops in the northern portion of this State. The wheat crop is all saved, and new flour is coming into market. It is selling in Grenada at $15 per barrel.

The weather is excessively warm, thermometer 97 degrees.

Rumored Battle in Tennessee.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 27th instant says: "We hear that a general engagement took place yesterday at Shelbyville. We can get no particulars, and cannot state with confidence that the engagement actually took place. The press reporter at Shelbyville has been silent for some days—no doubt prohibited by Bragg from sending anything to the press over the wires."

We have been unable, says the *Appeal*, to learn the particulars of anything that has occurred since Thursday morning, when our troops at Wartrace were moving to the front and expecting a fight.

A Yankee Contrivance.

Yankee ingenuity has been called in to aid in the approach to Vicksburg. From the correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of the 9th, we select the following:

On the main road from Jackson to Vicksburg the rebels have constructed strong fortifications on a ridge running directly into town. This is about the centre of their line of works, and if we can get possession of these, the others must fall will out much trouble. This is appreciated by our commanding officers, and they are making strong aggressive movements in this direction. Gen. Logan holds this point with his division. In order to approach the main fort as desired Yankee ingenuity must be called into requisition.

We were approaching the fort by way of the road running along the ridge, and the fort being built right across the road, commands the position so perfectly that it was impossible to dig the ditch that is to lead us to the base of their works without some protection. A ditch six feet wide and six feet deep was completed to within 200 feet of the fort, when it was necessary to turn it in a direction to bring it under the road. From this point it was to be turned at right angles, nearly, and 100 feet would bring us to the base. To dig the ditch across the road was the main difficulty. To accomplish this a car was constructed 30 by 10 feet, and put upon small wheels. A row of cotton bales was put on end and were put in front and on each side. After it was ready the men run it out from behind our earthworks into the road in front of the fort. It was hardly out before a rebel popped up his head and exclaimed with an oath, "there comes the Lincoln wagon." Their curiosity was excited. Heads would peer above the parapet for an instant to get a look, just long enough to hear the crack of some sharpshooter's rifle that fractures the cranial box of some inquiring mind.

Yesterday the car was run out and during the day the ditch across the road was completed. It was no longer necessary to us, yet the rebels did not know this. It was expected that they would make an attempt to burn it last night, and perhaps a successful one. About midnight I saw at the distance of two miles fire balls thrown from the fort towards the "wagon," and soon it was in flames. The flash of musketry from our ditches was very rapid, and the enemy suffered so severely by it that in retaliation they returned the fire as well as they could. For the first time since the siege begun musketry firing was kept up all night.

This morning our men were at work again behind a large round bale of cotton, made expressly for the occasion. As they advance they roll it before them. General Price inaugurated this species of strategy at Lexington. Before this reaches you we hope the object of this work may be attained, and it may be used over if for the purpose of blowing up the main fort or "key to Vicksburg." A few days more will complete the work, unless some unforeseen obstacles are thrown in the way. When we once obtain possession of these works, and the ridge running into town, the fate of Vicksburg is decided.

Mr. Quilp, of the Boston *Post*, having spoken rather disparagingly of the female sex in the hearing of a lady friend, was rebuked for his impertinence by the question, "What would be the effect upon the men if all the little dears should perish?" "Ah!" said Quilp, "I acknowledge that the result would be a universal stagnation!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Portion of General Order No. 18 Rescinded.—It will be a source of general gratulation to find that the order prohibiting citizens from being out after 9 o'clock at night has been recinded by Gen Emory. It was so excessively inconvenient to many business requirements of them to be out after that hour, that we are glad to chronicle the following new order, which we take from the *Era* of yesterday afternoon

CITIZENS ALLOWED IN THE STREETS.

Headquarters Defences of New Orleans
New Orleans, July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.

So much of General Order, No. 18, as prohibits peaceable citizens from being out after 9 o'clock P. M., is hereby rescinded, provided they are not in parties of more than Three.

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

An Amusing Incident.—We stumbled across the following among the "locals" of the New *York Sun*, and think it may pass muster under our "City Intelligence," though we disclaim all reference to the *really* blind, and would not cut them off from charity:

"A day or two since, in Greenwich street, a blind beggar was soliciting alms from passers by, monotonously repeating, "Pity a poor blind man." No one seemed to notice him, and he was about subsiding into quietude, when a gentleman near by exclaimed, "What beautiful birds those are!" The beggar opened his eyes which were as proper optics as any individual could desire—looked around for the birds—saw that he had been sold, and moved off to some other locality quite orestfallen."

Time Table—Showing the time for lighting and extinguishing the city gas lamps for July, 1863:

July	Lighted.	Extinguished.
1st to 17th	8h. 45m.	3h. 45m.
18th to 19th	8h. 50m.	3h. 40m.
20th to 24th	8h. 55m.	3h. 35m.
25th to 27th	9h. 0m.	3h. 30m.
28th to 31st	9h. 40m.	4h. 0m.

Native Guards Arrested.—Officer Welshans, clerk of the Second District police station, was going home to dinner yesterday afternoon when he came across a negro boy named Joseph Brown, conspicuous in which was Antoine Gaspard, corporal of Company B, First Louisiana Native Guards. He was charged by Lt. Moritz with drawing a revolver on him, and was therefore arrested by the officer.

On the way to the lockup, Edward Forrest, of Company E, same regiment, came and followed his comrade to the station, and there, in the midst of a crowd, he talked loudly, and with much bragadocio, saying "the law was played out," and though he was not present at the row, he knew his comrade had been arrested without cause; that if he had been present he would have got him off and made $50 by it. Refusing to disperse when ordered, and his language being calculated to incite a riot, he, too, was arrested and locked up. The usual searching process being performed, he was found with a revolver, bowie knife, large clasp-knife, and watch.

Concealed Weapons.—Isaac Kenney, colored, was brought to the First District station for carrying concealed weapons, to wit: a pistol and a knife.

Pickpocket.—P. T. Adams was arrested on the charge of picking a man's pocket, officer Parsald arrested and locked him up in the First District.

Provost Court Militaire—Col. Dwight.—About 500 persons, arrested during Sunday night for violation of General Order No. 18, (being found abroad after 9 o'clock, P. M.) were brought up, arraigned, and discharged; in consideration of having been locked up all night, and it being the first offence.

Jose Saco, alias Lawrence, was tried on the charge of counterfeiting City Railroad tickets, and arrested in the act of cutting the counterfeits. He had been apart, assisted by his wife. The counterfeits were recharged by the provost court, the latter was of presumption, that she was acting on the legal advice of her husband, who, being a soldier, was sent before this court. The fact, that the counterfeits, purporting to represent the value of $50, being found concealed in her mouth, tends more heavily against him. For the defence it was contended that scissors found the bundle of counterfeits in the lower. The Court sentenced him to 12 months imprisonment. He had enlisted but was not sworn in.

Pablo Falls, the Parish of St. Bernard, and Sebastian Coques, were tried on the charge of furnishing the enemy with provisions on several occasions. Accused have a bakery, and one of their negroes swore that he conveyed for them, within about a month's time, 1 sack of coffee, 5 boxes and a barrel of whisky, 6 hams and 3 barrels of flour, to the Bienvenue canal, as road to Dixie. The witnesses for the defense showed that the canal had not been navigable for skiffs during the last few months. The character of this main witness for the prosecution appeared rather dark on his examination of witnesses, several of whom deposed that they would not believe the negro George under oath. He himself admitted that his master had corrected him, and he claimed to have been driven off. An engineer was brought to the stand who testified that he, under orders of Gen. Lovell, closed up the mouth of the canal with bundles of willows, and that an examination recently showed the obstructions still to exist. The accused were discharged, the Court not deeming it safe to convict upon the unsupported evidence of the negro.

U. S. Provisional Court—No Judge—Monday.—On Saturday this Court was adjourned to yesterday by Judge Peabody, who has departed for the North on board the Continental.

Yesterday, the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Hughes, through its crier, opened and closed the Court, *pro forma*, adjourning it to the first Monday of August next.

The Other Courts.—We took a stroll yesterday through the Court buildings, and were reminded of the old song, which has a lament of "treading the lone deserted halls." The clerks were at their posts, but talking of restricting their hours of business to somewhat of the lazy or luxurious limit, usual during the summer vacation. In the Sixth District Court, there seemed to be a case in progress, but merely of the taking of testimony in writing, Judge Hiestand being off the bench. And this, we presume, will be the extent of business of the Courts during mid summer.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

A Voice from Richmond.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

The following private letter, to one of our attachés, is made public that the writer's many friends may know of his continued good health and be assured of the sustaining influences of his peculiar philosophy:

Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.,
Friday evening, June 12, 1863.

DEAR ANDIE: Still in this prison, with less prospect of release than when we first arrived here. Six weeks have elapsed since our captivity, reckoning by the calendar, and six years, judging by the mind.

Quonsque tandem quonsque? We think we can endure it to the end, whatever and wherever that may be. We do not wish the Government to be bullied on our account, if we remain till Doom's day, or if our fate be the worst possible.

Prison life is severe upon me, though I bear it philosophically. Like the boy who stubbed his toe, we are too big to cry, and too proud to complain.

My health and appetite continue good, but confinement, playing cook, scullion and scavenger, as we are compelled to, render life here a heavy burthen. We have no idea when we will be set at liberty; very possibly not before autumn. The exchange of prisoners, you are aware, has stopped, and the future is incrutable.

We have about one hundred and fifty officers in our apartment at present, most of them from Col Streight's command. Another lot of respondents—one of the New York *Herald's* attaches—was sent here day before yesterday, making a trio of us again.

I thought I had been bored every way before I reached here, but this is, I confess, a new experience. This bird cage existence is more obnoxious to a Bohemian, whose idea of liberty are somewhat Utopian, and yet if my incarceration will do the cause any good, I am resigned to die here.

Give my kindest regards to any one who may happen to remember and inquire after me. I hope your health continues good, and your surroundings pleasant.

I was very sorry to hear of Crippen's death, and greatly surprised. How true it is that men die in the bosom of peace, while others survive in the midst of peril. Life must have had many attractions for poor Jerry—cutthroat, who walked on the plains of the world.

Richardson sends his embraces, and says: "Tell Andie, however many undertakers may have been following him in times past, they were few compared to the number watching for the Bohemian from the shore of Vicksburg the night we ran the blockade."

You ought to see, Andie, how stoically Richardson and myself bear our "great woe." We laugh over our misadventure, and declare the pseudo-Confederacy may do its worst, so far as we are concerned. Still we do not like it a bit, and I feel like the little girl who, after hearing a very minute description of her absent mother, when she should go there, if she might not go down to hell on Saturday afternoon, and play a little while.

We have no means or privilege of writing anything but private notes. So I send you this out of the chocolate bosom of the "Libby," hoping you may not be indisposed to hear from one who once was JUNIUS.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 6, 1863.

Nothing has transpired to alter the condition of monetary and financial affairs to-day, and the rates of Currency, Specie and Exchange have undergone no change of any moment. With the absence of buyers advices from the North and the total suspension of receipts from the interior, the movement in trade generally continues very slow and limited. We have no transactions of any magnitude to report either in commercial and financial circles. Business matters generally are being held in abeyance by forthcoming events.

The demand for Exchange to-day was very light and at unchanged rates, ruling at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. premium in Less Tender Notes, for Sight Checks on New York, and 2@2½ ⅌ percent. premium for Bank and City Notes. Sterling 162½@165. Francs 5.10@5.35.

Specie is quiet, but the rates are firm and unchanged, ruling at 47½@51 ⅌ cent. premium for Gold, and 37½@41 ⅌ cent. premium for Silver.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 6, 1863.

SUGAR.—The transactions are confined to small sales of old crops, at about 10½@11½c. for Fair to Fully Fair, and 12@12½c. for Choice. There is only a very small portion of the stock on sale; the balance is held for higher prices.

MOLASSES.—There have been several sales from second hands at 42@45c. ⅌ gallon. There is little or none in first hands.

FEED.—There is little or no Corn. Oats or Bran in first hands, and the very small quantity held by dealers is supplied at 62½⅌ bushel for Corn and Oats, and 65@50⅌ lb of Bran. Hay is retailing at $55⅌ ton.

FLOUR.—We have no sales of round lots to report. The retail demand is supplied by dealers at $10@5½ ⅌ bbl for Superfine, and $12@12 for Extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction Friday and today, not previously reported: 250 kds. Florida at 6½⅌ lb; 4 cases Pomade Divine at 50c.; 4 cases Hair Tonic at 75c.; 4 cases Hair Restorative at $1; 15 boxes Opal Candles at 16½; 8 firkins Butter at 18½; 50 boxes Cheese at 12½; 4 eighth pipes Brandy at $1 25; 2 bbls. Whisky at $1 20, and 6 casks Ribbed Stone at 4½c. ⅌ lb.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 7, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 35 Beeves and 18 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 35 Beeves, 7 Hogs and 18 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 87 Beeves, 58 Hogs, 290 Sheep, 75 Veals and 2 Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6@6 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	5@5 50
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	4@4 75
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15@20
Hogs, per ⅌ lb net	7½@7½
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$750@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	$4@$6

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 7, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lipscomb, Muratman, for New York.

Bark Harriet Moon, Berry, for Philadelphia, Master G A Reddick

Schr Andromeda, (British) Ashby, for Matamoras, Master

Schr Planet, Chandler, for Matamoras, Master

Schr Emily Perkins, Wilson, for Philadelphia, Master

Schr Cosmopolite, Garrigs, for Ship Island, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Illinois, Forest, from New York, June 24th, via Key West, to U S Quartermaster—Quarantine Station.

Steamship St Mary, Talbot, from Baton Rouge, to U S Quartermaster—1st diet.

Spanish man-of-war Pizarro, ——, from Havana—Q. quarantine flotilla.

Brig Aura, Lindsey, from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster.

Bark Albert Hollins, 20 days from New York, to master—21 diet.

Schr E C Howard, ——, from Boston, to master—Pt Lookout Hotel.

Schr Hope Martin, from McCall's Flats, to F Martin—22 diet.

Logger Belle Creole, Paulini, from Points a la Hache, to master—21 diet.

Logger Woman's Pride, Goodrich, from Points a la Hache, to master—22 diet.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Transport steamship Exalt.

Bark Hannah Blake, Butler, from Boston.

Brig C F O'Brien, from Matamoras.

Brig J H Kennedy, Smith, from Philadelphia.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Bolger, from Philadelphia.

Schr Marion, Dixey, from Philadelphia.

Schr B C Schribner, from Philadelphia.

Schr Ellen C Raymond, from Boston, to S D Moody—with 25 tons coal, to J A Warner agent—and assorted mdse to B N M Jody.

Schr Kate Cassidy, Booker, from Buckport, Me., to master, 350 tons 25 do bay I Warner agent.

Schr Gossamer, from New York, via Matamoras.

Schr Lightfoot, Lenhard, from Philadelphia.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Continental—114 bales cotton, 300 pkgs hardware, 35 tons mdse, 10 hds empty bottles.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Harvest Moon—Salient MAT[illegible]—Per ship Andromeda—15 bbls [illegible]

MATAMOROS—Per schr Planet—Sundry mdse.

[illegible]—Schr Cosmopolite—Sundry mdse.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Albert—42 bdls paper to G F W[illegible] & co—20 cks soda ash C A Slegur—20 ans coffee [illegible] 1 bbl hams bond T S Richardson—1 [illegible] or J G Dupuy—14 do C Webshaw—100 bxs candles to Griffel, Bryant & co—57 bbls beer 17 do porter and 300 do [illegible] Schr Lucy Amanda—25 do Israel S B Revere & co—21 bales grass Blake & Tower—38 coils rope L L Bowles—250 bags nails to W P Converse, [illegible] 10 bbls ale 100 bxs cider 30 do pickles Wheeler & Pratt—210 tons coal 75 kegs nails 10 tes hams 20 bbls flour 10 bbls oatmeal 14 pkgs mdse to order—assorted mdse to J Chapman—M C Gibbs—Kerr & Koenig—Kearny, Hyde & co—Marsden & Bradford—Newman & Gregory—A Schwabe—T L Wallace—Stapleton

BOSTON—Per schr E C Howard—Ass'd mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

MCCALL'S FLATS—Per lugger Hope—91 sks sweet potatoes to Madden.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Belle Creole—Potatoes to order.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Woonsoff—85 sks potatoes to V J Morans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Nine O'clock, P. M. Order.—As any one might safely have calculated, a large number of citizens were "caught napping" last night by Order No. 18, though it had been announced that the only exception to be made would be with regard to the "Fourth"—that otherwise the order should be rigidly enforced. Naturally, however, it was hard for the entire community to become, almost in the twinkling of an eye, a unit on the subject, and to realize at once so great a change as had become necessary. Consequently, the lockups of the several police stations were lively places throughout the night, being thronged with offenders against the law grasping after glory and contracts.

Unless some measures are immediately adopted for the proper treatment of the Indians the parties now engaged will assuredly aggravate and make matters worse, and give to the country a second edition of the Oregon war, where large debts were contracted and the Treasury fleeced, besides the direct and positive injury to the Territories, in arresting their progress and development, and the wrongful murders of the innocent wayfaring travelers must ensue, or the present will not be like the past. But such a needless, groundless war will demand the presence of a large body of troops in Idaho that might be sent to fight in the interest of their country against that atrocious rebellion that threatens our nation's life.

The Indians have found in Idaho men to sell them powder by the barrel and lead by the hundred weight, and are preparing for a good fight, and no doubt will have it, but, true to their instincts and traditions, they will lurk and skulk and direct hostilities and take to the rocks, canons and gulches, and when the unsuspecting immigrant passes or the prospecting miner comes within range of the rifle the work of death will follow.

THE INDIANS IN UTAH.

In my last letter I noticed the killing of one Thorp by some Indians. Since that time another man has fallen a victim to their vengeance. Thorp's body was found about half a mile from the coalpit, where he had been at work, stripped entirely naked, and literally perforated with arrows, as if the savages conceived that the number of their shots would mark the standard of their hatred of the white race. His skull was split in two places by blows inflicted with a tomahawk, battleaxe or spear, and his throat cut downwards with a knife. His remains were properly cared for and entombed in the Brigham City Cemetery, near where he had resided. He was a man much respected, and leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his loss.

From the coincidence of operations at different settlements, it is every evident that the Indians are seeking to visit upon the settlers their vengeance for their losses in our late war with Connor's Bear river battle. They ran off about a hundred and fifty horses at the same time.

With sad past experience the people of this Territory have ever dreaded the location of soldiers among them, and their worst fears from the presence of the California volunteers are likely to meet the fullest realization. I shall not attempt now to write the *debut* of Colonel Corner, with his initiatory order to hang every Indian found in the vicinity of bygone depredations, nor yet to narrate subsequent expeditions and well may I keep silence, when, out of vengeance, the said volunteers carried as trophies of their prowess nearly a score of Indian scalps to Camp Douglas. And among the said volunteers men are to be found flooding California with their charges against the citizens of the Territory because they will not join in the interesting sport of shooting Indians. The people have wisely accepted the policy of feeding the starving Indians to that of fighting them, and no charges like those now flooding California papers will drive them into the popular current. When the Indians have had their time and their revenge, without provocation, the citizens have freely mustered into service and fought them; but to gratify no man's spleen will they enter the unnecessary quarrel. The citizens, without ever taking part in the hostilities, have now to suffer the Indians' vengeance, as in case of Thorp, above narrated, and the opinion is rably the work of a regiment of Sagwitch's band, who escaped from the Bear river fight. Troops who band together for the fight, and keep together forever after, and are always ready for their foe, may seek the Indians if it pleases them; but the settlers, who have to work in the fields and in the canons, who have to leave at home their wives and children defenseless, will not, to gratify tyrant or slanderer, join in open war and bring upon themselves the horrors of Indian vengeance.

OFFICERS RESIGNING.

A few weeks since Capt. Hoyt, of the Third infantry, left the service in the volunteers to go east, now we hear of Col. Evans, of the Second cavalry, to go west. What is the matter? They collected to serve their country in the war for the nation's freedom. They were two splendid officers—gentlemen of honor. Let the War Department inquire of these gentlemen directly what is the matter. The department may learn something. The Colonel is a blightoned gentleman, who had the honest daring to withhold his signature from a disgraceful document that was carried round the camp. He had the boldness to say no when sycophants stood ready to bend the knee and cringe. He had the temerity to make daylight burst forth upon matters which were not intended for the public gaze. Inquire of them directly, not in the circumlocution order of commanders of departments.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brigham and his suite returned on Tuesday afternoon from their Southern trip to the cotton country. The brass bands serenaded him all the evening. We will doubtless have a preach from him on Sunday at the New Bowery.

A few days since the remains of a woman and child were found in a canon a short distance north of Camp Douglas. Were they murdered, or had she been seduced, and, afraid to return to an acknowledgement of her guilt, strayed away till hunger left her lifeless? Not a word is known of her, and a small piece of calico only has been found that may yet lead to identification.

A hundred and eight horses stolen by the Indians, previously referred to, have been recovered by the settlers who pursued the thieves a long distance northward.

Two very valuable discoveries for the settlers have recently been made about sixty miles south of this. The one is a magnetic iron ore, and the other a cave, or rather a large chasm, in a mountain, containing a large quantity of nitrate of lime—two articles particularly required in the Territory. Another successful exploring Mormon is said to have discovered two quarries of very excellent paint—the one a beautiful vermillion, the other a fine yellow. He says the paint is entirely free from grit, and will soon be in the market.

Dr. Frank Fuller, the Federal Secretary of the Territory, left last week for California. I believe he has leave of absence from the Government at Washington, but there is little likelihood of his returning to his desk. The doctor is a gentleman from New Hampshire, much respected by the community for his urbanity of manners and high morality. He is disgusted with the intrigues of the war party here. Their evident triumph in obtaining the removal of Judge Kinney and their open threats of obtaining the certain decapitation of other officials may have induced the doctor to indulge in the luxury of resignation. He was a truly loyal gentleman, of refined taste and education, he took an active part in raising the Second regiment of New Hampshire volunteers, and we think, if I think, with them in Virginia as paymaster when called to Utah. The Government will lose in him a faithful representative.

Reported Engagement with the Alabama.

(Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.)

St. Thomas June 2, 1863.—In official quarters it is stated that the United States war steamer Vanderbilt had been seen engaging the Alabama, "29th ult." Gen. Cruzat, the latter had called in at St. Croix for a supply of coals, which were refused by the Government, with orders for her to leave port immediately. She was seen and signaled here on the 26th ult. between this and St. Croix, but no reliable accounts of the engagement have yet come to hand.

THE PRIVATEER VIRGINIA.

A private letter to a gentleman in this city says:

U. S. Steamer Mission,
Pernambuco, Coast of Brazil,
May 21st, 1863.

Sir—We stopped at Fernando de Noronha but two hours, when we left Bahia, and started for the place, where we arrived on the 20th inst. Here we saw a bark that had just arrived from Bahia, who informed us that the Alabama, Virginia and Florida also bark Lapwing and brig Clarence (two prizes which they had captured and converted into privateers) were at Bahia. So we hauled in near the city than we were, and commenced coaling up. We have worked all night, and expect to be off at 12 o'clock to-day for Bahia, or on a cruise. This is a pretty strong fleet for the coloniale boys, if they do not take and run away. I think they will not do it, but they can whip them, and time will prove whether we are right or wrong. The Virginia was formerly called the Japan. Her guns have not been received from that mutual friend of ours—"John Bull"—so she will depend on her heels. You may expect to hear stirring news from this coast soon.

P. S. A vessel has just arrived from Bahia. She brings us news that the Alabama and Virginia had left there to join the Florida at sea, and that hereafter they will not go out separately.

Atlantic Steamships Lost.

The Norwegian makes the twenty-first steamer which has been lost at sea since the commencement of steam communication with Europe. They were named as follows, viz:

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	President	13	Canadian (No. 1)
2	Columbia	14	Indian
3	Hibernia	15	Canada
4	City of Glasgow	16	Hungarian
5	City of Philadelphia	17	Norwegian
6	Franklin	18	Ville du Havre
7	Arctic	19	Canadian (No. 2)
8	Pacific	20	North Britain
9	Atlantic	21	Anglo Saxon
10	Tempest	22	Norwegian
11	Austria		

Baths! Baths!!

THAT well known and favorite BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, situate on Chartres street, between Bienville and Bienville streets, formerly conducted by M. Blasco, Esq., having been painted and thoroughly renovated, is now open to the public. No expense has been spared and varied accommodations of all kinds will be found to meet the comfort of its patrons. Polite servants in attendance.

This Establishment is furnished with Marble and Zinc BATHS.

Notice.

RUDOLF KUNZ, born September 1st, 1806, from Bale, Switzerland, is required to apply to the Civil Court of Bale, where an inheritance awaits him. A. PIAGET,
Swiss Consul.
jy7 10t law

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned is directed to inform the public that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL at No. 11 Front Levee, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets. The following branches will be taught: Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Mensuration, Algebra, English Grammar, Geography, &c., &c.
H. EAMES.

$35 Reward.

LOST, in the city, coming from the Barracks to the city, a leather POCKE-MONNAIE, containing a $20 note of the New Orleans Bank, a $10 and a $5 note and $1 in uncurrent money. The above reward will be paid to the finder on the recovery of said Pocke-monaie and contents at this office. jy7 6t

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will furnish me with such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire, or caused to be set, to the building occupied by Desommes Brothers, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, on the night of the 24th, or the morning of the 25th of the present month. The money to be paid immediately after conviction, on application to

JOHN YOUNKS,
Fire Warden, No. 46 St. Ann street.
New Orleans, May 30th, 1863. jy1tf

Leaf Tobacco.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF MASON COUNTY LEAF TOBACCO, the better weighing about 800 lbs. per hogshead. For sale by

THOMAS K. PRICE,
jy30 1m 56 Camp street, up stairs.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. S. VALENTINE & CO
aug17 tf 61 Common street.

Secret Diseases.

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

MR. E. GAUDOZ, from Paris, informs his clients and the public generally, as heretofore, to the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, in both sexes.

Cutaneous Diseases, Ulcerations, Old Sores, Syphilis, in the second and third stages are radically cured. All Chronic Diseases successfully treated, for the last eight years, at the Drug store, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets. jy1 tf

Union Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24, 1863.

THE annual election for twelve Directors of this Company will be held on the 13th instant, (Monday) between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
jy3 3td

Oil Silk.

100 YARDS, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
m25 77 and 79