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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,746.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate in the Third District.

By D. P. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Toulouse street, entire cargo.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, flour, Rio coffee, whisky, brandy, &c., at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the foot of Toulouse street, Rio coffee.

By I. S. Cooper, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets, dairy.

The sales by R. T. Montgomery this day, (Friday, the 10th inst.) should attract the entire trade. At 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, there will be sold, flour, coffee, butter, cheese, rosin, cotton, soap, whisky, brandy, &c.; at 5 o'clock, at ex schooner Galena, foot of Toulouse street, 300 barrels flour.

From the Cumberland Valley.

Bedford, Pa., June 21.—A man of intelligence, who has long been about the person of General Kelly, arrived here this evening from Cumberland. He left there at 9 o'clock this morning. The rebels retreated on the Indiana road yesterday, or rather concentrated a number of their marauding bands in and about Old Town and Paw Paw Tunnel, and were engaged in the piece work of tearing up the railroad down towards Martinsburg. They are burning every bridge, blowing up culverts, and systematically, rod by rod, for all that distance, tearing up and burning ties and iron. They have not thus far made their appearance above New Creek in the direction of Grafton or Buckhannon. We have three or four regiments of infantry at Cumberland.

The rebels, not content with ripping up the railroad, have burned all the canal boats they could take between Williamsport and Cumberland, have cut the canal in several places, and blown up and otherwise destroyed the locks. At Williamsport they destroyed a whole fleet of boats.

By this canal and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad many of the munitions of war and much of the forage sent to Washington and thence to Hooker were carried. Lee hopes to make it difficult to subsist the masses of men at the national capital and under "Fighting Joe." This will force Hooker, he hopes, back to the very gates of Washington, whilst he a very rapid forward movement he may rush his army up Cumberland Valley right into the very heart of Pennsylvania, and by his old route of last year strike Baltimore through Frederick City. He hopes to raise such a popular hue and cry as to get General Hooker to divide his army, and then beat him in detail.

The Indiana Raid: The Danger of Louisville, Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The desperate rebel efforts to invade Indiana ought to admonish us that Kentucky is equally exposed to these sudden incursions, which even if heard of in advance cannot be guarded against. The Evansville *Journal* says as he steamer J. T. McCombs was approaching Flint Island bar on Thursday morning, on which the man Monarch has for some time been aground, the latter fired a blank cartridge across her bow, to which the McCombs paid no attention, in the next moment a ball went whirring and shrieking close by the McCombs, which opened her whistle in double quick time. Speaking alongside, the officers of the McCombs learned that the officers of the Monarch had received intelligence that a scheme had been laid by the guerrillas along the borders of Kentucky to seize the McCombs, run her down near the Monarch, set the boats on fire, and let her drift down on the rim to consume her. This was undoubtedly the original intention, and, perhaps the order from headquarters imposed such duty upon the guerrilla gang, but they could not resist the temptation of doing a little thieving on private account, and the store crowded with Indiana on board which most fortunately was checked before it accomplished any great amount of evil. But we have had frequent premonitions of the intention of the rebels to attack Kentucky. The Nashville *Press* advises the officers of this Department to be vigilant in guarding the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as Morgan has evidently been preparing for a raid to cut off Rosecrans's supplies. The Chattanooga *Rebel* of a very recent date, develops the designs of the Confederate leaders to deluge the loyal States "with destruction, burning, and the horrors of despair," and before this "consuming fire" can reach the North or East, our beloved Kentucky, let it be remembered, must be reached by blood and conquest as a subjugated part of the rebel government. The rebel paper boasts that the insurgents can arm and equip fifty thousand of their veterans and move almost unheard from Cincinnati to Boston, laying in ashes the richest and most populous of Northern States, and leaving behind them a belt as broad as the orbit of the ecliptic. Louisville will be in the very track of this proposed invasion, and that feeling of kindness or sympathy with the unchained demons feel to save us from destruction!

The Defense of Pennsylvania.

The way military affairs are managed in Pennsylvania is a fitting subject for the enthusiasm of those who at first were inclined to rush to the defense of the State. No other explanation can be given of the apathy manifested everywhere, even in Philadelphia. The Trenton *True Democrats* of yesterday says:

"We learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that only eleven hundred men have volunteered from Philadelphia for the defense of the capital of their State, and up to yesterday noon we have heard from good authority there were no more than *forty* men joined from the city of Harrisburg itself. Including the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Regiment, there are now more troops from this State in Pennsylvania than from the city of Philadelphia!

"Though this comparison is seemingly so favorable to New Jersey, Governor Parker, judging from his late proclamation, thinks the troops from that State are of no further use. He says:

"*Whereas*, The necessity no longer exists for the citizens of the State to meet and organize into companies, and report to the Adjutant-General of the State as soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the militia of New Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency, according to my proclamation of the 15th instant.

"I therefore direct that the troops raised in accordance with the said proclamation be honorably discharged, and return to their respective places of enrollment, to be mustered out and pay for the service of the State.

Perhaps Governor Parker is miffed about something. Or may be that Governor Curtin consents that the rebels shall remain where they are for the present, till the climate South become more salubrious.

Journal of Commerce, 20th.

The Fight with the Atlanta.

A Port Royal correspondent of the Providence *Journal* gives several interesting facts concerning the capture of the rebel ram Atlanta, by the Weehawken iron-clad, as follows:

She was now only 150 yards from the iron-clad, when a column of fire issued from the iron turret, and a 15 inch went crashing through and through the rebel armor, completely penetrating the armor of one gun, killing its men, and, in the language of the officers, "filling and covering the deck with splinters of iron and wood." An 11-inch shot immediately followed from the Weehawken's small gun, which in like manner passed through and through, but doing less damage. Again a 15 inch was fired at them, which struck on what they called the "knuckle of the armor (where the armor of the angular side which slopes to the water makes a turn down and in toward the hull,) crashing in iron and wood and everything before it, indeed making a hole completely through, yet not passing of itself, but glancing up the side it struck the bottom and projecting side of the pilot house, passing into and demolishing it, and wounding two pilots within. It was useless to continue a conflict at one sided, and after seeing the effect of the iron clad projectiles, they limped down their new flag and surrendered their vessel.

The action lasted but forty-five minutes. The officers seem completely stonished at the effect of the 15 inch shot, and had all confidence that their 4 inch plate armor would prove impenetrable, that they should capture both iron clads, and do as they pleased generally, which confidence proves to have been misplaced. The officers seem pleased to have got out of such a difficulty so easily, are communicative and sociable, and evidently feel relieved. They are in what I suppose should be called uniform, but it's rather a hard looking uniform. It is of the universal gray, and bears the devices pertaining to each particular rank, in gilt lace or red cord embroidery, and to some extent resembles our own method of naval uniform trimming. The rank of the executive officers is signified by a gilt shoulder strap filled with blue, with a single star, like a brigadier general. A commander has two stars and so on.

The officers were all allowed to retain their side arms and personal effects, and will probably leave the Vermont soon for a passage North. They say that the defenses of Charleston are more complete now than ever, and that the gun which caused so much harm to the iron clads in the recent fight at Fort Sumter is of their own make, and not an English gun. They call it the Brooks gun, and it was invented by one of their ordnance officers of that name. They also say that but few guns, little ammunition, and little of any of the material of war come to them from foreign sources, as they are able to manufacture for themselves. They speak of a lack of some of the necessaries of life through the Confederacy, and of the high prices of all articles.

Another correspondent describes the armor of the Atlanta:

First and on the outside were wrought iron bars, six inches wide by two inches thick, running perpendicularly with her side, and properly secured, bolts above and below, by rivets and bolts. Across these bars, horizontally, and on the inside, ran bars of like material and pattern, fastened to the outside layer by the strongest rivets. Within this layer and fastened to it, were two thicknesses of live oak, two inch plank, also running perpendicularly and horizontally, and again within these were two more similar thicknesses of Georgia pine plank forming the last series of her armor. You will thus see that her armor is twelve inches thick, and presenting all the solidity which could be given it by four inches of wrought iron, four inches of live oak, and four inches of Georgia pine.

The Privateer Tacony—Her Commander and Description.

Captain Smith, one of the fishermen whose schooner was burned, says that the commander of the Tacony (William Reed, formerly of the United States Navy,) is a Mississippi man, of small frame, dark looking, and did not apparently weigh much more than ninety pounds.

The captain alleges that at the breaking out of the war he was rich; that the Federals had destroyed all his property; that he was now doing no more than they had done on the southern coast, and he should therefore continue his work of destruction as long as possible. His orders were to shoot down the first man that offered any resistance.

The Boston *Traveller* learns from Captain Perry, of the brig Umpire, whose vessel was turned by the Tacony, that she is far from being a formidable vessel. On the water she appears about four hundred tons, although her register is less. Outside she is black; her copper when on an even keel is below the line of flotation, and will form an excellent mark to know her by. There is a gap in her entwater below the bitts, which may be seen two miles distant with a glass. She is a full-rigged back, has three pins and a foratopmast staysail, maintopmast staysail and mizzentopmast staysail. She also carries two royals, and all the other sails peculiar to a brig.

She has a poop extending to the main hatchway, a house around the foremast, and an open topgallant forecastle. Her waist is quite deep, and she is only a single-decked vessel. There is a setting around the outline of the poop, she has only one quarter boat, and the longboat is stowed amidships, bottom up. These details will enable any seaman to recognize her easily.

She is armed with *a single brass twelve pounder*, smooth-bore gun, and is manned by twenty British seamen and two rebel officers. Her entire armament, the twelve-pounder afore said, is mounted on the poop, as the most conspicuous place, to act as scarecrow.

The captains of the fishermen give the following additional description of the Tacony: She is painted black; copper bottomed, the copper appearing above water; there is a white moulding on her stern, and an eagle and American flag below the eagle. Her sails were very old and rusty looking.

This detailed description will perhaps aid our cruisers in catching this mischievous craft.

From Havana

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Havana, June 20, 1863.—Since my last we have no news from the Mexican Republic.

By the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz we have dates from Porto Rico to the 12th inst.

The *Diario de la Marina* retracts through no other journal does from the *Boletin* of that island, of the 3d instant, some rumors about the Alabama.

The news was brought by the English steamer from St Thomas, to the effect that the "British pirate" was in Santa Cruz, and that the Vanderbilt immediately got up steam and went out to attack her, and that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz.

The Vanderbilt was anxiously expected back at St Thomas, but up to the departure of the English steamer (some not given) nothing had been heard from her, from which some inferred that the Alabama had been captured, and others that the Vanderbilt had been destroyed.

The foregoing story is referred to the Vanderbilt and Alabama, I doubt very much, and prefer to wait till to-morrow for the arrival of the English mail steamer Trent before giving it any sort of credence. I merely send you the story as I have obtained it.

By the Spanish mail steamer yesterday came the royal permission or order to pull down the walls around Havana. This has been promised so long that the "oldest inhabitant" had given up all hopes of ever seeing the work performed. The work is to be done, half by the city and half by the government. It will take considerable time to finish the job.

An important question has been agitated in the newspapers lately—namely, the existence of a strong combination of foreigners, who have made enormous profits by forcing importers to take a certain price for their importations and then making consumers pay most exorbitant rates. The Government will now probably interfere and break down this outrageous league.

Affairs at Carlisle.—A gentleman from Carlisle says that the people are generally quiet and "resigned to the rod, which they look for as a foregone conclusion, at any moment. Everything movable has been taken to Harrisburg that is considered of any great value to the rebels. Many persons arrived from the country about Newville and Carlisle, complaining bitterly of the sad fate accorded to them, of being compelled to leave their hitherto quiet homes at this time, when the fields are white for the harvest and the barns are empty to receive the products of the earth, so bountifully blessed by a kind Providence. These people meet with but little sympathy in Harrisburg, and pass on in the journey up the Lebanon valley with sorrowing hearts.

Washington, June 27.—The Confederate movements northward are having some effect upon communication from this city to distant points. The interruption of travel over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, as well as the main route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will cause passengers between Washington and the West to take the New York lines at present, and therefore arrangements have been promptly made for through tickets at reduced rates hence via New York to the distant Western cities.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Postscript—Judge A. De B. Hughes.—The trial of C. A. Conway, previously mentioned, terminated with the conviction of the accused, who had to pay a fine of $50.

A. Mackey and S. Coseline, were then put on trial, charged with having participated in the clean-up whereof Mr. Conway had just been convicted. They were clerks of the latter, and were in his company. Coseline was fined $20, and Mackey was discharged.

Mich Nolan had bought a mule in a livery stable, where it had been put for sale by a rogue. He paid $100 for it, and thought he had made a good bargain, and so thought his friends, who witnessed the sale. The owner found the mule in Nolan's possession, and had him tried on the charge of stealing it, when the facts before stated were proven. He was discharged, but had to give up the mule.

James Hinks, a darkey, who works as foreman in a bakery, was tried for assaulting one of the black workmen in the bakery and cutting him in the ear with the intention of making it shorter. The defence urged that the prosecutor provoked the accused by calling him a son of a bitch, with the remark that no man would take that. Judge Hughes sent Mr. Bine for 60 days to the Police Jail to cool his temper.

L. McGrizal was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for horsestealing. Prosecutor lost two horses about four months ago, and found accused offering one of them for sale for $40. The other horse was found in possession of another party to whom he had sold it through an auctioneer. It was attempted to be shown that accused was only acting as agent for a horse thief, whose name was given as Jack Hines, but he could not clear himself in the eyes of the Judge of guilt, and hence the sentence.

Inquest.—It was reported at the First District station yesterday that a woman had died suddenly at No. 117 Perdido street. The Coroner was called, and held an inquest, which resulted as follows: The deceased was a slave, named Maria Wiggins, aged 70 years, owned by Jos. Wiggins, and the verdict was "died of gastritis."

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Late and Interesting News.

From the Jackson Mississippian of the 3d.—Federal Advance on Richmond.—Confederates in York, Pa.—Officers and Crew of the Tacony Captured.—Movements in Tennessee.—Crew of the Atlanta Exchanged.

The *Picayune* has received a copy of the Jackson *Mississippian* of July 31, from which the following intelligence is taken:

[TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.]

Latest from the North—An Advance upon Richmond.

Richmond, July 2.—The York river train this evening brings the report that the Federals, under General Dix, had advanced as far as Cross Roads, New Kent, on twenty-one miles from Richmond. City quiet.

York, Pa., Occupied.

Richmond telegrams of July 1st, give the following intelligence:

Richmond, July 1.—Baltimore dispatches of the 29th inst. say that the rebels occupied York at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ult. No resistance was made by our troops.

Capture of Lieut. Reed and his Crew.

A telegram from Portland, states that Lieut Reed and the crew of the bark Tacony, burned that vessel on the 23d, landed near Portland Height on the 26th, seized the cutter Caleb Cushing and went to sea. Two steamers were sent in pursuit and overtook the cutter. After a short engagement Reed and his party put off in boats and blew up the vessel. They were finally captured, and are now under guard in Portland city.

From the West—Reports from Vicksburg.

Panola, July 2.—The Memphis *Bulletin* and Chicago *Times* of the 25th have been received.

Federal dispatches state that Johnston's force is sixty thousand; that the rebel report of ninety thousand is false, and that Grant has no un-easiness of an attack in his rear; and that Banks's force is on the Big Black.

The Federals report their total loss at Vicksburg, for the week ending 20th June, at less than forty, of whom only eight or ten were killed. That the longer Johnston delays his attack the worse it is for him.

They also report that Pemberton is shelling the Federal camps at night merely to expend the remainder of his ammunition before capitulating.

McClernand Superseded.

General McClernand is superseded by General Orl. and ordered to Illinois for trial. He said he had to furnish brains for the whole army.

Illinois Legislature.

The Illinois Legislature adjourned until January.

The Governor informed the announcing committee that he did not recognize the legislative of that body; he had attempted to dissolve it by proclamation.

For Governor of Iowa.

Gen. Tuttle, of Grant's army, is the choice of the Democrats of Iowa for Governor.

Another Raid Preparing.

Another raid is preparing to come down.

From Tennessee—Another Raid.

Mobile, July 2.—A special to the *Tribune*, dated Chattanooga, July 1st, says: Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry made a raid on Deckard Station yesterday, from the direction of Manchester, and tore up the track, burned the depot and destroyed the water tanks. They were driven back by a guard of citizens, who shot at them from all points. Several trains of troops were on the way to Tullahoma at the time, on hearing of which, the enemy scattered. The track has since been relaid and cars now pass over safe.

Our line of battle is this side of Duck river. It is doubtful whether Rosecrans will attack.

Richmond.

THE ATLANTA'S CREW.

Richmond, July 1.—The entire crew of the Atlanta have been received on a flag of truce boat.

DECLINE OF GOLD.

Brokers buying silver to-day at 4 50 prem gold, 6. Some months ago the buying rate of silver was 6 50, gold, 7.

QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES.

Notice is given by Arj Gen. Cooper, in a general order, that no more Quartermaster's supplies will be received under the appeal made by the President, and the plan of the Secretary of War is annexed thereto. Heretofore supplies have been obtained by purchase and impressment.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Several hundred prisoners, mostly cavalry, from Northern Virginia, arrived by the Central train this evening.

Firing at Vicksburg.

The *Mississippian* says:

Last evening, at sunset, the cannonading at Vicksburg was heard distinctly in Jackson. The ordnance was evidently of a heavy calibre, and it is probable that the enemy has renewed the siege in the rear of the city. It may be that the enemy is making his last desperate and prolonged effort to capture our garrison. The firing continued with unabated fury until a late hour of the night.

The following from the same journal, goes to show that Vicksburg did not surrender through any lack of provisions:

Our people need have no apprehension about Vicksburg being starved out, so we are informed, upon very good authority, that there is on hand an abundant supply—and long before it is exhausted our army outside will open a way for the transmission of stores. We might mention the quantity of provisions there, but for prudential reasons refrain. This much we may say, however. If Vicksburg does not fall until her heroic garrison is "starved out," it will be many a long sultry month before the Federals will realize their dreams of capture.

About Vicksburg.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Cairo, June 29, 1863.

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT VICKSBURG.

There is great excitement in Cairo to-day. People are running about with their portemonnaies in their hands, offering to make all sorts of extravagant wagers with all sorts of people. Why it is I am unable to tell, but the fact is patent. The bets run high on the occupation of Vicksburg this day by the Union forces. And although there is no news to that effect, except it may have been brought over the great swine herd which always goes ahead of the telegraph line refuses to—I have not heard of a single sanguine better being taken up and his pile covered by an equally sanguine believer in the sensible conclusion that Vicksburg has not yet fallen. Though the writer truly desires the consummation, the majority of our knowing ones have entered the event until the Fourth of July ensuing, when they are all sure Grant will have completed the job. There are people in Cairo to-day, however, who pretend to have official information that the city of the impregnable fortress has actually fallen already, and that the Union troops now fully occupy the place. I wish that I could believe it.

LATEST DATES FROM VICKSBURG.

are to the evening of the 15th, brought to Memphis by the steamer Lumiony, and thence to this place by the Imperial, which latter boat only arrived a few moments since. From an intelligent gentleman connected with the military department, and in whose word implicit confidence can be placed, I learn the following facts:

A REBEL COMMISSARY OFFICER

hailed some gentlemen connected with one of Grant's working parties on the afternoon of the 14th instant, from an adjacent parapet, saying that they (the Unionists) were giving themselves a great amount of unnecessary trouble, and doing a great deal of hard work that might as well be left undone. All they had got to do, he said, was to keep quiet and wait a few days, and the city of Vicksburg would be theirs. Of course no great amount of truth could be expected from the source whence this tale came, but whether the rebel officer told the truth or lied it makes but very little difference. The concurrent testimony of hundreds of deserters goes to show the heart that the garrison cannot hold out much longer. Their provisions are nearly exhausted. Pemberton would have given up weeks ago had he not feared the rebel condemnation of a coward and traitor. He would have been repeated in conjunction with his name, as they had already been coupled on previous occasions. Now he will not give up until compelled to do so.

REBELS WAKING UP.

On the same day spoken of above, the 14th inst., the rebels experienced a revival in their defensive endeavors. It was of no particular importance, so far as results were concerned, but served to show that Pemberton was not yet dead, nor even napping. Some heavy guns belonging to a work of no mean pretensions, located upon our left—or rather Grant's right—opened fire and for a time kept up the operation with considerable vigor, causing a few colored men laboring in the approaches to skedaddle to more convenient and not quite as warm quarters. But none were seriously hurt—only a little frightened. This piece of impudence on the part of the foe was quickly taken up by a corresponding show of metal on our side. Some heavy cannon, previously placed to command the point, in anticipation of an attack, responded to the fire. The heavy missiles from our guns went thick and fast, with unerring aim, drove the men away from the rebel battery, broke in the embrasure, scattered carriages to atoms, and in ten minutes silenced the entire battery, having rendered it entirely useless and harmless.

IN THE FRONT.

On the afternoon of the 15th the rebels tried a game of the same character upon our front, somewhere near Logan's position, and with somewhat similar success. They fired shot and shell occasionally during the entire afternoon, at considerable intervals, at wild range, but with no results worth speaking of. Our entire loss from killed, wounded and missing in the grand army in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 14th and 15th, could not have counted up to more than ten or twelve men, and these were principally colored men working in parties upon the approaches, and who were in extra exposed positions.

Further from Vicksburg.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Memphis, June 22, *via Cairo*, June 23.—Heavy batteries are being placed in position to rake the enemy's works. The rebels still hold out in the hope that Johnston will come to their assistance with a sufficient force to raise the siege. These hopes are certainly delusive. Joe Johnston's numbers are not sufficiently strong enough to attack, nor can the rebels reinforce him soon enough to play any other than a secondary part.

Parties arriving in this city from the South represent the impossibility of a rapid massing of the rebel troops in the vicinity of Vicksburg. A gentleman well known throughout the United States, who left Johnston's headquarters on Saturday, the 12th inst., states that Johnston is receiving reinforcements very slowly, owing to the inadequate means of transportation.

The difficulty seems to lie in the fact that the railroads connecting east and west are of different gauge, and consequently the rolling stock cannot be transferred. This very much retards rebel movements. A general assault was expected to be made to-day.

The Fright in Pennsylvania.

The alarm of the Pennsylvanians at the invasion of Lee is extraordinary. The population along the Maryland State line are rushing across the Susquehanna in a state of panic, believing they are comparatively safe with that barrier between them and the enemy. But the citizens of Harrisburg and those in its vicinity residing on this side of the Susquehanna are packing up their valuables for flight, and seem to think they will not be secure till they have crossed the Delaware. It is said that the rebels openly proclaim that they will not stop till they reach Philadelphia. We hope, however, that Governor Curtin's draft of 30,000 men will arrest many of the fugitives in their flight. How can Pennsylvania expect the militia of New Jersey and New York to defend them if they will not defend their own firesides against invasion? Pennsylvania is famous for a vast amount of selfishness. It calls itself the Keystone State. Let us see how its population will now fight for the arch of the Union, of which Pennsylvania is the binding stone. There is no use in running away, for the fugitives will have to turn round and give battle at last.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Scenes in Baltimore.

We make the following extract from a letter of the New York *Herald's* correspondent dated 23d ultimo:

The scenes witnessed in Baltimore to-day are in striking contrast to those which were taking place here two years ago, or even one year ago. Then the streets were filled with troops, newly raised in the Northern States, and all marching towards the South. Then it was hoped that the rebellion would speedily be quelled. At all events it was distinctly understood that the war was to be fought on Southern soil, and any man who had hinted at the possibility of the rebel troops marching against Baltimore would have been denounced as a traitor. To-day, so imminent is the peril which is supposed to menace Baltimore from the rebel army, that the most urgent appeals are made to the people by the Governor, the Mayor, the City Council, the military authorities and the newspapers to turn out to work on intrenchments which are being hastily erected for the defense of the city, and to enlist in the various military organizations. The *American* calls upon the citizens, too, to contribute liberally for the support of the families of those who are working on the intrenchments, and to spur up unwilling contributors it draws a terrific picture of the city taken by storm, and given up to sack and pillage. After giving the round of the intrenchments that are being thrown up on the north and west sides of the city, and seeing the thousands of men, black and white, engaged in the work, a work which is being carried on both day and night, I could not but ask myself the question, "Was it that all this is necessary?" Why is it that after two years of war, the powerful and wealthy North has not been able to conquer the weak South of whose starved and ragged soldiers we have heard so much? Why is it that we are now compelled to fortify our own cities against the rebel hordes that are advancing to sack and plunder them? Is the seat of war to be indeed transferred from the South to the North? Are Maryland and Pennsylvania to witness and to suffer the horrors and the devastation that have desolated Virginia? Is Baltimore to be bombarded like Fredericksburg? Is Harrisburg to be pillaged like Jacksonville, in Florida?

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1863.

Business dullness seems to be very little importance at present. They are generally being held in abeyance by forthcoming events. Transactions of every description are very circumscribed, and but little business is looked for until the position of affairs is more in progress in this section of the country. Some small amount of Sixes have changed hands today at 4 @ 5 ⅌ cent premium in Treasury notes, and 4 @ 4½ ⅌ cent premium in currency for gold. Sixes are 4½ @ 5 ⅌ cent premium in Treasury notes, and 4 ⅌ cent premium in currency for silver. There is little or no foreign exchange and limited demand is reported at 9 ⅌ cent premium for currency and 1 @ 2 ⅌ cent premium for Bank and bankers' sight on New York. Sterling is 60 @ 65, France 5 @ 5 20.

We have nothing of any importance to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1863.

COTTON.—We are informed that a lot of 97 bales sold at 60 ⅌ lb. Yesterday there were 800 bales sold at 58 ⅌ lb. We hear of no other transaction to-day. The small stock is held firmly and there is little or no inclination to sell. There are probably 4 days receipts from the interior until the position of movements now in progress.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The stock is light. The receipts are entirely suspended, and the limited sales of sugar that are now taking place are from second hands. Fair to Fully Fair sugar is the only one that can be quoted at 10 @ 10½ ⅌ lb. Molasses were sold to-day at 40 ⅌ lb. for fair to good.

FLOUR.—There were sales from first hands to-day of 300 barrels Superfine at 5 50 ⅌ bbl, and 200 barrels Family Extra at 6 ⅌ bbl. The retail demand is supplied by small lots of family at 6 @ 6½ ⅌ bbl and superfine at 5 @ 5 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn meal is quoted at 3 @ 3 25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN is quoted at 80 @ 85 ⅌ bbl.

CANDLES.—12½ @ 13 ⅌ lb. for sperm, and 12 @ 13 ⅌ lb. for light weight.

COFFEE.—Stocks in Richmond are reported at 40 @ 50 ⅌ lb.

HAY.—There are sales at 1 @ 1 10 ⅌ bale.

FEED.—A lot of Scotch oats is offered at 1 10 ⅌ bbl.

BRAN.—Dealers are supplying the retail demand at 1 @ 1 10 ⅌ bbl.

MESS BEEF.—Sales are reported at 9 @ 9 50 ⅌ bbl.

MESS PORK.—Sales are reported at 18 @ 18 50 ⅌ bbl.

MESS ELLANDERS.—Sales are reported at 9 @ 9 50 ⅌ bbl.

Prime Mess Pork and Prime Mess Beef are in the Hands of Jobbers, and retail at a small advance.

Hog class range rule.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 10, 1863.

Arrived yesterday, Beeves, to Shepard and Vaus, and to sale and weight of Beeves, 5 Hogs, 3 Sheep, to Vaus. Drives, 1 Beef, to Vaus. Drives, 1 Sheep, to Vaus. Drives, 1 Cows, Wagoner.

Beeves, ⅌ lb. net ..... 2@3
Cows, ⅌ head ..... 20@25
Calves, ⅌ head ..... 2@3
Sheep, ⅌ head ..... 2@3
Hogs, ⅌ head ..... 3@3½
Cows, ⅌ head ..... 2½@3
Calves, ⅌ head ..... 2½@3
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head ..... 6@8

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 10, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Water S. Dolphin, Liverpool, Martin & Mayer.
Brig Berry, Dunn, for Boston, Jas. A. Fowler.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer T. A. Scott, Morgan, from New York, via Key West, U. S. Quartermaster.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Tremont, Pudney, from Philadelphia.
Brig C. F. Odell, Grant, from Matanzas.
Brig Marine Lewis, Wheeler, from Philadelphia.
Brig Maine Law, Amsbury, from Boston.

EXPORTS.

MATAMORAS—Brig Water Witch, 17 barrels flour, 2 barrels whisky, 2 cases assorted sundries.
BOSTON—Brig Berry, 1 cask tobacco, 1 case Drawers glass.

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Belle of the Bay—50 packages to T. S. Quartermaster.
BOSTON—Per schr. E. C. Howard—200 bbls flour, 50 pkgs fish, 17 cases to order; 50 pkgs molasses, 8 bbls molasses, 1 pkg to Mayer & Co.
Per schr. Orbit, Byrnes—300 bbls flour, 20 bbls bread, Howland & Osgood; 40 pkgs indigo, O. Rodd; 20 pkgs fish, 2 pkgs to order, J. H. Bergquist; 1 pkg to Mayer & Co.
Per schr. Ariadne, Allen—2 hogsheads tobacco, 1 case to order.

Washerwoman Wanted.

WANTED, a good Washerwoman. Apply at the corner of Dauphine and Dauphin streets.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. A. KISSINGER and F. TROLLE is dissolved by mutual consent.—Mr. F. Trolle attends to the liquidation of affairs.

A. KISSINGER
F. TROLLE.

New Orleans, July 9th, 1863.

Notice.

WAS brought to my stable, on the first of June last, by one John Mahair, a big HORSE MULE, hands high, and since has been endeavored for sale at auction. The owner will please call and prove property and pay expenses, or said mule will be sold for expenses at public auction on the 20th inst.

HILDEBRIN MILLERET,
No. 41 Barn street.

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A WET NURSE, without a child. No one need apply who is not recommended. Apply at No. 1 Barracks street, between Bienville and Royal streets.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25c.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SATURDAY, March 28, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
6 o'clock A. M.	Horse Car	6½ o'clock A. M.	Steam Train
8 " "	Steam Tr'n	7 " "	Horse Car
9 " "	Horse Car	8 " "	Steam Tr'n
11 " "	" "	11½ " "	" "
P. M.		P. M.	
2 " "	Steam Tr'n	2½ " "	Horse Car
3 " "	Horse Car	3½ " "	Steam Tr'n
5 " "	Steam Tr'n	5½ " "	Horse Car
6 " "	Horse Car	6½ " "	Steam Tr'n
8 " "	Steam Tr'n	8½ " "	Horse Car
10 " "	Horse Car.	10 " "	Horse Car.

The Steam Train will upon sufficient notice, stop on Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

jy8 2t G. PANDELLY, Superintendent.

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 Dreyfous Brothers, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, on the night of the 7th, or the morning of the 8th of the present month. The money to be paid immediately after conviction, on application to

JOHN YOUNGS,
Fire Warden, No. 46 St. Ann street.

New Orleans, May 9th, 1863. jy-tf

Sundries.

SALE ROPE, BACON, WOOL, TOBACCO, CAMPEACHY COFFEE BAGS, TEA, CASTILE SOAP, A. F. DUNBAR,
51 Common st.

Removal.

THOMPSON & BARNES have removed from their old stand, Nos. 23 and 25 Common street, to No. 7 Tchoupitoulas street, near the corner of Baronne street.

jy3 1w

Star Mutual Insurance Company,

Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana.

THE annual election for twelve Directors will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M.

J. D. SLAUME,
Sec. pro tem.

jy8 2w

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
Surgeon Dentist,

107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel,

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. On account of the hard times he has reduced his prices.

jy3 m

T. B. HOOD,

80 POYDRAS STREET,
BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE STREETS

IS now receiving ex steamer George Washington, choice FAMILY FLOUR, from fresh ground wheat. Also in store a choice and varied assortment of SELECTED FAMILY GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

—ALSO—

CAPE COD CRANBERRIES in barrel and quarter barrels.

jy1

For Sale.

A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the Second District, bounded by Bend, Live Oak, Seventh and Bellechasse streets. Apply to

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
No. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

jy12

House to Let.

A FINE DWELLING HOUSE, for family residence, with cistern, water-works, &c., situated in a good neighborhood, on St. Anne street, between Villere and Robertson streets. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply at the Bee office.

jy12

For New York Direct.

Sails SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 8 A. M.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL FOR NEW YORK—The magnificent and new steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. Barton, commander, will leave for New York, from foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. J. REID, 55 Magazine st.

For New York Direct.

To Sail for New York Direct, 15th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE fast and elegant steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, commander, will leave her wharf as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

WARNECKEN & CO., 41 Union st.

jy10 3tin10d.

Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1863.

PARTIES indebted to this Bank are requested to come forward at once and pay their indebtedness. The notes of the Bank will be received in payment of their accounts, or the notes of exchange them for any securities now held by the Bank.

JOHN W. McCLURE,
Capt. A. Q. M., and Commissioner of Liquidation of Bank of Louisiana.

L. F. GENDRES,
Commissioner of Liquidation.

jy27

Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by J. G. Osgood to the order of and endorsed by Esther L. Osgood, dated July 2d, 1861, and payable one year after date, for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars, (1100) and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent after maturity. The public is hereby notified not to negotiate or trade for the said note, as payment has been stopped. The finder will oblige by leaving the note at the office of this paper.

LOUIS CAVALIER.

New Orleans, June 27th, 1863. jy25 10ify

Flour! Flour!

JUST receiving and in store—
250 bbls. FLOUR, Madison City Mill Extra.
200 do do Davis & Co.'s Choice Extra.
100 do do Superfine, various brands.
—ALSO—
400 bbls damaged FLOUR.
100 do PILOT BREAD.

For sale by JEROME B. VAN HORN,
jy8 tf No. 6 Magazine street.

Direct Importation of Paper to the "Bronze Pen."

RECEIVED from Pa