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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCoren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, a general assortment of furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 131 and 133 Rampart street, wines.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—The George Washington was advertised to leave New York on the 18th inst.

Captain Perkins and Purser Denison of the steamship Morning Star, have our thanks for their attention to our wants.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—We call attention to the advertisement published in the *Bee* by Mr. Jayme Magé, No. 4 Magazine street, near Canal. The lovers of the weed may rest assured that none but genuine Havana Cigars are sold at the above place. Mr. Magé's prices are extremely moderate.

WINE.—Mr. E. Jacobs, auctioneer, will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 131 and 133 Rampart street, a fine lot of claret and white Sauterne wine. See advertisement.

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.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, valuable lands. For particulars see advertisements.

A general assortment of furniture, &c., &c., at auction this day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock, by McCoren & Landry, at their mart.

Four Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR.

Reply of President Lincoln to Louisiana Planters.

PEACE QUESTION IN THE CABINET.

Stephens' Mission Explained.

LEE'S ARMY IN MARYLAND.

Rumors about Beauregard and Bragg Reinforcing.

RICHMOND ACCOUNT OF GETTYSBURG.

Reported Battle of the Fifth.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE CERTAIN

The steamship Morning Star crossed the bar at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at her wharf in the afternoon about 4 o'clock. She left New York at 3 P. M., July 11th, and by her we have New York papers to that date, four days later than previous advices. We present a portion, only, of the latest important news, in this issue of the BEE.

[From the New York Herald of the 11th.]

Highly Important from Washington.

Reply of President Lincoln to a Proposition of a Committee of Louisiana Planters.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN THE CABINET

The Peace Mission of Alexander H. Stephens Explained, etc., etc.

Washington, July 10, 1863.

LOUISIANA AND THE UNION—IMPORTANT LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT IN REPLY TO A CONVENTION OF PLANTERS, ETC.

Early in June last a committee of Louisiana planters (whose names are given in the correspondence which follows) waited upon President Lincoln, at the White House, with a petition in behalf of the great planting interest of the State for authority from the general government to proceed to the election (in November next) of federal and State officers, in pursuance of the constitution of the United States and of the existing constitution of Louisiana. The President heard the committee, received their petition in writing, and courteously dismissed them, with the promise that after a Cabinet consultation on the subject the committee should have his reply. There was, accordingly, a Cabinet consultation, and the result is given in the President's letter, herewith transmitted. We see it is remembered that the existing State constitution of Louisiana is strongly pro slavery, the spirit and purpose of the ruling elements of the Cabinet will be pretty well understood. Mr. Secretary Chase and his abolition associates in the administration, and the radical political faction by which they are supported, will, of course, if they can accomplish it, that none of the States committed to the rebellion shall be restored to the Union without being shorn of the institution of slavery.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, June 19, 1863.

Messrs. E. R. Mathist, Bendish Johnston and Thomas Cottman

Gentlemen—Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered:

To the Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as fully vested previous to the passing of the act of secession, upon the performance of the existence of the State Constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution. Under this Constitution the State wishes to return to its full relations to the union, in consequence of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, order the Military Governor of Louisiana to issue an order at election, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,

E. R. MATHIST,
BENDISH JOHNSTON,
THOS. COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and consequently to call a convention for that purpose. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the committee the authority you seek to set under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a course could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, it could not, I think, in any event, be made to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for the State, and State officers by reason of anything within my power to give them.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN CABINET COUNCIL—MESSRS. SEWARD, BLAIR AND BATES FOR A LIBERAL AMNESTY AND THE OLD UNION—MESSRS. CHASE, STANTON AND WELLES FOR WAR TO THE BITTEREST END OF SLAVERY—THE MINISTRY OF THE SUPREME MISSION SOLVED, ETC.

I am enabled positively to announce that the question of peace has already been considered in Cabinet circles. More than that, we are equally in the mind of a Cabinet crisis, growing out of a proposition made by Mr. Seward for the issuing of a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to the people of the South, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the abolition of the Confiscation act, and offering, in short, full and free pardon and protection in their personal rights, and rights to the property and civil rights in the great body of the Southern people, only, except those who have taken their property, but not be allowed to shield their property. This proposition has been considered in Cabinet council for a fortnight; but it has developed two divisions.

Mr. Chase and Montgomery Blair favor the proclamation, while Mr. Seward, Mr. Welles and Chase violently oppose it. Mr. Fisher, who is supposed also to oppose it, is absent.

Scouts and reconnoitering parties report that Lee is entrenching his front, drawing ammunition from his train on the Virginia side, and making general preparations for another battle.

It is contradicted to-night that we have a force in Lee's line of retreat in Virginia.

THE UNION ARMIES CONCENTRATING.

Shippensburg, Pa., July 9, 1863.—The armies of Generals Meade and Couch are rapidly concentrating in front of the Army of Virginia. The headquarters of General Couch are here to-night.

News to day received from Waynesboro' shows that a portion of Lee's army is only three miles from the force under General Smith.

The enemy's cavalry paid a flying visit to-day to Greencastle, probably for the purpose of watching our movements and gathering supplies. Lee's headquarters are still believed to be at Hagerstown. Exciting events are likely to transpire within the next two days.

THE FREDERICK TELEGRAMS.

Frederick, Md., July 8, 1863 — Messengers from the front report a sharp action, lasting nearly all day, between the advance of General Meade and the rebels, beyond Boonsboro.

The rebels attacked our cavalry this morning at five o'clock, a short distance west of Boonsboro.

The rebels were in force, under Generals Stuart and Jenkins.

Our troops replied with spirit, but fell back gradually towards Crampton's Gap, which they held at a late hour in the afternoon.

This would indicate willingness on the part of the rebels to try Antietam again, finding it impossible to recross their army, owing to the high state of the Potomac.

A scout reports the loss of their rope ferry boat near Williamsport last night by a Union citizen cutting the rope.

General Meade and his staff went out to the front this morning, and every available man is being pushed forward to swell the ranks.

[From the New York Herald of July 11.]

Additional Rebel Accounts.

[OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.]

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LEE ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY LAST—HIS ARMY IS NOT DISORGANIZED AND IS NOT RETREATING—GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF GEN. STUART'S CAVALRY ATTENTIONS—GEN. LEE DESIGNS TO FIGHT ON THE OLD FIELD OF ANTIETAM—MOVEMENTS OF BEAUREGARD'S AND BRAGG'S TROOPS TO REINFORCE GEN. LEE, ETC.

I have derived the following facts in regard to the movements of Gen. Lee on Saturday and Sunday last from three intelligent and truthful eye-witnesses, who were themselves on the ground and saw what is described below. Their testimony, agreeing on all the main points, would be conclusive in a court of justice, and may therefore be safely relied on:

The movement of Gen. Lee's columns from Gettysburg across the South Mountain to Hagerstown and Boonsboro was executed during the whole of Saturday in the manner indicated in my letter yesterday (with one exception—namely, that some of the troops except Stuart's cavalry passed through Emmettsburg, and not through that place, but moved by the roads north of Emmettsburg)—that is to say, the march, though rapidly made, was executed in perfect order and without precipitation or the least confusion. There was no such thing as "the mountains filled with straggling Confederates" and the roads strewn with abandoned caissons, arms and baggage." There were very few stragglers and no disorganization, owing to the perfect discipline which Gen. Lee has always maintained.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, July 5, Gen. Stuart's cavalry reached Emmettsburg, and began to enter the place. They passed directly through, without stopping, on a fast walk, and took the road towards Hagerstown. The stream of cavalry continued to flow, in a steady column four abreast, until 11 P. M. (at noon) by which time they had all left. A number of persons counted them, and they all agreed in the general total which was about 15,000 men.

I have received to-day from other sources a confirmation of the statement in my letter of July 4, in regard to the arrival at Culpepper some days ago of rebel troops from Shields' and Ord's, intended as reinforcements to General Lee. The statement in my letter of yesterday that 40,000 of the troops, under Gen. Beauregard, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on Monday, and were advancing yesterday on Hagerstown and Boonsboro', is also corroborated, unless I have been misinformed to-day. It is well, therefore, that the Government is concentrating troops at Frederick to fight General Lee; for appearances indicate that before the rebel army crosses the Potomac a battle will have to be fought at Antietam far more bloody than the one of last September.

[From the N. Y. Herald of July 11th.]

Position of the Hostile Forces.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser of July 11.—Evening Edition.]

The Impending Battle.

Baltimore, Saturday, July 11.—The *American* has the following special dispatch:

Boonsboro, Md., July 10.—The two armies are confronting each other.

The rebels hold Funkstown, two miles of Hagerstown.

The rebel line extends to the river and covers Williamsport.

The rebels are said to be entrenching their position.

General Lee's headquarters are at Hagerstown.

This morning there was a sharp cavalry skirmish on the Hagerstown road.

We drove the rebels across Antietam Creek, and three miles beyond, when the position at Funkstown was discovered.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Antietam Bridge and Williamsport Road, July 10, 8 P. M.

Our cavalry to-day forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the right and beyond Bakersville on the left.

The fighting was not heavy, but very handsome.

Our line to night crosses the Antietam at a point between the Hagerstown and the Williamsport road.

The enemy is in force and shows fight. He has renewed his supplies of ammunition, and as our forces are well concentrated a battle will probably be begun to-morrow.

Our army is in exceedingly fine condition.

Lieutenant Parsons, of General Pleasanton's staff returned to-night from the perilous work of opening communication with General Smith. He had to pass through the mountains along the enemy's flank.

Lieutenant Parsons reports the country full of deserting rebels as well as of hundreds of our own men, including many officers who have escaped from the enemy after capture. The weather is very hot.

Lee Preparing for Battle Near Hagerstown.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Boonsboro', Friday, July 10, 8 P. M., 1863—The position of the enemy indicates that Lee will risk another battle near Hagerstown. The enemy has a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsport, over which he has received supplies of rations and ammunition. Rations were supplied to his entire army yesterday. One report says the enemy raised sunken canal boats, and constructed a bridge; another report is that Lee had a pontoon bridge at Winchester, which he brought up to Williamsport.

There is every indication to-day that a battle will be fought to-morrow or next day. This time Meade will be the attacking party, though if Lee places his forces in a strong position and awaits an attack, Meade will proceed with great caution, yet with promptitude.

The cavalry is engaged almost constantly in skirmishes and battles with the enemy, and there is scarcely an hour from daylight till dark that Pleasanton's guns are not heard somewhere in front and along the flank of the enemy. It is estimated that Lee has 5,000 wagons and 300 pieces of artillery, including caissons, to cross the river. The struggle to defend them and to save the army will be desperate.

Gen. Meade's troops are all up, and well in hand, and will be used as circumstances may require. The rebel line is well guarded, and it rarely happens that a citizen or deserter escapes the National lines.

News from Rosecrans' Department.

Nashville, Tenn., July 10, 1863.—Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee river filled with deserters from Bragg's army—mostly Tennesseans—to the number of fifteen thousand. They refused to leave the State.

General Rosecrans' army retains its position—the line of the Elk river. The campaign is virtually ended.

The Army of the Cumberland now hold Huckeabee and Shelbyville. The river is falling. The water on the shoals is eight feet.

The Louisville train arrived on time.

The Invasion of Indiana.

Louisville, July 10, 1863.—Martial law was declared in Louisville to-day.

The last advices at headquarters place the enemy between Corydon and New Albany, Indiana, about fifteen miles from the latter, with our forces under Hobson in close pursuit.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

ANTICIPATIONS AND ANXIETIES—MEDIATION RUMORS—THE CENSORSHIP—NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN—CONFESSION OF GENERAL SICKLES—ADVICES FROM THE FRONT—BATTLE TO-MORROW OR SUNDAY.

Washington, July 10, 1863.

There seems to be a general concurrence of opinion among all who arrive from the front that the rebel army had not succeeded in getting any of its material forces across the Potomac, and has, therefore, resolved to show a defiant battle front on the West side of Antietam Creek. It did not seem probable that any general engagement would be fought to-day, but to-morrow or Sunday it was thought, would witness an extensive fight.

Our army, largely reinforced, has advanced into the Boonsboro valley to the rebel front without any resistance in going through the South Mountain passes, thus giving abundant evidence that Lee had not sufficient numbers to hold those gaps and risk a retreat under cover of them while our forces were also moving down on his left from the Cumberland valley. Therefore he is said to hold the old Antietam line stretching from Williamsport to Sharpsburg ford, forming a semi-circle, with its two ends resting on the river, and on this field fresh with the memories of rebel defeat, another conflict is at hand. There can be little doubt if the enemy remains for battle, of a result favorable to our arms. Troops still continue to go forward from Washington in all directions. The Government is bending every energy to the great work of another rebel defeat or annihilation.

MEDIATION RUMORS.

Intelligence received by the last steamer from Europe confirmed fully the statement in the *Commercial's* Paris letter that there is no foundation for the recently circulated mediation rumors. If there was any basis on which they could be founded, the recent discomfiture to the Federal arms will very soon dissipate it when the news reaches Europe.

THE CENSORSHIP.

The published statement that the censorship of the telegraph is abolished is quite incorrect. It has, however, been liberally modified, and is carried out with very good discretion. How long it will last no one knows. Prosecution under the treason act will follow, it is said, any publication of matter to give the enemy information about the disposition or number of our forces.

CONSCRIPTION.

The enrollment in this district is said to be completed, and a draft will follow forthwith for at least two regiments. It creates considerable excitement upon the heels of the late militia call.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Stripped of the sensations published so far and wide requiring the name of prisoners taken, it is ascertained that the figures show that we have about 11,000, including all of the rebel wounded captured in ambulance trains. This number will probably be very largely increased by stragglers, deserters, &c., who daily make their way to our lines. The cavalry are very successful in capturing prisoners.

The California Democratic State Convention.

San Francisco, Cal, Friday, July 10.—The California Democratic State Convention have nominated ex Governor Downey for Governor, and adopted a platform similar to that of the Seymour Democrats of the State of New York.

The Gold Market.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 11th says:

Gold opened this week at 130¼ to 130¾, fluctuated 131 to 144¼ at the close of the preceding week, and after the reception of news of the capture of Vicksburg it fell to 131¼, but has since rallied to 133, and rolled to day at 132⅞ to 131⅝, closing at the latter price at half past 1 o'clock. The sales of the week were $1,177,000. The City of Baltimore has taken out $287,616, and the Bavaria $39,000—in all $378,616. Foreign exchange rules to day at 145¼ to 146 for sterling.

Our correspondent adds: "At 2½ o'clock, P. M., gold 131¾."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Flowers.—A colored damsel, who gave her name as Emily, was placed under arrest by Sergeant Ingram, of the Pacanier station, she having forcibly taken some flowers from the daughter of W. T. Burke, who complained about it. The same Emily is also charged with using profane language and threatening Miss Burke.

Snapping a Revolver.—Wm. Delaney, who was tight, rescued a prisoner from the police, and snapped a revolver in a police officer, was himself arrested on St. Charles street, and is to appear to-day before Judge Hughes to answer.

Belligerent.—Dennis Gillon, of U. S. cavalry, enjoyed a little spree, during which he drew his sabre, and after which he had no gear when asked for it. Col. Dwight will talk to him.

Obscene.—Mrs. Hall had a curious fit where by she used such an amount of obscene language that officer Fitzgerald deemed it best to lock her up, and did so.

Wife beater.—Pat White is to explain to day before Judge Hughes, why he got tight on the day night and beat his wife before he got sober.

Horse and Buggy Found.—A boy reports that he found a horse and buggy on the outskirts of the city, which are left at Bell's stables to await an owner.

Fire.—Corporal Walsh, of the Second District, reports that a fire broke out at 2½ o'clock, on Sunday morning, in a stable in the rear of the dwelling owned by Mr. Latourie, and occupied by Mr. Bouteneau, corner of Tonti and Esplanade streets. The fire was extinguished without any material damage. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. No alarm was given.

A Sword Found.—Under the stairs of a house on Rochablave near Ursline street, an officer's sword was found and taken to the police station. The house was lately occupied by Jno. Blanc, who left the city as a registered enemy.

[FROM OUR EXTRA EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

PRISONERS ARRIVED.—*The Henry Chouteau from Vicksburg*—Several hundred of the Vicksburg prisoners arrived this morning on the good old steamer Henry Chouteau, or rather on her wharf in former years. The prisoners, with the exception of the officers, look very hard, are poorly clad, and must have been badly fed.

The officers among them are well dressed, and present a clean and neat appearance. Three troops belong nearly to New Orleans, and among them are a great number of the Orleans Battery, which was formed among the Creole population of the city. A large crowd assembled at the wharf to gaze upon the prisoners, and the boat and the guard had much trouble in keeping the people back, so anxious were they to question the prisoners and learn news of their friends.—*Era.*

Later News via Memphis.

THE WAR IN INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

LEE NOT YET EXTINGUISHED.

MORGAN INVADING INDIANA.

The steamer Choteau, from Vicksburg, arrived this morning and brings the Memphis *Evening Bulletin* of the 13th instant, which contains the following later war intelligence:

Our dates in the present issue are to the 10th. The suspense in Pennsylvania still continues. Lee is too powerful to be extinguished, the decisive battle is not yet fought.

An immense amount of the transportation in the rebel army of Pennsylvania has been destroyed.

Meade is concentrating and was within two or three miles of Lee at last accounts, yet it seemed uncertain where Lee was; *report* said his headquarters were at Hagerstown, and in line of battle. Much uncertainty evidently prevails on the whole subject; the military authorities however may be well posted.

Dix is reported to have destroyed the railroads over which Lee must pass to get back to Richmond direct. If this work has been well done, the effect will be most important. Either Lee, like a stag at bay, will turn and fight with all the ardor of desperation, or he will be harassed and jaded in his retreat until the stamina of his army is exhausted and all that can be destroyed and abandoned is lost.

It was reported in Cincinnati on Friday that the rebels were operating on the Ohio river between Louisville and Cincinnati. Such raids as these and the one in Indiana are harassing and vexatious, but they do not help the rebel cause in the least; they do not restore to them a city or a foot of ground they have lost. They are the struggles of despair, not the cool operations of determined warfare. They really assist the North by stimulating patriotism and awaking a martial spirit. Every raid adds soldiers to the Union cause.

Active operations appear to be going on at Newbern, N. C. General Foster is busily engaged destroying railroads and in other ways embarrassing the rebels. An expedition was penetrating the interior of the State.

Banks' expedition, after a decided victory had been gained; the rebels there were driven back.

Morgan's forces to the number of eight or ten thousand, after seizing the boat Alice Dean, crossed over the Ohio river at Brandenburg, Ky., and captured the town of Corydon, Ind. New Albany and Jeffersonville were supposed to be aimed at. There are large boat-building works at the former place, and a great amount of Government stores at the latter. The rebels could do much damage at the two places. They are within a short distance of each other and near Louisville, on the Indiana side of the Ohio.

Many of the invaders boasted they were getting to Indianapolis, the capital of the State, but that is not probable. Gov. Morton promptly called out "all able-bodied white male citizens." There will be a great rallying among the Hoosiers; they have "grit" in them, and when the enemy is at their door, they will give the Copperheads the go-by and fight.

Another dispatch states that Morgan, after landing his forces in Indiana, proceeded to Corydon, Indiana, in which two or three were killed, he captured the town. Gen. Burnside all this time is not idle. A larger force of cavalry than Morgan took with him, crossed the Ohio yesterday, following him up, and it was expected would overtake him during the night. The movements of infantry regiments and artillery, as well as the gunboats, are progressing satisfactorily, but, of course, we are not at liberty to give any particulars at present, but this much we can say, that from information in our possession they are sufficient, if their commanders are awake to their duty, to capture Morgan and his whole band, which is known to be over five thousand men and horses.

In Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch acknowledges that Huntsville, Alabama, and the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will have to be given up by their side. Onward goes the shout of victory and the victorious flag!

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 8. Gen. Lee is still on this side of the Potomac, unable to cross with his army. It is anticipated a battle will probably occur near the old Antietam field.

Our forces are rapidly concentrating, and a desperate battle is impending. The river is swelling to a great height, and is still rising. South Mountain has been occupied and Harper's Ferry is in our possession.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 8.—Information received to-night indicates another battle imminent at Hagerstown. All precautions have been taken. The capture of Lee's army is thought to be only a question of time. It is rumored that Beauregard is at Culpepper with only 40,000 men, which is believed to be a mistake. It is now stated that the draft will be for 300,000, to be made as soon as the enrollment is completed. The quota of the several districts are already assigned. Gens. Grant and Meade are promoted, the former to a major and the latter to a brigadier-general in the regular army.

Washington, July 9.—News from South Mountain speaks of active operations by both armies. Lee is undoubtedly strongly intrenched on nearly the old battle field of Antietam. He has lost but little artillery and about 20,000 men in the late battles. He is in a position to make a stout defense. Though short of ammunition and with the small supplies which he can obtain across the Potomac, unable to pass the river with his whole army, he will fight where he is. The battle will occur when Meade gets into proper position, which will not be over one or two days. No fears are entertained as to the result.

It is ascertained that Lee's army is between Williamsport and Hagerstown, only the wounded and a part of the Pennsylvania plunder having crossed the Potomac.

We have a rumored renewal of fighting, but cannot trace it to any reliable source.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

It is reported the President intends to call out immediately 300,000 troops, under the enrollment act.

It is stated that the rebels have evacuated Hagerstown, and our troops now occupy that place. Everything indicates that Lee must surrender or give battle.

Reports are circulating that the rebels are endeavoring to gain a position at South Mountain, for the purpose of giving battle; others state that another great battle must take place near Antietam or Williamsport.

From Frederick.

Frederick, July 8.—The total number of prisoners captured and reported at Provost Marshal General's office, up to last night, including wounded, is in the vicinity of 11,000.

There is no truth in the story of a large amount of artillery being captured by us.

Our losses, as to-day reported, semi-officially, foot up 17,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Third corps, 4,000—Fifth corps, 2341—Twelfth corps, 750—Second corps, 4800. The balance I have not yet obtained.

Frederick, July 9.—Our cavalry, after a sharp fight six miles this side of Hagerstown, were repulsed. Gen. Kilpatrick is reported killed. Scouts report the advance of the rebel army crossing the Potomac at Williamsport. Considerable artillery firing was heard during the afternoon, in the direction of Hagerstown, where the main body of the rebels is reported massed.

From Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, July 8, 10 P. M.—Reports are rife here to-night, of the advance in force of the rebel forces again down the Cumberland Valley, to strike Gen. Couch's army.

July 9.—No information has been received here of the rebel advance down the Cumberland Valley against Couch.

From New York.

New York, July 9.—A correspondent with Kilpatrick's cavalry, writing from South Mountain, reports the capture on the 6th of all Ewell's wagon trains, four miles long, and strongly guarded by infantry and cavalry, with 1500 prisoners, and 2000 horses and mules.

The *Post* says it is reported to-day, on the authority of a dispatch from sources believed to be trustworthy, that Gen. Dix had sent 20,000 men to reinforce Meade. A special from Washington to the *Post* says it is believed here a battle is in progress to-day on the upper Potomac.

Gen. Kilpatrick, erroneously reported killed, charged the enemy in position and drove them at least three miles.

The Invasion of Indiana.

OTHER ACCOUNTS—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Indianapolis, July 9.—In pursuance of an order of Gov. Morton, all business houses were closed to-day at 3 P. M., and in the several wards citizens enrolled themselves, organized, received their guns and entered upon the business of drilling at once. Every man is taking up arms. The governor is energetically pushing the work through the State, in preparation to meet and drive back the foe.

One million and a half of specie from Louisville banks arrived here to-day. The banks have located here permanently, and shipping their specie North. Martial law has been proclaimed in the counties bordering on the river.

A captain of one of the steamers seized this morning at Brandenburg has arrived here. He says that, before they paroled him, they forced him to transport to the Indiana shore six thousand cavalry, as near as he could judge, besides several long-range guns.

It is supposed the rebels are marching on New Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities of supplies are stored.

One Michigan regiment arrived to-night. Another, and a battery of artillery, are expected to-morrow. The determination is that Morgan shall not escape. The border militia are under martial law.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 18, 1863.

Nothing has transpired to alter the condition of monetary and financial affairs to-day, and the rates of Specie and Exchange have undergone no changes of any moment. With the absence of later advices from the North and no receipts of specie from the interior, the movement in trade generally continues very slow and limited and we have to a transaction worthy of notice to report in financial circles. The rates are scarcely better than nominal, ranging at 35 @ 40 ⅌ cent premium for Gold, and 25 ⅌ 30 ⅌ cent premium for Silver. Offers of Exchange were freely made at the rates of the limited Sight Checks on New York rule at 1¼ @ 2 ⅌ cent premium. One or two banks asked 2 @ 2½ ⅌ cent for their own notes. Sterling may be quoted at 140 @ 150, and Francs 5 60 @ 5 40, although the bank rates are harder.

We have no transactions to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage Securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 18, 1863.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is a continued active demand for Sugar, but holders refuse to sell even at high prices. The sales consist of the old crop, which is firmly held, awaiting the decision as to whether it is subject to the internal revenue tax. There was no sale to-day, however, of about 100 hhds. Prime to Choice old crop, in two or three lots, at 11¼ @ 12c. We have not heard of a sale of Molasses.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull, and prices are decidedly lower. We have no sales of round lots to report to-day. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at ⅌ 10 @ ⅌ 10 12½ for Superfine, and ⅌ 11 @ ⅌ 12 ⅌ bbl. for Extra.

FEED.—There is little or no Corn, Oats or Bran in the market. Dealers have very little on hand and are supplying the trade at ⅌ 95 @ ⅌ 1 00 for Corn and Oats, ⅌ 3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. of Bran, and ⅌ 50 ⅌ ton of Hay.

TOBACCO.—A day or two since 1 hhd. Good Admitted Kentucky, sold privately at 9½c. ⅌ lb. By auction, 10 bales Mexican Leaf sold to-day at 5½c. ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Hams and Bacon are scarce and dear. Dealers purchase new Bluegrass Hams at 8½c., Ribbed Sides at 8½c., and Clear Sides at 8¾c., and supply the retail demand at 10c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Ribbed Sides, and 12@13c. for Hams.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—1208 bbls. Flour at ⅌ 2 50 @ ⅌ 5 50, according to condition; 36 boxes Cheese at 4¾c.; 27 casks Hams at 8¼ @ 12½c.; 20 boxes Candles at 12 @ 14c.; 1 bbl. Molasses at 44c.; 2 @ 3 bbls. Apples at 3 @ 3½c.; 1 bbl. Mackerel at 6½c.; 2 @ 3 bbls. Pigs Feet at 6½ @ 7c.; 10 boxes Tobacco at 6½ @ 65c.; 25 bbls. Beef at ⅌ 4 50; 10 casks Shoulders at 5c., and 25 firkins Butter at 10c. ⅌ lb.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 20, 1863.

Arrived since Saturday 75 Beeves, 116 Sheep and 50 Veals. Amount of Stock sold was 84 Beeves and 50 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 38 Beeves, 65 Hogs, 2 ⅌ Sheep and 1 Veal. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6@6 3c
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	5@5 3c
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	4@4 3c
Hogs, ⅌ head	20@22
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	200@3
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	2@2 50

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 20, 1863.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, for New York.
Bark Scotland, Bolton, for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Belle of the Bay, Moore, for Boston.
Brig Rosa Emma, Alexander, for Boston.
Schr J M Houston, Lippincott, Philadelphia, Master.
Schr Mary Caroline, Borden, for Ship Island, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Perkins, from New York 11th inst., to Hillen & McKerrow—84 dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, ——, from Baton Rouge Hy. Chouteau, Williams, from Vicksburg

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Lugger San Roman, Olivier, from Pointe a la Hache, to J. Titus—24 dist.
Lugger Mary, Wilson, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—24 dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Theodile, Tagliaferro, from Pointe a la Hache
Belle Robinson, Walker, from Natchez
Starlight, Thomas, from Port Hudson
Red Chief, ——, from Port Hudson
Tugboat St Charles, McKlage, from Port Hudson

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Morning Star, Captain A. D. Perkins, left New York July 11th, at 3 P. M. with a full freight, forty-three passengers and thirty-nine mail bags, and crossed the Bar at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The Morning Star, from New York to Key West, encountered constant head winds and sea.

PASSENGERS.

For steamship Morning Star, from New York—Geo E Foss, S Arbuzzini, J Richardson, Mr Denny, Thomas Doughty, F Mace, S Flavin, A Borrel, M Borrell, E Sillen, Ed Sillen, Maj J Sellade and lady, H W Hall wife and two children, Maj J Sellade, Edd Frost, Mrs Kirgsbury, Mad Le Blanc, Mrs J Preston, N W Gross, Maj Farnsworth, Mad Fortin and daughter, Miss Fortin and servant, Mrs Marshall, Capt J Miles, Lieut J E Swift, W A Williamson, Mrs Wm Anderson, H James, Mrs K Simmons and two children.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark John Cotter, (British) from Matamoras
Brig Ella Reed, Jackman, from Philadelphia
Brig Proteus, Olan, from Boston

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Columbia—110 bales cotton 2 1 hhds sugar 23 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Per brig Belle of the Bay—In ballast
BOSTON—Per schr Helen Lee—21 hhds sugar 100 bbls molasses 18 pkgs mdse.
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr J M Houston—In ballast
SHIP ISLAND—Per schr Mary Caroline—In ballast
NEW YORK—Per bark Scotland—In ballast

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Morning Star—Asst'd merchandise

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Morning Star, from New York—J S Altkins—S & J Abrams—Adams's Ex—H L Archer—Anderson & Sleeine—R B Aucoin—W A C Blanchard—F Baur—Blum & Frank—Bowman & Bro—L Bowman—Brott & Davis—C A Barriere & Bro—L Bellas—Bauer & Garner—J B Bogart—W F Conway—Ja Collector of the Port—Clostermann & Bailey—W E R Dodgimon—W C Duncan—J Davotar—Dawkins Bros—J Dryer—J C Davedport—Elliot & McKeever—D Edwards—F E Eustis—Eagan & Kipp—Falcon & Freyer—Jas W Ford—F & B—Folger & co—Fried & co—Fatio & Brunson—Grieff, Byrnes & co—A D Gifford & co—R Greer—D Balsorotz & co—E Giquel—Girard & Couture—L Godchaux—George & co—C C Gerhardts—F Gc Smith—M de Gregorio—J M Hall—B W Huntington—A & M Heine—F A Hardy—J Hunt—N W Hoyt & co—F C Hayman—M F Jarrel—C Joubert—E S Keep—John W Kemp—Kaiz & Barnett—F Kreiser—M Kraus—Lane & Stanford—Jas Lee—W C Lewis—John Lay—E Lassel & Reinhardt—R L Logan & co—F Law—H Labosse—J A Lane—S Locke—F Maher—H May—Mathews & Bro—Mc Cormick—Mc Donough—Mc Moore & LePierre Bar—S Fiske & co—J Richardson—Sims, Bros & co—W T Read—E Roger & co—C B Richardson—M B Sawyer—Schneider & Zuber—W E Stanton—M W Smith—A Schwab—L Schwartz—R Tobasco—Thomas & Barron—Tirrell & Sates—F Van Benthuysen—S W Wright—Kock—Wolsenroth & Klump—Witters & Fenfield—Wolff & Bro—W W Washburn—J J Wiseman—T L White—Chas Weisham—C H Dennison & order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—For steamer Theodile—Sundries, to order.
POINTE A LA HACHE—For lugger San Roman—1250 sawlogs to J Barrele.
POINTE A LA HACHE—For lugger Mary—26 sacks potatoes to order.

DIED,

On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, A. M., Mr. DANIEL C. BARKER, aged 40 years, native of Lyons, France. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 19 Rampart street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, this morning, the 20th July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. ja20

At Fort Hudson, on the 26th of June, 1863, LOUIS AMABLE CHABONNET, aged 36 years. ja20

Notice.

THE late ELLA REED, James, master, from Pascagoula, Mississippi, to Fort St. Philip, Lower Mississippi District. Consignees will please call on the undersigned, pay their freight bills, and attend to the receipt of their goods, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
E. A. YORKE.
ja20 1t corner Common and New Levee sts.

Notice.

RUDOLF KUNZ, born September 1st, 1806, from Basle, Switzerland, is required to apply at the Civil Court of Basle, where an inheritance lays at his disposal.
A. PIAGET,
ja17 10t1aw Swiss Consul.

A Card.

THE stolen goods referred to in yesterday morning's *Picayune Delta* and *Bee*, as found in a house on Villere street, between Bourbon and Common streets, were not stolen, but they were the lawful property of myself and husband, which were received from Mr G