THE DAILY BEI
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1863.

### Sales at Auction To-Day.

By O. Leanmont, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, clothing, hats, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, opposite Jackson Square, four; at 10½ o'clock, on Toulouse, Dauphine, Royal and Chartres streets, Nos. 42 and 44, sundries, to close consignments.

Grocers and dealers in flour should attend the sales advertised for this day, at 10 and 10½ o'clock, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. The flour has just been landed, and the groceries and provisions consist of a fine variety. See auction advertisements.

### List of Confederate Officers Captured at Port Hudson.

*List of Commissioned Officers, Confederate States Army; Prisoners of War, sent from Port Hudson to New Orleans, on steamer Gen. Banks, on July 16, 1863:*

Frank Gardner, Maj Gen. C S A, Com Officer at Port Hudson; A Dupré, 1st Lieut, C S A, Aide-de-Camp; John A Jaquess, Colonel, C S A, Vol Aide-de-Camp; T Frank Wilson, Capt, C S A, Asst Adjt Gen; Chas L Lewis, 1st Lieut, C S A, Aide-de-Camp; James B Parker, Lieut Col, C S A, Marshall A Smith, Lieut Col, C S A; J A Spercby, Major, C S A, Chief Quartermaster; Anderson Marshall, Maj, C S A; Fred Y Dabney, 1st Lieut, C S A, Engineer Corps; George A Simpson, Capt, C S A, Inspector Gen; Tom S Harris, 2d Lieut, 4th La Vols; John P Ross, Capt, 4th La Vols, A Commissary Subsist; S M Shelton, Capt, 10th Ark Infantry; A K Livingston, 1st Lieut, 10th Ark Infantry; J W Allen, 2d Lieut, 10th Ark Infantry; W C Gray, 2d Lieut, 10th Ark Infantry. Total, 17.

*List of Commissioned Officers, Confederate Prisoners of War, sent to New Orleans on steamer J. M. Brown, from Port Hudson, on the 15th of July, 1863:*

T J Reed, Col, 12th Ark Infantry; M R Wilson, Maj 1st Ark Infantry; J R Thompson, 1st Lieut, 12th Ark Inf; C H Jones, Capt, 12th Ark Infantry, Reg'l Q M; S B Cocker, Capt, 12th Ark Infantry, Regt Commissary; A A Creed, 1st 2d Lieut, 12th Ark Infantry; Jas Harden, 2d Lieut, 12th Ark Infantry; N V Sullivan, Capt, 36th Miss, Asst E Dorsey, Capt, 12th Ark; David A Buckle, Capt, 17th Ark; W D Hickman, 1st Lieut, 19th Ark, Adj; Jas J W Ed[illegible], 1st Lieut, 17th Ark; W F Wheatley, Capt, 36th Miss; W O Mazee, Capt, 9th Miss; T H Mitchell, Capt, 3d Miss Battery; R H Beall, Capt, 1st Ala Infantry; B Tennell, 1st Lieut, 17th Ark Infantry, Capt; R A Tolbdam, 1st Lieut, Washs Battery; T B Wilson, 1st Lieut, 36th Miss; R J Gwardney, 1st Lieut, Chief of Artillery, Gladden's Div, Acting Ordnc Officer; A A Harmon, 1st Lieut, 1st Ala Battery; F E Tooms, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; J A Farris, 2d Lieut, 1st Miss Light Artillery; J E Norris, 2d Lieut, Waterhs Battery; H Blackford, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala Infantry; J A Pender, 1st Lieut, 3d Miss; W D Rowe, 2d Lieut, 1st Miss Light Artillery; A J Stewart, 2d Lieut, 1st Miss Light Artillery; Charles L Barrett, 1st Lieutenant Clanbrone Light Infantry; John A Wilson, 1st Lieutenant Signal Corps; A H Fletcher, 1st Lieut, Artillery Ordnance Offr; A B Fulmer, 2d Lieut, Clanbrone Light Infantry; R W Wright, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; M Lee, 2d Lieut, 15th Ark; A T C Fricke, 1st Lieut, 15th Ark; A A Greene, 1st Lieut, Abbott's Battery; O A Locker, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss Infantry; Jas Hewlett, 1st Lieut, 1st Miss; D A Moss, 2d Lieut, Eaglh's Battery; J T Gaddis, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; C E Tuttle, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; J S Hall, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; Moses D. Ja, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; J A M Ludlow, 1st Lieut, 36th Miss; W C Gooper, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; S Mc[illegible], 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; R Weir, 1st Lieut, 36th Miss; J W [illegible], 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; R Weaver, 1st Lieut, 36th Miss; J J [illegible], 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; L Miles, Jr, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; J R [illegible], 2d Lieut, 15th Ark; A T Gerard, 1st Lieut, 36th Miss; H Stokes, 1st Lieut, 36th Miss; W A J Tillman, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; W A J Tillman, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; A H Kimrelly, Jr, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; J Lindsey, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; T J Murray, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; Wm Hopkins, 2d Lieut, 36th Miss; Jno McFarland, 2d Lieut, Miles's Legion; C S Gortney, Jr, 2d Lieut, Miles's Legion; M B Lewis, 1st Lieut, Miles's Legion; M B Lewis, 1st Lieut, 1st Ala; S B Shelton, Capt, 1st Ala; J J Owens, 1st Lieut, 1st Ala; J P Caldwell, 2d Lieut, Waterhs Battery; R S Carr, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; A R Adams, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; D C Sumner, Capt, 1st Ala; J C McRae, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; R H Fason, Capt, 1st Ala; D W Kersey, Capt, 1st Ala; R Garland, 1st Lieut, 1st Ala; J F Bender, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; J T Williamson, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; H A Vaupragg, Jr, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; D Z Goodlette, 1st Lieut, 1st Ala; R K Jones, 1st Lieut, 1st Ala; C C Bowen, Capt, 1st Ala; B Fitzsie, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; A T Card, Jr, 2d Lieut, 1st Ala; J G W Steadman, Colonel, 1st Ala; S D Lee, Major, 1st Miss; 1st Ala, Artillery. Total—89.

### From the Army.

The news from the Upper Potomac is not as definite as we could wish it to be. Lee seems to hold the line of the Antietam, and to have his rear and under guard the fords at Shepherdstown and Williamsport. What General Meade's dispositions are is not known, but it would seem strongly to argue that he has decided to dispute retreat across the Potomac he can do so without serious loss. At the very last reports he was showing a bold front, and seemed disposed to offer battle. His army was drawn up in line on the heights near Funkstown, and were intrenching various points of their front. Semi-officially we are informed that there was no fighting yesterday and very little prospect of any to day. The cause of this delay does not appear, but doubtless General Meade is not disposed to risk a battle until the fresh troops and militia are incorporated with his veteran army. General Couch has joined him at last accounts, and by this time all his army must be well in hand. Gettysburg was a purely defensive fight for the Union army, but if a battle is fought at Funkstown, General Meade will be the attacking party, and must show a bolder order of military talent than he needed at Gettysburg. That he may be equal to the great occasion we most earnestly hope.—*New York World.*

### From General Dix's Army.

[From the Special Correspondence of the World.]

*White house*, Va., July 7.—General Getty returned this morning, and the advance of his force is just in sight. I have not time to obtain full particulars before the mail boat starts for Fortress Monroe, but the main facts, as related by officers of his staff, do not present as great a success as might have been hoped. One great object of the movement was to destroy the remaining bridge over the South Anna, that of the Virginia Central Railroad having been recently burned, as you already know, by the command of Col. Spears.

On the morning of July 1st, General Getty with about 10,000 men marched across the bridge that spans the Pamunkey at this place, and proceeded to King William Court House, thence to Brandywine and through Taylorsville. Crossing the Pamunkey, he marched in the vicinity of the remaining bridge over the South Anna, but found a large force of the enemy—too large for him to compete with. There was quite heavy firing near the bridge, and two of our men killed and five or six wounded. Col. Baker's Georgia cavalry were a part of the enemy's force. Major Stratton was sent with some of our own cavalry to Ashland station, where he tore up the railroad track for some distance, and destroyed a depot. At Hanover Court House the seven prisoners were taken spoken of in a previous letter.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Yesterday a rebel deserter came into our lines from Chapin's Bluff. His statements appear to be true, and are corroborated in many particulars by facts previously known. He is a conscript Virginian, and expresses himself heartily sick of the war. He was in Richmond last Thursday, and repeats what was previously known, that General D. H. Hill is in command at that city, that the force is about 20,000, in three brigades, and called the "Home Battalion." None of Bragg's army are there, for they have plenty to do while watching Gen. Rosecrans Wise and Kanawha are the only brigadiers in the vicinity of Richmond, and General Pickett is within the city. SIDNEY.

### From Frederick.

EWELL NOT DEAD—NUMBER OF REBEL PRISONERS TWELVE THOUSAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

*Frederick*, Noon, July 8, 1863.—We have the most positive intelligence from the rebel army, and know that the New York *Herald's* dispatch as to the death of the rebel Gen. Ewell is an error.

The Harrisburg dispatch about another battle on the Potomac on Tuesday is untrue, as well as the story about our taking 20,000 prisoners. Their wounded in our hands and all will make about 12,000.

Lee has about forty thousand men left, and his army is in comparatively a good condition; it can, no doubt, make a bold fight, if given the advantage of position.

### From Richmond Papers.

A gunboat built by the subscriptions of the women of Richmond was launched on the 29th ultimo. She was christened the Virginia.

Concerning Southern crops, the papers have the following summary:

"The wheat crop, which is immense, is safely gathered. Flour has taken a lofty tumble. We have been sold at $2 per bushel, and the highest price named is $2 50. It will not be sold to speculators, but to consumers and the Government. Should speculators get hold of any, the Government will take charge of it at once, and put a quietus to all such work.

"The prospect for corn is beyond belief. Many think it will not bring over twenty-five cents a bushel. Of sweet potatoes and peas a very large crop is planted. Starvation is nowhere."

The Princess Alexandra has become a "Fellow" of the Royal Horticultural Society.

## Office 73 Chartres street.

# NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1863.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,758.

### Foreign News.

DUEL BETWEEN M. RATTAZZI AND M. MINGHETTI.

A Turin letter of June 21 in the *Opinion Nationale*, gives the following account of this duel, which was incorrectly reported to have been stopped by the interference of the king:

M. Minghetti, notwithstanding the explanations made in the chamber yesterday by M. Sella, having declared that he could not retract the words "it is false, most false," which he uttered in reply to assertions of M. Rattazzi, a meeting became inevitable. Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, M. Tecchio and General Malecchini, seconds chosen by M. Rattazzi, waited upon M. Minghetti's friends, General Cialdini and Prince Simonetta. The latter having the choice of arms, decided that the duel should be fought with cavalry sabres. M. Rattazzi, who had never had a saber in his hand in his life, took two fencing lessons of that arm in the course of the day. M. Minghetti was nearly as unskilled as his adversary. At 5 o'clock this morning M.M. Tecchio and Malenchini, Dr. Spirino, and M. Rattazzi, went to Stupinigi, the place chosen for the rencontre. They found MM. Cialdini, Simonetta and Minghetti already on the ground. The two first passes produced no result. M. Rattazzi seemed to fight with desperation, while M. Minghetti appeared more anxious to defend himself than to attack. At the third assault M. Rattazzi was slightly wounded in the right arm, a little below the shoulder. Notwithstanding this wound he continued to fight, but after the fourth assault General Cialdini and the other seconds put an end to the contest. It does not appear that MM. Minghetti and Rattazzi were reconciled after their duel.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

[illegible] against Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co., of this town, the owners of the gunboat Alexandra, by the law officers of the crown, at the instigation of Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador, has ended in a signal defeat, and in the recognition and establishment, by the highest judicial authority, of principles which will render it nearly impossible that any similar prosecution should be instituted in future. The mist and confusion which have prevailed in the official, legal, and public mind on this subject, and which the American Government, through its ministers, ambassadors, and advocates, has done everything in its power to increase, have been effectually cleared away. Henceforth the merchants and shipbuilders of this country will have no difficulty in knowing what they may do and what they are forbidden to do when regard to the building and to the equipping of ships in time of war between two powers both of them at peace with this country.

The doctrine laid down by the Lord Chief Baron, and confirmed by the verdict of the jury, in the case of the Alexandra, is that it is perfectly lawful for a British shipbuilder to build a ship which is capable of being turned to and is intended for warlike purposes, as a matter of private speculation, with a view of offering the ship for sale to a belligerent to be used against a power with which we are at peace; and that it is equally lawful to build such a ship on the order of either of the belligerents. The letter of these things according to the dictum of the Lord Chief Baron, is forbidden by the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. What is forbidden by that act is the arming and manning of such vessels within British ports. In order to prevent misunderstanding on this subject, the Lord Chief Baron, after stating at length the decisions of the American courts on similar questions, which are precisely the same as those above stated, proceeded to explain what is legal and what is illegal in this matter.

A BRITISH MONUMENT TO STONEWALL JACKSON.

[From the London Index.]

It is under-stood that the distinguished gentleman who head the movement for expressing in a suitable form the admiration in this country for the memory of Stonewall Jackson have nearly completed their plans. A statue in marble, of heroic size, and twelve feet in height, by Foley, is to be presented to the native State of Jackson, Virginia, to be placed in the capitol or State-house at Richmond. The statue will rest on a pedestal of granite designed by the same artist, and on one side it is proposed to inscribe the following lines of Stephens, which, when for a truly noble character, in the other side, General Lee's order of the day, informing the army of its sad loss. It is estimated that the statue, without the pedestal, will cost £1,000, the pedestal and incidental expenses about £500 more; in all, £1,500. This sum is to be raised by subscription. The committee which has this matter in hand consists, at present, of the following names: Sir James Ferguson, M. P.; Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Sir Edward Kerrison, M. P.; Mr. Gregory, M. P.; Sir Curtis Lindsay, Lord Campbell, Mr. Lindsay, M. P.; Mr. G. C. Seymour, Mr. J. Spence, and Mr. G. Peacocke, M. P.

CAPTURED BATTLE FLAGS.

Thirty-one new rebel battle flags, captured by the Union forces in the recent battle at Gettysburg, have been brought to this city and deposited in the War Department. Most of them are much torn by bills and many are very bloody. One of them is a silk flag, with the device of a rising sun upon it. They were taken mostly from Virginia and North Carolina regiments.

[From the New York Herald.]

**Important from Kentucky.**

*Lexington, Ky*, July 6, 1863.—For the past few days there has been one constant scene of excitement in this town, caused by the successive rumors of raids on our front. Yesterday we had news that Colonel John Morgan and Basil Duke had captured the Twenteth Kentucky Mounted Rifles, numbering fifteen hundred men. It is reported that Morgan has between four thousand and five thousand mounted men, and well equipped; that he struck at the party at Lebanon, and that the Union Colonel Hanson surrended. While the friends of the Union were chewing the cud of remorse at the audaciousness and incessant attacks of the bold man on his native State, behold! when the peaceful citizen is lying upon his comfortable cot, the sound of swift clattering hoofs are heard trotting down the street to headquarters, at one o'clock in the morning, with the unwelcome intelligence that Morgan has passed Harrodsburg, and is within twenty four miles of the city.

Everything is now confusion, orders are quickly given, and straightway the tramping of military and the braying of wearied mules before great lumbering wagons fell of a "movement" being on foot. All the balance of the night, and all this morning, up to the present hour (twelve M.,) have hundreds of soldiers and impressed contrabands been removing commissary stores, ordnance, government workshops, tools, &c., by hundreds of these wagons to Hickman Bridge, about twenty miles from here. Everything which cannot be readily removed will be sent to Fort Clay, just erected, on the south side of the city. This fort is now mounted and garrisoned, and it is confidently asserted that Lexington will be defended.

Couriers just in state that the rebels are, at the least calculation, seven thousand strong; that they halted at six o'clock this morning, and have just taken up the line of march again; that they are coming on very swiftly, evidently with the view of giving their men a feast outside the city at sundown, and marching on the city after dark.

The Forty eighth Pennsylvania have just marched into the fort, and other regiments will soon follow. Orders are just received from General Hartsuff for all non-combatants in official government capacity to leave immediately for Hickman, therefore there is most indicrous energy displayed by these gentlemen to procure fleet horses.

Your correspondent will remain till the last and when Fort Clay goes under he will attempt a skedaddle like the rest. The excitement is intense. The mail is ready to go, and so am I.

### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Can a Registered Enemy Sue?*—We stumbled into Judge Sundstrom's Court yesterday while a suit for rent was tried, which possessed some features of interest. The suit was entitled Soniat vs. Miller. The plaintiff is testamentary tutor to the minor children of Gustave Soniat, and was suing Miller for the amount of $50, the rent of a house for the month of May, on Old Levee street. Judgment had been previously given for plaintiff, and yesterday there was a new trial. Messrs. Cutler and Thomas and Schmidt appeared for defendant, and Mr. Duplantier for plaintiff. The evidence showed that Miller had been renting the house for several years, at $50 per month, but that in the middle of May the plaintiff had made a verbal contract with Miller that he should have the place to the end of the war at $25 per month. This was admitted and agreed to by the counsel on both sides, but the great difficulty in the settlement of the case was, that the plaintiff was a registered enemy. Judge Cutler, for the defendant, contended that Gen. Butler's Order No. 41 disqualified him from appearing in court in any legal capacity, notwithstanding he had presented a document signed by Gov. Shepley authorizing him to perform all the duties conferred upon him by the law as testamentary tutor to these minors. Mr. Cutler urged that this was in conflict with Gen. Butler's order, and he took the ground that the orders of the Commanding General of this Department were superior to any other authority. He proposed that if Gen. Banks would endorse the authorization of Gov. Shepley, there would be no difficulty on the part of the defendant to pay, and Judge Sundstrom took the question under advisement, in order to ascertain the views of the Commanding General as to the question.

*Retailing Spirits*—G. Pierre was tried on the charge of retailing liquor by the glass with a grocery license. A number of witnesses established the fact. Deputy Constable Brooks testified to the defendant's hard feelings existed between accused and the principal prosecutor about an account, and he stated it as his opinion that the prosecution was instigated by malice. The result was a fine of $50.

*Black Thieves*—Two black women were up for stealing wearing apparel from another black female. Sentence, 30 days' imprisonment.

*A Charge of Swindling.*—Ch. Holle appeared for trial on the charge of having obtained "sixteen barrels of flour" from Mr. Carriere, under false pretenses. The police officer who made the arrest stated that accused admitted the receipt of the flour, and that he had sold it before he bought it. The further trial of the case was then postponed, to obtain witnesses for the defense.

*Inquests.*—Coroner Beach held an inquest yesterday at No. 45 Eight street, Fourth District. Deceased was named Josephine Link, barely 18 years of age, and a native of Bavaria, Germany. She had scalded her foot with hot water, and was treated by a certain Doctress Long. The burn healed quickly, but symptoms of tetanus appeared, and she demanded a physician, but the Doctress insisted that she was as good as any Doctor. The sufferer lived out in service, being not on speaking terms with her relations, who, when they heard of her misfortune, had her brought home and treated skillfully by Dr. Smedly, but she died of lockjaw, and the verdict of the jury was accordingly.

The other inquest was held by Dr. Beach on the body of a negro man, 40 years of age, found floating at the foot of Independence street. It was perfectly naked and without signs of violence. Verdict, "found drowned."

*Provost Court Postscript.—A Cattle Stealing Case*—John Lurne and Bernard Semack were tried yesterday on the charge of stealing four head of cattle from the Parish of Plaquemines. Lieut. Duane, of the Fourth District, who had acted as possector, by leave of the Court introduced a darkey named Harry, who had acted with the accused in the felonous business. This witness frankly stated that he drove the cattle from a plantation to Algiers, where they arrived during the night, say about two o'clock, and sold them to Willis in Larue's house. He was to receive $15 for that job, and for driving them from Algiers, crossing the river at the upper ferry to Semack's house, he received $3. On the way thence to the pasture he used the permission of the above named parties to sell them, and agreed to let an inquirer have them for $250. The purchaser drove the cattle, with the assistance of Black Harry, to the police station, and there the seller found that he was sold, for he was locked up and the cattle pounded. The witness testified also to seven different cases of cattle stealing, wherein the above mentioned accused, John Baptist, and a nameless party figured. He described how he made their acquaintance in the woods, where they quartered a beef, and he assisted them to load their cart with it to be taken to the city. On one occasion they tied a beef in the woods, and left it there two days with its mouth tied up. A large number of witnesses were arrayed in the case. We will give the result in due time.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The *Era* publishes the following new order:

**The Provost Court.**

AN ORDER AMENDING GENERAL ORDER No. 45.

*Headquarters Department of the Gulf,*
Nineteenth Army Corps,
New Orleans, July 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.

General Orders, No. 45, current series, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"A Military Court, to be known as the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf, is hereby constituted, for the purpose of hearing, deciding, and passing judgment upon:

I. All cases of violations of General or Special Orders, violations of the Rules and Articles of War, violations of the recognized laws of war, or other offenses arising under the military jurisdiction, where the offender is not in the military service of the United States.

II. All civil crimes against the persons or property of the inhabitants, committed by any person in the military service of the United States.

III. All other cases, arising under the military jurisdiction, which may be specially referred to the Court by the Commanding General or the Provost Marshal General of the Department.

This Court will excise original and exclusive jurisdiction in all the above cases; but when the penalty extends to loss of life, or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, the sentence of the Court shall be subject to the approval of the Major General Commanding the Department.

The Court shall have power to bring before it, and to examine into the cause of confinement of any person held imprisoned within the Department, provided that, upon the application of the person so held imprisoned, it shall be made to appear that he is not undergoing the sentence of any court of competent civil or military jurisdiction, nor awaiting trial in such court, nor confined by order of the Major General commanding the Department, or, in his absence, the Commander of the Defenses of New Orleans. And the Court, upon such examination, shall have power to discharge the prisoner from confinement, or to make such other order or decision as the justice of the case may require.

The sessions of the Court will be held at the city of New Orleans, or such other point as may, from time to time, be designated in orders.

Colonel Charles C Dwight One Hundred and Sixtieth New York, is appointed Judge of the Court hereby authorized and established, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

In the absence of the Judge of the Court, or in case of his inability, from any cause, to preside, the Judge Advocate of the Court shall act as Judge, and exercise the same powers and have the same jurisdiction.

By command of Major-General BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

[By Telegraph to the N.Y. World.]

**News from Washington.**

GENERAL MEADE.

*Washington*, July 20.—General Meade has the misfortune of not being a raving radical politician. He is therefore belittled and traduced by that description of persons. Senator Wilson, of Mass., has already been to brawl and carp. It was Sickles's military genius which saved the day, he has told Hooker; he put the army into condition and discipline Meade had nothing to do with the success.

THE CALL FOR MEN.

No general order calling for three hundred thousand men has been issued beyond that sent to provost-marshals several days ago, requesting them to enter upon the draft in their districts on the basis of three hundred thousand, with fifty per cent added to cover exemptions which may be granted. A beginning has already been made where the enrollment is completed. Rhode Island and the city of Boston being the first on the list. The enrollment is completed in this district, and a draft will be ready for use in a few days.

CAPTURE OF AN ANGLO-REBEL SCHOONER.

Commander English, of the United States gunboat Sagamore, off Crystal river, Florida, under date of June 18th, reports the capture of the English schooner Frolic with a cargo of cotton and turpentine.

CAPTURED BATTLE FLAGS.

The Colonel refused to make return. An attachment was issued and put into the hands of the Sheriff, which not having been executed, an alias is now issued, which is as follows:

The People of the State of New York to the Sheriff of the City of New York:

We command you, as we before commanded you, forthwith to attach Colonel Martin Burke, of Fort Hamilton, in the said county of Kings, and to bring him immediately before our County Judge of the said county, at the chambers of Kingsbury County in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, to answer for his contempt in not obeying a certain writ of *habeas corpus* to him directed, and on him duly served, on the relation of Algernon R Wood. And have you then there this writ of attachment.

Witness, the Honorable Samuel Garrison, County Judge and County Court of Kings, at the City Hall, in the said city of Brooklyn, this 7th day of July, 1863.

SAMUEL GARRISON,
Kings County Judge.

JOHN C. VAN LOON, Attorney for Relator.

This raises an important issue between the military and civil tribunals, and the public will await with the greatest anxiety to see which of the two will prevail.

Counsel for relator Hon. Gideon J. Tucker and J. C. Van Loon.

### Arrest of Generals.

The New York *Herald* publishes the following telegram, dated Washington, July 8:

During the last few days several Generals have been in Washington without leave, some of whom have been arrested. General Naglee was called upon on Sunday night to account for his presence here without leave, but his explanation was satisfactory. He had come up with a division of troops from North Carolina whose time had expired, but who wished to serve under him in Pennsylvania as long as a rebel remained under arms north of the Potomac, and his business in Washington was merely to ascertain the position he was to occupy and the disposition to be made of the troops.

General Hooker was called to accountability for his presence here without leave on Monday, but he is to be allowed to remain in Washington, and will resume his old quarters at the Insane Asylum, where he resided while under treatment for the wound received at Antietam. He is expected to be shortly assigned to active duty, and a willingness to assume any position whatever that will place him in the field. His friends say that if not restored to active duty he will retire from the service.

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—A London letter says the Princess of Wales, though as winning as ever, is beginning to look jagged, and whispers of compassion and regret at her being compelled to go through such an unceasing round of public appearances, festivities and ceremonials, are making themselves heard.

SOLOMON STURGIS INSANE.—The Springfield *Republican* states that Solomon Sturgis, the wealthiest man in Chicago, passed through that city a short time since, on his way to the Hartford Asylum—a raving maniac, in charge of three keepers. During the first year of the war he made a million dollars.

A census recently taken in St. Augustine, Florida, shows the entire population to be but little over one thousand. There are but one hundred and fifty white men in the place, of all ages, while the women number over two hundred and eighty.

### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Provost Court—Judge A. De B. Hughes—Tuesday*—A citizen and a soldier were arrested in the Third District for fighting. There was no evidence of any blow being struck, but there was considerable whisky and a little politics in the matter, and the case was dismissed.

A stalwart fellow in a blue shirt was up for being drunk, disorderly, insulting and seditious. It was shown to be Capt. Whisky that did it all, and his subject had to pay $15.

Joseph Fernandez was charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, and with carrying concealed weapons, viz: a revolver and a bowie-knife. The weapon charge was referred to Col. Dwight; and, after a slight examination, the charge of dangerous and suspicious was shown by Mr. Abell to be groundless.

Two women were up for quarreling and fighting outside and inside of the First District lockup. It was all about a Free Market ticket, and was soon disposed of—the one with a baby in her arms was discharged, while the other was punished with five days.

A tolerably decent-looking man was coupled at the bar with one of the hardest of hard cases in the form of a woman we have seen for a long time, and they were charged with disturbing the peace. The man said she had given him some counterfeit money, and he was only trying to take her to the lockup when they were arrested. He was fined $5; and she was sent to the Workhouse.

A colored boy named Robert, was examined on the charge of stealing a diamond ring from his mistress. It was proved that the ring was found in the purse of the accused which was concealed in the shucks of his bed, and though he told a tolerably plausible story, intimating that some enemy had fastened the charge upon him, he was convicted and sent to jail for three months.

A wife-beater was fined $20, and required to give peace bonds. He urged in his defense that he was only skylarking; but the watchman who made the arrest swore it was a serious affair.

Three she contrabands were tried on the charge of feloniously carrying away from the residence of Mrs. Nelson a considerable lot of housekeeping articles. The property was missing when the accused left the house to go on their own hook, and it was found with them and identified by the owner. As a matter of course they vowed that they only took what belonged to them; but they got thirty days in the Police Jail.

Nagle was charged by Benjamin, colored, with choking him. The accused was searching the prosecutor's premises for some stolen charcoal and wood, and when he protested against the trespass he was seized hold of by the throat and choked. The choking was proved, while the defendant contended that he only laid his hand upon Benjamin to arrest him for stealing his wood; but that defense did not suffice to prevent a fine of $10.

Dr. Kattman was charged by Dr. Beach, the Coroner, with misdemeanor, in refusing to give a certificate in the case of the death of a female whom he had attended and prescribed for. Mr. Eustis contended that the prosecutor had mistaken the tribunal—that it was only the Board of Health which had jurisdiction in the matter. The Court, however, overruled this objection, on the ground that there was no Board in existence, such as was provided by the statute, and thereupon the charge was taken up for examination.

Dr. Beach stated that he was applied to by the mother of the child for a certificate to bury it, that he sent the woman to the physician who had attended it, with a written notification that it was his duty to give the certificate; that Dr. K refused, saying he had nothing to do with it; and therefore it became necessary for the Coroner to hold an inquest on the body.

Several witnesses testified that the accused had been employed, had attended, and prescribed for in the case, and also that the certificate was refused. The defense urged that the Doctor had not seen the child for several days before its death, was not the family physician, and could not therefore give the certificate. The Court held that the two visits and prescriptions make it the Doctor's duty under the statute, and therefore imposed a fine of $25.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1863.

The rates of Specie have slightly hardened to-day, otherwise the condition of Money and Financial affairs have remained unchanged. There have been no receipts of produce, as yet, from the interior, and the movements in Staples are still very limited. Cotton and we have no transactions of any magnitude to report in Financial circles.

Sales 1 month—Gold have changed hands to-day at 35@¼ per cent premium. Sterling 15 days 158@159. France 15@5.15. The Rates are ask in higher rates. Sight Exchange on New York remains 1% @¼ per cent. Commercial Paper 2@3 per cent. Sterling 60 days 2½@3 per cent. for their own notes.

A few days ago Louisiana 50 Shares Gas Light Company Stock sold at 129 per share, which is the highest price offered at $65. There were sales to-day, of Insurance Stock at 2½c.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1863.

COTTON—We have heard of but very few small sales but could not ascertain the particulars. We know of but one transaction of importance, which is mentioned in this market.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have been sales of several small lots of raw sugar, to arrive, at 10@ 10½c (Fair to Fully Fair). The Sugar Market is very quiet. We are still receiving molasses in special lots of barrels to meet our very small wants.

COFFEE—There have been some small sales of Rio at 34½@35c.

FREIGHTS—The market is dull and drooping, and we have not a scrap of any moment to report. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $9 75@$10 for Superfine, and $10@$10 50 for Extra—indicating a further decline in prices.

FEED—There is little or no Corn, Oats or Bran in the market. Dealers have very little on hand and are selling Corn in the ear at 85@90c; Bran at 80c; and Oats, $3 25@$3 75. Ba. of Bran, and $—@$— ton of Hay.

BACON—Hams and Bacon are scarce and dear. Dealers are selling Clear Sides at 8½@9c. Canvassed Sides at 9@9½c, and Hams at 11@12c, and by the retail demand at 10@12c. Shoulders, 6@7c for Rib Sides, and 8@8½c for Clear Sides.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sales at auction to-day—1 eighth cask Brandy at $1 25; 7 tierces Lard at 11c; 1 barrel Liverpool Soap at 7½c; 3 boxes brown Soap at 4½c; 2 boxes Tobacco, $1 50@$1 75; 1 barrel Beef at $8 dec; 1 barrel Beef at $7 dec; 2 barrels Pork at $19 75; 2 barrels Flour at $5@$12 50, according to quality and condition; 3 barrels Sugar at 9½c; 1 barrel Sugar at 9½c; 5 barrels Pickles at $4 25; 4 barrels Pickles at $4 12½; 9 barrels Oil Turpentine at $1 10; 10 Cigars at $1 50; 1 box Cigars at $1 50; 1 box Cigars at $1 75; 5 bbls Louisiana Rice at 4½c; 5 bbls Shoulders at 5c, and 65 boxes Cheese at 10½c.

### Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 17 Beeves. Amount of Stock sold was 25 Beeves and 25 Hogs. Stock remaining on sale is 25 Beeves, 35 Hogs, 2 Sheep and 3 Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, $ head.....—@—
Beeves, 2d quality, $ head.....—@—
Beeves, 3d quality, $ head.....—@—
Cows, $ head.....—@—
Veal, 2½ quality, $ head.....2@2½
Hogs, $ lb, gross.....19@5
Milch Cows, $ head.....$75@$105
Sheep, according to quality, $ head.....$3@$5

## MARINE NEWS.

**Port of New Orleans, July 22, 1863.**

☞ No clearances at the Custombouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Sallie List, McLeast, from Port Hudson.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark John Cotter, (British) from Matamoros.

For Bacoupula.
TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY.
THE fast sailing schooner MARCELLITA, Geary, master, will leave for Bacoupula this week. Registered tonnage and passage on her. She is the fastest vessel in the Basin, and has very superior accommodations. Apply on board, foot of the Old Basin, or at No. 5 Carondelet street, up stairs. jy22 3t

200,000 Genuine Havana Cigars.
JUST RECEIVED by late arrivals from France and Havana, and for sale by the Agent, J. F. DAUPHINE AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS:
Dorvault's Iodurated Syrup of Horse Radish;
Aubergiste's Syrup of Cinchona;
Grant & Lamoureux's Pectoral Syrups;
Labarraque's Wine of Quinium;
Serat' Soluble Preparation of Iron;
Pure Sub. Nitrate of Bismuth;
Pectoral Lozenges with Lactucarium and Iceland Moss;
Dr. Churchill's Solution of Hypophosphites of lime and soda.
Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil;
Vichy's Natural Powder and Lozenges;
Piver's Celebrated Hygienic Society's Dentifrices;
Laville's Liquor and Pills, against the gout;
Lamoureux's sugar-coated Bougies of Aloes;
Lamoureux's Cathartic Pills, Compound, etc., etc.
Raquin's & Mothe's Pure Copaiva Capsules, &c. &c.
For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
jy14 Corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Fresh Tamarinds.
40 KEGS FRESH TAMARINDS, just landing and for sale by
E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
jy15 corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Swedish and Hungarian Leeches!
5000 OF these well known and approved medicinal LEECHES, received per steamship "Morning Star" for sale by
E. E. MOUGIN,
Druggist and Apothecary,
jy22 Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets.

Baths! Baths!
THAT well known and favorite BATHING ESTABLISHMENT situate on Chartres street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, and formerly kept by Mr. Fabre, has been completely and thoroughly renovated, is now open to the public. No expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of its patrons. Cold Baths are ready at all hours.
This Establishment is furnished with Marble and Zinc BATHS. jy7 3m

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
Surgeon Dentist,
107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel,
CONTINUES to perform all operations appertaining to Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. (Regardless of the hard times he has reduced his prices.) jy8 m

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 fired, or attempted to be set, to the building occupied by Messrs. Sommes Brothers, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, on the night of the 12th, or the morning of the 13th of the present month. The money to be paid immediately after conviction, on application to
JOHN TOUENES,
Fire Warden, No. 46 St. Ann street.
New Orleans, May 25th, 1863. jel tf

Flour! Flour!
JUST received and in store—
250 bbls. FLOUR, Madison City Mill Ex ra;
250 do do Davis & Co. Choice Extra;
800 do do Superfine, various brands.
also,