THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at Post 25, Second District, choice Northern hay; at 11 o'clock, at sales room, No. 98 Camp street, cotton; at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, tierce, bale bagging, flour, tobacco, rope, coffee, peas, soap, whisky and brandy and other groceries.

By McCerren & Landry, at salesroom, St. Charles street, contents of a furnished house.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, corner of Antony and Prieur streets, milch cows, etc.

The United States mail steamship George Cromwell, John A. Post, commander, will leave her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Miss Bunham, J. R. Dobbins, Miss Chamberlin, H. J. Barnet, Mrs. Patterson, J. M. Baldwin and servant, Mrs. Clark and family, Miss Shacon, Ed. Forman and friend, Captain Hollister, Lieut-ant C. Dwight, Capt. I. K. Fuller, [ ] Richcock, [ ] Reed, Capt. [ ] Capt. C. Curtis, Captain Combs, Captain Gray, Miss Clark, Mr. Clark, J. O'Read, Mrs Montgomery, Mrs Southgay and three children and servant, Mrs. Harry, C. Bavis, A. Caudell, Geo. The Eych, A. Moles and lady, 41 in the steerage.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.—The steamship Hudson was advertised to leave New York direct for New Orleans on the 10th instant. The Morning Star having got off, and arrived safely at New York on the 2d, was advertised to leave again for New Orleans on the 8th.

The sales by E. T. Montgomery this day, August 15th, are as follows: At 10 o'clock, at 46 Poeyfare street, between Magazine and Foucher streets, a lot of household furniture, contained in said dwelling. Also, at 10 o'clock, ex ship Angela Brewer, Post 25, Second District, 350 bales hay. At 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, there will be sold cotton, tobacco, bagging, twine, flour, sugar, soap, liquors, and a large lot of various merchandize. Also, at 11 o'clock, at sold auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of elegant furniture, pianofortes, paintings, mirrors, bedding, glass and china ware.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, improved real estate, situate on Montegut street, between Morgan and Casacalvo streets. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, furniture, &c., &c., by McCerren & Landry, at their mart.

The Losses at Gettysburg.

The New York *World* of the 3d says: The following is an extract from a private letter written by Dr. Gordon Winslow, who has been connected with the Sanitary Commission since it was organized. The statements therein contained are very important, and, coming from the source that they do, must be deemed more reliable than any yet received in relation to the battle of Gettysburg:

Gettysburg, July 27.

DEAR ——: You have ere this learned that I am again in the field with the Sanitary Commission. It is a field with which I am familiar, I believe, in all its parts. Few, however, know or imagine the value of its operations except those who see it in absolute necessities not to say luxuries supplied to our sick and wounded soldiers. The wagons and agents of the Sanitary Commission were on the field, in the very midst of battle, long before any other supplies were within reach. In fact two wagons with the drivers and agents fell into the hands of the enemy and are not yet released, so far as we know. The rebels, however, have uniformly been treated with so much kindness and consideration by the commission, that it is presumed they will not long retain those with the agents who were taken with our arms and while dispensing mercies to the wounded both friend and foe. My first work was to visit all the rebel hospitals, obtain the number of wounded, attendants, physicians, &c., &c. In hospitals exclusively devoted to them I found seven or eight thousand, and in other portions of the field where they were mingled with Union men about the same number. In all the wounded on our side amounts to (14,200) fourteen thousand two hundred, and on the rebel side to about 16,000 to 18,000. The killed were nearly equally divided, amounting to about ten thousand, making an aggregate of killed and wounded forty thousand and two hundred. Quite a little far as possible, of this army wounded men, or rather to supply m for others to do it. All the hospitals their requisitions regularly and for all imaginable necessities. for the wounded have been sending by rail some six or eight hundred daily, whom we feed at the depot, and have banks of water placed in the cars, a surgeon attendants with stimulants, and anodynes, &c., &c. We have a large depot at the railroad station with tents to accommodate some three or four hundred, which have been full nearly all the time, day and night, though regularly shipped twice a day—as soon as one crowd left another came, all waiting, as at the pool, for their chance to the bedding made and drinks, and for conveyance to some distant hospital. I have had the charge of all the departments for some two week; it gives me full employment. We are now erecting tents at the general hospital for our stores, and probably, in a week or two, shall find it unnecessary to remain longer in the city. The battle field is very attractive, and is visited by thousands. I expect to be ordered to the front before long, perhaps in a week or two.

Yours affectionately,

GORDON WINSLOW.

Secession, the Rebel Privateersman.

To the Editor of the New York Herald

It is strange how opinions differ about the character of the world-renowned cruiser, Captain Semmes, of the Alabama. Not long since your correspondent, in the course of his numerous wanderings, had the satisfaction of meeting an intelligent gentleman who was an officer of rank on board one of the foreign ships of war now cruising in our waters, whose veracity we beyond doubt, and who gave an interesting description of a visit he had paid Captain Semmes on board the Alabama, in the Gulf, very soon after she had destroyed the Hatteras. He said in substance about the character of the rebel vessel what has already been made known to the world through the journals and other sources, that she was a remarkably fast sailer, of great speed and power, heavily manned and armed; but what most interestingly described was his account of an entertainment at which he was present in the cabin, of the commander, the Admiral, as he is familiarly termed among his crew. The cabin of the vessel is circular, and around it runs a sort of sofa or divan, behind the back of the sofa, and extending almost half round the cabin, were a row of chronometers, ticking away, which had been taken from the various vessels captured by the cruiser, and which formed an attractive a part of the cabin furniture of the rebel Captain as the vessels in the wigwam of an Indian chief, and seem to have been as proudly exhibited. Capt. Semmes himself was a man of quiet, gentlemanly, unassuming demeanor, very different from the ferocious, blood thirsty ruffian he has sometimes been depicted, and showed by his manners that he was a man of education. He remarked that his great defect was being too good natured, and that he could have destroyed many more vessels than he had already done had he not been deterred by the compunction he had for passengers, among whom were always a number of helpless women and children. This trait certainly would seem to point out that at last a good heart still beats in his bosom.

It may be generally known that before taking to marauding he was a lawyer and medling to managing business matters of a similar nature. So that looking back on his wild career he may well be able to sing with Longfellow's Northman in the "Skeleton in Armor"—

> But when I older grew,
> Joining a corsair's crew,
> O'er the dark sea I flew,
> With the marauders.
> Wild was the life we led,
> Many the hearts that bled,
> Many the sonls that sped
> By our stern orders.

From this brief account it will be seen that opinions may differ as much about a person's character as did the two knights in the ancient story about the shield they found hanging by the wayside. One swore it was silver, the other it was gold, and after fighting on the question till they were both wounded well nigh unto death, they discovered through a monk who was passing at the time, that it was a shield of two metals; one side gold, the other silver; whereupon they returned mutually ashamed. My own very interesting conversation terminated with an interested account of the terrified women and cluldren on board of some captured vessels, who with loud sobs and cries of anguish clung to the legs and arms and every other available point of the brave gentlemanly corsair, beseeching him in the most heart-rending tones, for the love of God to spare their lives. With this I close. More anon.

COSMOPOLITE.

From Baltimore.

ARREST OF A THEATRICAL FUNERAL PROCESSION—EXCITEMENT IN CONSEQUENCE.

Baltimore, July 31.—A funeral cortege, consisting of about twenty persons, mostly Southern sympathizers, chartered a few Union relatives to swell the procession, was arrested this afternoon, while proceeding to Greenmount Cemetery, to perform the obsequies over the body of Captain William D. Brown, deposited in the cemetery, and who was killed in the rebel army quietly some days ago, who was in the rebel army and killed at Gettysburg. Deceased was a Baltimorean. The whole cortege was brought to the Provost Marshal's headquarters, and are now confined there; but, it is believed, will be soon released.

The offense is alleged to consist in making an unnecessary display and giving undue importance to those who are in attempting to destroy our Union and the Government, to which we are indebted for all our solemn funeral rites and all its protections. Several prominent citizens, other privileges. Several prominent citizens, including ex-Mayor Hunt, were among the mourners.

Privilege had been granted by Gen. Schenck to the relatives of deceased Confederates to deposit the bodies of their kindred in any cemetery around the city, but funeral processions and display over them were forbidden. The affair created much excitement. Ministers of the Gospel are now interfering, and it is believed all will soon be released.—*Tel. to Philadelphia Inquirer.*

New Orleans Bee.

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The Draft.

THE SUBSTITUTES—SEE HOW THEY RUN!

[From the Hartford Times, July 31.]

In this city yesterday, a substitute asked leave to go into his room, in the United States Hotel, for a few moments, and a guard went with him. He looked the door, leaving the guard, with loaded musket, on the outside. Hastily throwing off his uniform, he slipped on citizens' clothes, and went off through *another door* leading from the same room. The guard grew impatient, and finally broke in the door, but the bird had flown—carrying off the $300 in his hand. He was hunted for all about, but in vain.

MORE TROUBLE.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The substitute soldiers raised Old Nick at the barracks, Tuesday night, but only three were missing Wednesday morning. They set fire to the barracks, stove the windows, and upset things generally. One hundred and two of these were sent off Wednesday morning for Boston harbor. Some of them were free to say that they should see New York before they reached a battle-field.

MORE SUBSTITUTES.

[From the Boston Herald, July 29th.]

Provost Marshal Hatch, of the First District, forwarded yesterday his first squad of substitutes to the camp at Long Island. A guard came from Fort Taber accompanied them. In this district the number of conscripts who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment yesterday was sixty-eight, of whom forty-nine received exemption papers, eleven furnished substitutes, and eight passed.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SUBSTITUTES.

The Collector of Lancaster county, Pa., Alexander H. Hood, arrived in Philadelphia Friday with $300,000, that amount having been paid to him by one thousand drafted men of the county in lieu of their personal service.

DRAFTING THE DEMOCRATS.

In the town of Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., out of 74 drawn, 64 were Democrats.

HOW MASSACHUSETTS IS BUYING OFF.

[From the Boston Herald, July 29.]

The town of Beverly has voted to pay each conscript a bounty of eight dollars per month while he might be in actual service. This will equal $300 for the whole term of service. The town of Westport offers to furnish substitutes for its full quota of drafted men. It does not avail itself of the chances of exemption, but offers substitutes for all the men called for by the Government. The Barnstable Mutual Draft Insurance Club divides one hundred per cent. But one member out of the ten was drafted, and on Saturday, to his and his associates' surprise, he was exempted for constitutional debility. He will hereafter go in for the Constitution with a perfect rush.

TOWNS IN MAINE.

The towns of West Gardner and Wyndham, Me., have voted to pay $300 to each able-bodied conscript, for service, substitutes or commutation fee. This plan is becoming popular in Maine.

DESERTER TWICE AND SUBSTITUTE ONCE.

A man named Wood, who was one of the substitutes sent from Norwich to New Haven, was recognized on his arrival there as a deserter from Fort Trumbull. It was also ascertained that he formerly enlisted in the Seventh Connecticut regiment, from which he deserted also.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Execution — Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, (we condense from our confrere of the *Pic* who was an eye witness,) a military execution took place in a broad open space on the Levee, between the Vicksburg and Reading Cotton Presses. Among the regiments present were the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, the Ninth Connecticut and the Ninety-first New York, together with a considerable force of regular and artillery. A covered wagon drove up, containing the prisoner, with his arms pinioned, seated on his coffin. He was accompanied by his spiritual adviser, Father Dulan, and some members of the Provost Guard.

The prisoner, Francis Nolan, was a man in the early prime of life, having just completed his 30th year. He was a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, and had spent five years in service as a soldier in the regular United States army. Being in this city when the war broke out, he joined the 53rd Louisiana Heavy Artillery, and was in service at Fort Jackson when its garrison surrendered to Admiral Farragut in April of last year. He then was paroled with other prisoners, but finally he rejoined the United States service, attaching himself to the First Louisiana Regiment.

The offense for which he was tried and convicted by a court martial was committed on the 5th of July last, at Fort Butler, Donaldsonville. It appears that a difficulty occurred between that post, when Scott being on duty at the time, raised his musket, and shot the Major through the body, thereby causing his death.

We observed the preparations that were being made for his execution with a calm, unflinching gaze.

The sentence of the Court-Martial was read to him by Capt Pickering, Provost Marshal of the Defenses of the City, and copies of it were sent to the various regiments which lined the square, after which the prisoner was led up to his coffin, and Father Dulan addressed a prayer for mercy to the Throne of Grace. The solemn ceremony of preparation being ended, the priest bade a farewell to the prisoner, and the latter, turning to his late comrades in arms, said:

"Soldiers—I came here to die. I shot Major Bullen on the 5th of July last, and would do so again under like circumstances." He then went on to give a detail of the manner in which he had performed it. Donaldson and elsewhere, when he repeated: "I shot the Major through the wrist and body, and am willing to die for it. I made a reply which I should not have done, when he called me a rascal and drew his revolver. I thought he intended to shoot me and I shot him, and must die for it."

"If he had shot me there would have been nothing of it. My Colonel last year shot a man at Camp Williams, and nothing was done to him. He said the men were in mutiny, but it was no such thing. But I forgive and forget, as I hope you to forgive. I die as a soldier. If Gen. Banks had a thousand such soldiers as I am they would be worth all the conscripts that ever came from Maine." He then said "farewell," and kneeling down observed calmly, "I am ready."

A handkerchief was then bound over his eyes and the order to fire was given. At the word twelve muskets were discharged, and the convict fell over and died without a struggle. Seven bullets struck him, two passing through his heart, four through his body and one through his wrist.

A Bold Highway Robbery and Attempted Murder.—A double crime of this character was perpetrated on the lake road Wednesday night. After dark two soldiers were returning from the lake in a carriage with two women, when they were stopped by three men in artillery uniform, who demanded "your money or your lives." From one of the soldiers they got $43, from the other $46, from the driver $7, and all the women had. They then ordered the party out of the carriage, took possession of it, and drove towards the city. While in sight, Lieut. Whitcomb, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, and Hiram Thompson, post sutler, came up—learning the particulars they started in pursuit. With fast driving they overhauled the robbers near the toll-gate, a short distance from the New Basin, who fired at Whitcomb and Thompson from the back window of the carriage, and then jumped out. Being called upon to surrender, they fired again several times, wounding the Lieutenant in his right knee and Mr. Thompson in his right hip and left thigh. The rascals then made their escape; but the driver of the carriage gives such a description of the three that no doubt they will be caught. The wounded gentlemen drove to the St. Charles Hotel.

The Highway Robbery—A notorious character, named Harry Jenkins, has been arrested as one of the robbers, and identified by Nash, the carriage-driver. Jenkins is not a soldier, and it seems certain that the uniform worn by the highwaymen was only a disguise. The police are on the track of the other two, and from what we learn, there is but little doubt of their speedy capture.

Bakers' Tariff.—The price of flour being $7 25 per barrel, the mayor orders the baker to give, during the ensuing week, commencing to-morrow, Sunday:—

60 ounces of bread for 20 cents.
30 " " " 10 "
15 " " " 5 "

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—(Friday) James Grover, an English sailor, was brought into the dock on the charge of having been drunk. The evidence of the Court room, (which is in the second story,) being open and convenient, Jack bolted through it like a cat, with no more fear of the paving stones below than if it had been "the sea, the sea, the deep blue sea." His "pins" could'nt have been much damaged, because he had given leg bail for the square before he was overhauled and brought back. On his trial he was fined $10.

A young man was tried on the charge of passing counterfeit postal stamps. A bar-keeper testified that the accused was in the habit of taking a five cent drink at his bar, and invariably giving a 50 cent postage stamp, receiving always good change. At last the stamps were examined and proved to be counterfeit—an engraver testifying that they were very bad, indeed. If it it was hard to fasten a guilty knowledge on the accused, and he was discharged.

A negro was sent to jail ten days for feloniously helping himself to some cigars out of a box which had been left on the seat of the cars, while the owner was having a chat with the driver.

Jas Donnavan, who lives near the Half-Way House, was fined $20 for breaking the jawbone of Mr. Lynch in a dispute, and he was put under peace bonds of $250 to restrain him from further violence.

On the trial of Louis Baker, charged with having last Sunday night sold liquor in his grocery after nine o'clock, in contravention of law, the latter was most unblushingly confessing. Two policemen swore that they saw through the open door that accused served three young men with whisky, that they saw them drink it at the counter, and that accused received pay for it. On this point both policemen agreed. Their testimony as to the subsequent proceedings, how they arrested the whole party and brought them to the calaboose, and how they ordered the accused with revolver threats into the inner recess of the house, and how they could not find him when they wanted him, was in perfect harmony, but was quite contrary to the evidence of the other witnesses, who were the parties said to have been served with the unlawful beverage. These three young men testified that two of them had been amusing themselves with accused at cards, but that they stopped a few minutes before 9 o'clock and commenced to discuss the question of going on the 4th of November to the Lake when we fail to comprehend is the absolute indifference of our own ministry. It seems that things have come to this point with us that the belief of causes and the most solemn of issues are only regarded by English statesmen from one point of view, that of party interest. From a radical vote in the House of Commons determines if not the fate of nations at least the deaths of thousands of our fellow men. The exigencies of the coalition are the key note to England's foreign policy. Lancashire starves that Earl Russell may retain his place, and in America Federals and Confederates slaughter each other that our Government—at war in China and Japan, aggressive in Brazil, and menacing in Poland, may prate of non-intervention in America. France offers mediation and recognition. The Emperor Napoleon, to whom Earl Russell is ever ready to impute the most bellicose intentions, wants peace across the Atlantic. French workmen, English workmen, Belgian workmen are suffering and starving, Americans by thousands are dying, but our Government will not say the word that would put an end to the terrible state of things. And while Mr. Seward exults at the postponement of his crowning humiliation, Earl Russell chuckles over the assurance that his place is safe, and that Mr. Adams can supply him a new argument for refusing to accord to a gallant people the rights they claim and have abundantly vindicated!

Gold Market.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 33 says:

Gold has taken the downward turn again. After selling at 129¾ to 129⅞ on Saturday, it opened to-day at 127¾, and the extreme price was 127⅜. About one hundred thousand dollars were sold at the board at 127¼ to 127⅜, and the market stood at 127⅜ to 127⅜ at the close. The sales of sterling exchange to-day are 140¾ to 141.

Our correspondent adds: "At 3:30 P. M. gold 127⅜."

The Latest News.

The *True Delta* has received Memphis papers of the 7th and 8th, and from its extra we select the most important news:

A Large Steamer Destroyed by Fire.

All persons who know anything of the Mississippi river, or of river matters, will regard as one of the most magnificent and commodious steamer Rush, Captain Pegram, master, was burned at Lucas Bend, some twelve miles below Cairo, on Wednesday morning last. She left Cairo on Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, having on board, as she always has, a large amount of passengers and freight, all of which is in the market for sale by manufacturers.

SUGAR.—The week's sales embrace about 400 hhds, nearly all in store, at 11 cts. for Fair to Fully Fair, and 11¾ cts. for prime to choice. 25 hhds Alton to Prime and Choice at 11¾ and 12c., and 5 hogsheads at 13c. ₱ lb. Most of the purchases are for bagging to the North.

MOLASSES.—The reported sales for the week embrace about 300 bbls. at 40@44c. for good Fermenting; 60 hogsheads, 75 bbls. Inferior sold at 35c. ₱ gallon. Most of the purchases were taken for the West.

FLOUR.—The supply is liberal, and considerably in excess of the demand. The market has been extremely dull throughout the week, and the sales have been confined to small lots of good Extras at $7, and choice Extra at $7 25 @ $8, and $8 62½ ₱ bbl, the latter rates for Illinois. The retail demand has been supplied by dealers at $7 @ $7 25 for superfine, and $7 50 @ $8 for Extra. Fluata' new wheat is held at $9 @ $9 50.

CORN.—The reported sales for the week are reduced to about 1200 sacks in lots at 60@61c ₱ bushel, the inside rate ruling at the close. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at 61 @ 62c ₱ bushel.

OATS.—The week's sales embrace 150 sacks in small lots, at 75@80c. ₱ bushel. The retail demand is supplied by dealers at 85@90c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—The sales from first hands during the week were moderate, dealers have been supplying the retail demand at 1 75@2 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The week's sales have been confined to small lots at $30 ₱ ton. Dealers are retailing at $40.

POTATOES.—Most of the stock is now selling on the landing at 3@3 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLES.—Green Apples have been selling on the landing at $6 ₱ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day:—14,000 cedar, 1½ inch, Cypress Planks at 3 5c @ 5 and 6c., and 2,000 feet, 8 inch, Cypress Planks at 5c.; about 10 tons of Iron and Nails at 4c ₱ lb. for the former, and 9c sale for Sicarbonate Soda at 7½c.

Sales at auction up to Thursday inclusive—12 cases Hams at 5 c ₱ lb., 50 boxes brown Soap at 3½ c., 50 lbs. Lard at 10½ c., 50 lbs. Butter at 15c., 50 lbs. Candles at 34c., 60 kits of Mackerel at 6 25@6 75, 9 bbls. at $4 7 @ 5, 20 half bbls do at @2 10 @4 quarter bbls do at $1 @1 75, 5 bbls. Nigar at 12c. ₱ lb., 5 bbls. Sugar at 9½c., 25 bbls. of Beef at $4 4 7@6 50, 57 half do at $3 @3 75, 16 boxes Claret at $1 60@4 75, 8 tierces Lard at 10½@11½c., 14 bbls Whisky at $1 @1 10, 50 do Rye Canal at 80c., 5 bbls Alcohol at $1 @1 25, 50 do Rye Canal at 80c., 5 bbls damaged Cow Peas at 2½c., 50 bbls Rice at 6½c., 20 casks Rice at 6½c., 40 bbls do at 6½c., 5 bbls pipes damaged at $1 @1 50, 30 bbls Flour at $7 @7 50 according to quality and condition, 50 sacks Grits at 3½c. ₱ lb., 5 bbls Pilot Bread at 3 @3½c., 100 boxes Tobacco at 10@12c., 5 bbls Butter at 15c., 5 bbls dried Apples at 6½@7½c., 5 bbls Cotton Seed Oil at 75c., 100 boxes Starch at 5½@6½c., 1000 reams Wrapping Paper at 3½ @4c., 5 bbls Star and Pearl Ash at 7½@8c., 20 bbls Split Peas at $1 @1 25, 20 bbls Beans at $2 @2 50, 5 bbls Rice Flour at $2 @2 50, 1 bales Tea at 30@35c., 50 bbls Tar at $3 @3 50, 5 bbls Pitch at $3 @3 50, 2 bales Cotton at 30@35