New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 25.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at their auction store, furniture.

By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley—Furniture.

By the same, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Improved lots of Ground.

McCerren & Landry will sell this day a general assortment of furniture, also, a fine family barouche, at their auction mart, Magonic Hall, at 11 o'clock. See their advertisement.

Death of Mr. Aimé Roger.—Mr. Aimé Roger, formerly French Consul at New Orleans, died in Paris on the 22d ultimo, after a long and painful illness. This will be sad intelligence to the numerous friends whom he left behind him in this city. Mr. Roger, after an honorable service as Consul, retired ten years ago to Paris, where he continued to live up to the time of his death. His loss will be keenly felt by all who knew and appreciated his many estimable qualities.

Reconstruction.

Mr. Wendell Phillips having, in a recent letter, expressed the opinion that "there is no plan of reconstruction possible within twenty years, unless we admit the black to citizenship and the ballot, and use him, with the white, as the basis of States," because "there is not in the rebel States a sufficient white basis to build on, the New York *Times*, the leading Administration paper in that city, takes exception to this theory of reconstruction on the following grounds:

"Now, either the effects of slavery on the negroes have been grossly misrepresented, or else the condition of a slave has not been such as to prevent the growth of his intelligence, in which case much of our indignation about it has been wasted, or else Mr. Phillips, and at least a part of the 'Radicals,' are anxious to arm the most ignorant and degraded race of beings to be found in any civilized country with the power of completely silencing the voices of an equal number of Northern whites long trained in the exercise of their political rights, and inheriting the instinct of free government from twenty generations of free ancestors. For to this complexion must it come at last. There has been no mode as yet discovered of providing that the consequences of each man's vote shall only affect himself.

When an ignorant or corrupt man casts a ballot into the box he simply neutralizes the vote of one intelligent and honest man, deprives himself of all share in the administration of public affairs, and if ignorant and corrupt men are in a majority, they not only use their own right of sharing in the Government but they take away that of their betters. If we give the suffrage to a million of Southern blacks, we virtually supply them with the power of excluding one million of white men at the North from the polls. We cannot at once give them either the training or the intelligence, [illegible] to judge of the value of public measures, but to judge of the character of public men; and yet if this training and intelligence be not necessary, there is no good reason why the franchise should be withheld from ... and idiots—to say nothing of women.

"The world at large will ask, and may ask, on reading Wendell Phillips' plan of reconstruction, what sort of a nation must it be which can only be saved from destruction by slavery, giving the same weight in the decision of the highest and most intricate questions of government, and in the choice of rulers, to the voice of a negro fresh from slavery, as to that of any lawyer, scholar, soldier, or statesman in the country. This is the 'democracy' run mad; for it is the open and shameless proclamation of the doctrine that nothing is necessary to constitute a citizen beyond a mouth, a stomach, and a pair of legs; and it can come from no party with a worse grace than that which for fifty years has been filling the world with pictures of the horrible consequences ... forcing ignorance by law."

Correspondence said to have passed Between Maximilian and Juarez.

The New York *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondence, of the 20th June, discoursing of Mexican affairs after the Imperial inauguration, thus refers to the correspondence between Maximilian and Juarez.

MAXIMILIAN PROPOSES A CONFERENCE.

I learn from sources entitled to the highest credit that immediately on the arrival of Prince Maximilian at Vera Cruz, and before he landed on the soil of Mexico at all, he dispatched a special messenger with a letter to President Juarez, inviting him to come to Mexico, whither he was going himself, and there to discuss with him a plan by which the new empire might be securely established without more bloodshed, and a durable peace given to the country. This was done so privately that no one knew anything about it, except the parties immediately concerned, for it was not known what kind of answer Juarez would be likely to give, and the Emperor did not feel like intending the notice of a rebuff. I have endeavored by all means to obtain this interesting communication with the reply, but without avail. I have, however, succeeded in getting a synopsis of President Juarez's reply, which you can read and consider for yourself.

THE POSITION OF JUAREZ.

Respected Sir—You have, privately, addressed me a letter dated the 2d instant, on board the frigate Novara, and, as my character of a polite and respectable person, the obligation is imposed on me of replying to it, although hastily, and without anything like meditation, because you must already suppose that the delicate and important charge of President of the republic absorbs all my time, without cessation, not even at night. French filibusterism is seeking to endanger and overthrow our nationality, and I, who by my principles and my oaths am the one called to sustain the national integrity, its sovereignty and its independence, have to labor actively, multiplying my efforts to respond to the sacred trusts which the nation, in the exercise of its sovereign faculties, has imposed upon me. Nevertheless, I propose, however briefly, to reply to the most important points contained in your letter.

You tell me that, "abandoning the succession of a throne in Europe, abandoning your family, your friends, your property and the dearest thing to a man—your country—you and your wife, Donna Carlota, have come to distant and unknown lands only in obedience to the spontaneous call of a nation which bases in you the happiness of its future," I certainly admire in one sense all your generosity, but on the other my surprise has been truly great in noticing in your letter the phrase "spontaneous call," for I had seen before that when the traitors of my country presented themselves on their own authority, at Miramar, to offer you the crown of Mexico, with a few acts of nine or ten towns of the nation, you did not perceive in it anything but a ridiculous farce, unworthy to be seriously considered by an honest and decent man. In reply to such an absurdity, you demanded a free expression of the national will, as the result of universal suffrage. This was to demand an impossibility; but it was the proper duty of an honorable man to do so. How great, then, must be my wonder to see you coming to the Mexican territory, without any of the conditions demanded having been fulfilled! How must I not wonder at seeing you now accepting the same farce of the traitors, adopting their language, decorating and taking into your service bandits like Marquez and Herrera, and surrounding your person with this dangerous class of Mexican society. Frankly speaking, I have been greatly deceived. For I believed and hoped that you were one of those pure organizations which ambition could not succeed in corrupting.

You cordially invite me to go to Mexico, a city whither you yourself are about to proceed, to the end that we may there have a conference in conjunction with other Mexican chiefs who are now in arms, promising us all the forces necessary for our escort in the transit, and pledging as security and guarantee your public faith, your word and your honor. It is impossible for me, sir, to accede to this call; my official occupations will not admit of it. But, if in the exercise of my public functions, I could accept such an invitation, the public faith, the word and honor of an agent of Napoleon, the perjurer, would not be sufficient, of a man whose safety reposes in the hands of Mexican traitors, and of the man who at this moment represents the cause of one of the parties who signed the treaty of Soledad. We know too well in America the worth of that public faith, that word and honor, just as the French people know how much the oaths and promises of a Napoleon are worth.

You say also that from the conference which we might have (in case of my acceptance) you do not doubt that peace will result, and with it the felicity of the Mexican nation, and that in the future the empire, placing me in a post of distinguished honor, would count upon my talents and the aid of my patriotism for the general good. It is certain, sir, that the history of our own times records the names of great traitors, who have betrayed their oaths, their word and their promises, who have been false to their own party and principles, and even to their antecedents and all that is most sacred to the man of honor; true also that in all these cases of treason the traitor has been guided by the vile ambition of command and the miserable desire of satisfying his own passions, and even his own vices; but he, who is at present charged with the trust of President of the republic, emerging as he has from the obscure masses of the people, will succumb, if in the wisdom of the Providence he must succumb, fulfilling his oath to the last, corresponding to the hope of the nation over which he presides, and satisfying the inspirations of his own conscience.

The want of time compels me to conclude, and I will add but one observation. It is given to man sometimes to attack the rights of others, to seize their property, to threaten the lives of those who dare defend their nationality, to make the highest virtues appear like crimes, and their own vices to shine with the lustre of true virtue. But there is one that is beyond the reach of the false and perverse, and that is the tremendous sentence of history. It will judge us. I am, &c., &c., BENITO JUAREZ.

California and the West Mexican Coast.

San Francisco, Friday, July 15, 1864.—A correspondent writes from Guaymas, Mexico, June 29, that official information has been received there of a conspiracy to seize one or more of the steamers on the coast for privateers, and that a party had been sent from Sonora for that purpose. The persons indicated are said to be at Guaymas, where steps have been taken to check them.

Mazatlan had not been taken by the French on July 4, though a French frigate was off the harbor, and had seized a schooner. The defences of the city had been completed, but there were no guns to arm them.

General McDowell, Governor and a large number of military and civil officers yesterday inspected the fortifications of San Francisco harbor.

More land defences are to be erected.

The King of Sweden, who is a member of the society of engravers in Paris, has lately sent to them a very splendid fine engraving which he executed in his leisure moments.

Blockade Running from an English View.

The New York *Herald's* London correspondent writes on the 3d July:

I have often spoken of the gigantic fortunes that are constantly being made in running the blockade. An eminent shipbuilder told me yesterday that he had one fast steamer running the blockade, and that he was building four more for the same purpose. Alexander Collie & Co. are reported to have made a million sterling in blockade running. Why cannot the government spare twenty thousand men now to go to North Carolina and capture Wilmington? In the panic of the fall Charleston could also be taken. These two places are the two principal mouths that feed the rebels. Wilmington alone would be worth more to you than Richmond. Rebel funds rose two per cent on the receipt of the news of Grant's repulse before Petersburg yesterday, and reduced one per cent to-day. Rebel bonds here are worth sixty-five, and United States six per cents only fifty-two. But let it be remembered that Uncle Sam owes some two thousand millions, while there are not one million dollars worth of rebel bonds unpaid in Europe, with load after load of cotton constantly running the blockade to pay them. They will soon all be out of the market. Perhaps a new loan will succeed that, to be paid in cotton. The London *Index* special organ of the rebels, gives English publishing a list of vessels entering and leaving the port of Wilmington and Charleston during the period from January 1, 1863, to April 1864. From this list it results that, during fifteen months and a half, out of ... [illegible]

The Maryland Raid and Politics.

Says the New York *Tribune* of the 15th:

Now that the raid is over the pro-Rebel organs in the loyal States will endeavor to magnify its importance to the utmost. ... [illegible]

Maryland gave Breckinridge 42,482 votes in 1860, while Howard, the Democratic "Peace" candidate for Governor, had but 30,000 in 1861, and the party has done no better ever since. ... [illegible]

Mrs. Louisa Willard Captured by the Rebels.

[illegible]

Gen. Butler's Intentions.

[illegible]

Rebel Volunteers from Washington.

[illegible]

The Bordeaux and Nantes ... sold to Prussia.

[illegible]

The Uses of Pain.

[illegible] ... The Gods sold us all things for pain, says the old Greek verse ... [illegible]

Here is a child ... [illegible] Every wise and thoughtful man is at least ... [illegible]

Pain, poverty and unhappiness ... [illegible]

But now, it may be asked, how would not the same end be gained, the same obedience, the same constancy be achieved, without pain? Which is, I think, as if one should ask, whether the wood could have been cut into shape without the axe, or the marble without the chisel, or the gold purified without the furnace. But let the answer be ... we can conceive of. It may have been absolutely inevitable in the nature of things, that a frame sensitive to pleasure should be liable to pain. This may be the explanation of that long continued and severe pain, which presents the hardest problem in our physical life. With such causes foregoing, such a train of influences, neural, moral, or physical, as produced this terrible suffering, it may have been impossible, without a miracle, to prevent it.

Ordinarily, indeed, such pain is not long continued. It destroys life, or life destroys it. *Si gravis, brevis; si longus, levis*, "if severe, brief—if long, light," is the old adage; and it is true. But if it fail, and the terrible case of protracted anguish is before us, we may be obliged to leave it under some great law of the human constitution, which makes prevention impossible. I may be told that such pain does no good; that it breaks down mind and body together, and therefore that it *cannot*, in any way, be useful. But we do not know that. In the great cycle of eternity all may come right. How much happier the sufferer may be forever, for this present pain, we know not. All experience, all known analogies, favor the idea of that immense remuneration.—*From Dr. Dewey's Problem of Human Destiny.*

Public Debt of the United States.—The regular statement of the public debt for the week ending July 12 1864 is as follows: Debt bearing interest in coin $864,109,819 67; bearing interest in lawful money $401,330,010 21; on which interest has ceased $370,170 09; bearing no interest $530,223,580 37. Total, $1,796,033,349 34. Total interest, $73,752,554 48.

"How terribly the ship labors!" exclaimed the Passenger to the Captain, as they stood together in the light of the binnacle; "what cargo have you in the hold?"

"Petroleum," replied the Captain, turning his telescope into his trousers' pocket.

"Oh! ah! — petroleum," rejoined the Passenger — "that's Rock-oil; no wonder she rocks!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accident on the City Railroad.—Dr. Taxil Seriously Injured.—A frightful accident occurred yesterday at about 8 o'clock A. M., to Dr. Taxil, while he was crossing Rampart street at the intersection of St. Anne. Two city cars were approaching from opposite directions. The Doctor, either mistaking the distance or the rapidity of the cars, continued on his way, with a light increase of pace, when he was struck by one of the cars and, falling on the track, his right leg was completely crushed by the wheels. The injury was such that the Doctor himself, who had preserved all his presence of mind, notwithstanding the horrible pain, considered amputation indispensable. Dr. Armand Mercier was therefore immediately sent for and performed the operation in a highly successful manner, and the case, we are glad to learn, is not regarded as dangerous.

It is worthy of mention that Dr. Taxil, in the midst of his sufferings, hearing denunciations uttered against the car drivers, earnestly declared that it was not their fault, but his own imprudence, which caused the accident. Such a declaration, in the circumstances, afforded a singular instance of coolness, fortitude, and generosity.

[FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.]

Express Matter by the Yazoo.—Notice is given elsewhere by J. J. McKeever, manager of the Commercial Express Co., 81 and 83 Common street, that all express matter to go by the steamer Yazoo for the North, for Canada and Europe, must be delivered at the office of the Company on Tuesday, 26th inst., before 1 o'clock.

No steamer running between New Orleans and St. Louis was destroyed in the late fire at St. Louis.

By the George Washington.

The papers received by the George Washington, from New York on the 16th P. M., have no news of special importance later than we give elsewhere from Western sources.

Gen. Wallace, defeated at Monocacy, was reported to be relieved, and Gen. Tyler assigned to the command of the Shenandoah.

The Florida had disappeared after the capture of the Electric Spark, whose cargo was valued at $880,000.

A dispatch from London, on the 5th, says the debate in Parliament on the vote of want of confidence in the Ministry has been adjourned.

The London *Star* has reason to believe that in the event of the Government obtaining a majority on the question of want of confidence raised by Mr. Disraeli, it is not now intended to dissolve Parliament before the spring of next year.

Gold in New York before the steamer left was 2.. ... [illegible]

The New Constitution.

The salient points of this instrument, framed by the Convention whose labors have just closed in this city, and especially those of its features wherein it differs from the Constitution of 1852, are substantially as follows:

The preamble reads: "We, the people of the State of Louisiana, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

EMANCIPATION.

Article 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State.

Article 2. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Representation is required to be equal and uniform, regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified electors, every duly qualified elector being eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, in case he be at the time of his election a duly qualified voter of the Representative or Senatorial district from which he is elected.

The first enumeration for ascertaining the total population and the number of qualified electors in each parish and district, is to be made in 1866, immediately after which the Legislature shall apportion the representation on the basis of qualified electors, the number of representatives to be not more than one hundred and twenty, nor less than ninety. In the meantime provision is made for the election of one hundred and eighteen members of the House and thirty-four members of the Senate. Five Senators and forty-four Representatives are assigned to the parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi.

In the apportionment of Senators, the electoral population is to be divided by thirty-four, in order to establish the Senatorial ratio for the several Senatorial districts.

The Senators are to be elected for four years, the Representatives for two years.

Article ... declares: "No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman of any religious denomination whatever, shall be eligible to the General Assembly."

The annual meeting of the General Assembly is fixed at the first Monday of January, and the session is limited to sixty days. But a special session is provided to meet in New Orleans on the first Monday of October 1864, for which purpose an election shall be held for members of the General Assembly whenever the same may be held with safety to the electors, on the day submitting the Constitution to the voters, to be void in case of ratification. The terms of members so elected shall expire as though they had been chosen on the first Monday of November, 1865.

SUFFRAGE.

Article 14.—Every white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the Parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting.

Article 15. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws extending suffrage to such other persons, citizens of the United States, as by military service, by taxation to support the Government, or by intellectual fitness, may be deemed entitled thereto.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Governor and a Lieutenant Governor are to be chosen every four years by qualified electors, the Governor to be inaugurated on the second Monday of January after his election, and to receive a compensation of $8,000, while that of the Lieutenant Governor shall be $5,000, per annum.

Article 46. No member of Congress, minister of any religious denomination, or any person holding office under the United States Government, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

The Secretary of State, the Treasurer and the Auditor of Public Accounts chosen by qualified electors, are to hold their offices for four years.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judges of the Supreme Court, composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of eight years, and the Judges of the Inferior Courts for a term of six years.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 102. None but citizens of the United States shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this State.

Article 104. No power of suspending the laws of this State shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

Article 111. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects—being responsible for an abuse of this liberty.

Article 129. No liability, either State or Parochial, shall exist for any debts contracted for, or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States Government.

Article 130. Fixes the seat of Government at New Orleans, and

Article 132. Prohibits the Legislature from passing any law requiring a property qualification.

LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING HOUSES.

The Legislature is authorized to license the selling of lottery tickets and the keeping of gambling houses, such houses to be on the first floor and kept with open doors; each gambling house and lottery ticket vendor to pay a tax of $10,000, and each tombola $500.

CORPORATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

It is provided that the citizens of New Orleans may elect the usual administrative officers in such mode as may be prescribed by the Legislature, also, that the city shall maintain a police uniformed and of distinct grades, composed of citizens, selected by the Mayor, and removable by a Police Commission comprising members, appointed by the Governor, and the Mayor, who shall be President of the Board.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Article 141. Requires that the Legislature shall provide for the education of all children in the State, without distinction, between the ages of 6 and 18, by means of free public schools sustained by adequate taxation.

SCHEDULE AND ORDINANCE.

The Schedule provides that rights and claims of every character, and all laws in force at the adoption of the new Constitution, and not in consistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted; that no officer shall be superseded thereby, but that the laws of the State relative to all officers, except those made void by military authority and by the ordinance of emancipation, shall remain in force, though the same be contrary to the new Constitution, until the complete organization of the Government under that instrument.

The Governor is to call an election for the first Monday of September, 1864, to take the vote of the people on the new Constitution, and, if ratified, he is directed to proclaim the fact, and it is then to become the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

As soon as a general election can be held under the new Constitution in every parish of the State, the fact shall be declared by a proclamation of the Governor, or by a resolution of the Legislature, and an election ordered at a fixed day, within sixty days from date, for State officers, to be installed on the fourth Monday after election, and to hold for their constitutional terms, counting from the second Monday of January preceding their installation, if not installed on that day.

Until a general election can be held, as before provided, in every parish in the State, and new officers installed, those elected in February last, shall continue in their positions, provided their occupancy shall not extend beyond the terms fixed by the Constitution; and if an election is not sooner held, their successors shall be elected on the first Monday of November, 1865, in all parishes where elections can be conducted, and shall enter office on the second Monday of the succeeding January.

Additional by the Continental.

The arrival of the steamer Continental, from St. Louis, places us in possession of Western and Northern papers up to the 18th, inclusive, and of Memphis dates to the evening of the 18th. From these sources we have a variety of additional news and details not contained in the dispatches elsewhere given, from St. Louis.

The Maryland Invasion.

THE WHOLE FORCE OF THE RAIDERS ONLY EIGHT THOUSAND MEN AND BUT A SMALL PART OF THESE APPEARED BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 14.—The *National Intelligencer* understands that a Major, Captain Spencer, of the insurgent forces lately demonstrating against Washington, embraced the opportunity, before they decamped, of ... to one of our citizens who is a relative of Spencer, a letter, in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potomac with 8,000 men for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle and other supplies, and that, having accomplished their purpose, they were on the return back to Virginia. Only a small portion of these forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were collecting booty and ... tion across the Potomac.

SITUATION ON JAMES RIVER ... —CONSIDERABLE SKIRMISHING FOR SEVERAL DAYS—... SHERIDAN GONE ON ANOTHER RAID.

Washington, July 14.—An arrival from City Point to-day reports that there has been considerable skirmishing during several days past along our lines.

The rebels, yesterday morning, fired upon the steamers George Weems, and Clyde Scott, from a field battery near Wilson's landing. The former had a portion of her cabin knocked off, and three shots passed through ...

Gen. Sheridan has gone on another raid.

A PORTION OF GRANT'S ... ON ... YORK RIVER—REBEL ... AT WHITE HOUSE ...

New York, July 15.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday says that a portion of Grant's troops have gone up the York River, ... were landing at White House. ... thinks that only portions were sent to Washington, Yorktown, and Gloucester Point.

The *Examiner* ... [illegible]

From Maine.

A RAID APPREHENDED FROM NEW BRUNSWICK—GUNBOATS SENT TO CASTINE ...

New York, July 15.—The Governor of Maine telegraphed to President Lincoln ... gunboats to Castine and Eastport ... raid anticipated from Brunswick ... The President ... the Governor's request ... dispatched a gunboat.

From Louisville.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE ... MOVING INTO EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, July 14.—For several days it has been reported that ... head of a large rebel force ... in direction of ... making a raid into Eastern Kentucky ... we forbear mentioning ...

It is said that ... 18,000 men ... left the main army in ... Western Virginia ... That such a movement is ... feared, but from ... gather ... yet entered the State.

Per one who arrived ... that the greatest excitement exists in Kentucky, and that ... portion of the State ... their stock ...

It is said that ... with the ... [illegible]

THE ... (From ...)

We have further particulars regarding the crossing of the Chattahoochee ... ly interesting. The rebels, on ... Sherman had effected a lodgement ... river, burned the railroad bridge ... together with three ...

Their works were ... whole line from Dalton ... abatis, or ... an impossibility ... shallow, and the bottom ... could have forded it, ... banks in ... their works.

The intrenchments extend ... back for five miles, and were ... sion to sweep the surrounding country ... ton had evidently been made ... them.

After the flank movement ... rebel General offered ... back, and we pursued ... around Atlanta, which were ... distant. We know ... a stand can be made.

THE REBELS NOT WITHOUT ... —... REINFORCEMENTS.

Washington, July 14.—The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 4th of July, just received, says: "We are not without hope that ... reinforcements will yet come to aid our army in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invaders of our soil. The Trans-Mississippi army is now lying idle, with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the river, where the forces are so much needed. While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, it behooves us to do the same thing, otherwise there is no alternative left but to surrender the country to the domination of the invading foe."

What Baltimore Secessionists Say About the Invasion of Maryland.

Philadelphia, July 14.—Some knowing secesh of Baltimore assert that the recent rebel invasion was merely a reconnoissance to ascertain Grant's position and strength at Washington and in Maryland. Discovering this, they merely retreated to the other side of the Potomac to await large reinforcements with which, when obtained, they will advance again, with Lee in command.

It is believed the damage done by the raiders in Maryland, to public and private property will reach four millions of dollars.

From St. Louis.

BURNING OF SIX STEAMBOATS—LOSS $600,000—GUERRILLAS OPERATING AT HUNTSVILLE—PERMISSION TO RETURN FROM EXILE—DEFEAT OF GUERRILLAS.

St. Louis, July 15.—Six steamboats—the Sunshine, Welcome, E. F. Dix, Glasgow, Cherokee and Northerner—were destroyed by fire at daylight this morning. The whole loss is $600,000, insurance about $300,000. All were St. Louis boats, excepting the Cherokee, owned in Cincinnati. Three had cargoes on board; the remainder were empty. One hundred tons of Commissary stores and Indian annuity goods, belonging to the Government, intended for Fort Randall and the Yancton and Crow Creek Agencies, were destroyed. The fire was caused by an incendiary, and is supposed to be a revival of the same plot which destroyed so many boats on the western rivers last winter and fall.

It is reported that 40 guerrillas entered Huntsville, Randolph county, and levied $100,000 on the citizens.

James W. Cox and Owen T. Rouse, of Monroe county, are permitted to return from banishment in Illinois, on taking the amnesty oath. They were exiled over one year ago, to remain away during the war.

The United States Express was robbed by guerrillas on Wednesday, between Boonville and Tipton. Two of the coach horses were also stolen, and the passengers robbed of some $2000.

General Curtis telegraphed from Fort Leavenworth that our forces, under Colonel Ford overtook a gang of guerrillas last night at Camden, Ray county, routed them, killing 15, and capturing a large number of arms and ten kegs of powder.

MEMPHIS ACCOUNT OF THE TUPELO FIGHT.

[From Bulletin Extra, 18th, P. M.]

We have just received intelligence that is likely to create a profound impression. Gen. Forrest and his forces have not merely been whipped—they have been almost annihilated.

On the 5th instant, Major General Washburn sent out a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery from LaGrange, under Major General A. J. Smith and Brig. Gen'ls Mower and Grierson, with instructions to march in pursuit of Gen. Forrest and bring him to bay—and fight and whip him. It was known that General Smith had the ability, the skill, the force and the personal fighting qualities to insure success, and sanguine hopes were entertained of the result. He was ordered to pursue Forrest to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

Nothing was heard from the expedition until to-day, when Gen. Washburn received advices from Gen. Smith, from which it is learned that he has triumphantly executed the order given him, and has thus again rendered essential service to the cause of his country.

A dispatch received by Gen. Washburn from Gen. Smith, says:

"We met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days."

"Our loss is small compared with that of the rebels. I bring back every thing in good order. Nothing lost."

The news comes in such a shape and from such apparently reliable sources, that we may be assured Gen. Smith's modest dispatch will be more than confirmed.

We may be assured that the rebels have suffered a crushing defeat.

MR. FESSENDEN AND THE NEW LOAN.

New York, July 15.—The *Commercial's* money article says: "Secretary Fessenden has expressed himself favorable towards an expedient suggested by the banks for avoiding the inconvenience of paying subscriptions to the loan in legal tenders. The suggestion is that instead of the Secretary drawing directly on the banks, he should issue drafts upon the Sub Treasury, which the Assistant Treasurer should indorse payable at the banks, or at some one designated bank acting in behalf of the associated banks. The banks hope that such checks would seldom be presented to be cashed, as they would be subject to payment in greenbacks on present action, and that, in most cases, they would be simply deposited without disturbing their funds."

LARGE ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERNERS AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, July 14.—Among the passengers by the Alpha, from Bermuda, were George Saunders, Jacob Thompson, of Buchanan's cabinet, the engineer of the Florida, and a large number of Southerners.

GEORGE SANDERS TO BENNETT OF THE HERALD.

Clifton House, C. W., July 14.—The following is a copy of a message sent to J. Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. *Herald*:

"Thanks for your yesterday's notice. I am here for peace, the opposite of anarchy, and for restoration of all that is valuable to either section, would like to see you here. Come, don't be afraid of your own thunder."
Signed GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Quick Steamboat Trip.

Cairo, July 15.—The steamer Magenta from New Orleans on the 10th, Vicksburg the 12th, and Memphis the 14th, arrived this evening. The Magenta made the trip from New Orleans to Memphis in two days and seventeen hours.

Later from Europe.

St. Johns, N. F., July 15.—The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow the 6th, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Friday, en route to New York. The news is unimportant, though three days' later.

Rumors were afloat that the Confederate steamer Florida was off Cherbourg, awaiting a conflict with the Kearsarge. The Federal steamer Niagara was ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The Germans were erecting batteries opposite the fortress of Fehmarn.

[illegible]

Cannibalism.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 23, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Lugger Flying Fish, Perez, from Jefferson Parish, to master—14 days.
Lugger Mary Belle, Demandre, from Pointe à la Hache, to master—23 days.
Lugger Cadiz, Boudreaux, from Barataria, to master—22 days.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig J. E. Ward, from Philadelphia.
Brigantine ..., from Liverpool via Nassau.
Schr J. C. Henry, Parker, from Bangor, (Me) May 5th, via Key West.
Schr ..., from Philadelphia.

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Mr. Collie Campbell, (British) Laurence, ... days from Matamoros, to ... of ...

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, ... SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1864.

COTTON.—There was some enquiry to-day, but there was very little doing, and the only sales reported were 15 bales at prices at 75 and 83 strict good ordinary to ... middling at ... which is a falling off of ... Holders generally adhere to their previous pretensions.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Northern advices received last night and published in our columns yesterday have stayed the excitement which has prevailed during the past month, and the market has been very quiet to-day. The supply of ... description of provisions is very light; how- ... the single quantity has been offered ... prices. In fact some articles have commanded a further advance ... whisky ... higher ... The restrictions in the management of Gold have secured ... a material decline in prices to-day.

SUGAR.—The demand was very active yesterday and the sales embraced 250 hhds, taken on speculation in several lots ... previously reported at ... for fair ... whole to-day, and is ... there were only a few ... remaining in the market, to-day and no sales transpired.

FLOUR.—The only sale that transpired on the trade was 190 bbls fine at ... barrel, by auction 32 barrels ... at $10 ... barrel in ... subsequently ... barrels ... to one party at $11 50 for damaged and $12 ... for sour superfine.

CORN—450 sacks white and yellow sold at $2 ... bushel.

WHISKY—31 barrels rectified sold at $2 02½ ... gallon.

COFFEE—The sales to-day comprise 100 bags Rio at 56 and ... do at ...

CANDLES—50 boxes very inferior short weight Star sold at ...

BACON—A lot of 5 tierces clear sides sold at 20c ... lb.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 24, 1864.

Arrived since Saturday: 36 Beeves, 97 Hogs, 108 Veals and 3 Cows. Sales since Saturday: 30 Beeves, 6 Hogs, 24 Veals and 3 Cows. Stock remaining on sale, 30 Beeves, 101 Hogs, 97 Sheep, 317 Veals and 21 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible] — 35
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Suckling Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]

HOPS—40 bales Old and New, in store for sale by E. J. HART & Co., 73 & 75, Tchoupitoulas street. jy 14

Steam Weekly to Liverpool. ... CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... CITY OF MANCHESTER ... CITY OF NEW YORK ... and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44, North River.

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. DR. A. FOLLIN

George Dockter & Co., Receiving & Forwarding Merchants.

Carpet Warehouse.

Dr. F. Formento, Jr.

J. J. & MAX KAHN BROTHERS.

Opening of the New Bathing Saloon. ... PROSPER LEVY ... 153 ...

PREDICTION. ... MADAME ... No. 95 St. ...

Machinery for Sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES. 3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans FOR PLANTATION USE. A. TIRRELL & CO., (Successors to Tirrell & Bates.) MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets. Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c., each way. ON and after SUNDAY, 27th March, 1864, the Trains on this Road will run as follows: —DEPARTURE OF CARS.— ... Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Havana Cigars. 100,000 Havana Cigars of Direct importation—Breves, Londres, Prensados, Media Regalia, Conchas, of the most celebrated brands—in store and for sale by SORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Chartres street. my19

SAL SODA—50 casks. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st. jy16

Sugar. 50 hogsheads Clarified. ... Good Fair. For sale by ... HENRY TETE.

AUCTION SALES. Cupboards, Moss, &c. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley. WILL be sold THIS DAY (Monday) 25th July, ... Furniture ... BY McCERREN & LANDRY. ... BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer. ... Lumber ... Lumber ... Lumber ... Succession of Mrs. ... Succession of Antoine Munoz. ... Succession of Laurent Hunier. ... Succession of Mrs. Widow J. F. Robert.

BRANDY CHERRIES—25 cases pints. For sale by E. J. HART & CO. 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. jy16

BRANDY PEACHES—50 cases. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.

JUDICIAL SALES. Succession of the late John C. P. Wederstrandt, deceased. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. ... ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. ... Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. ... Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. ... EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS For the Year ending December 31, 1863. ... THOMAS SLOO, President. JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary. ... MATS—HATS. 25 ... Magazine street ... 25 ... E. S. KENDRICK. ... MME. OLYMPE ... New Orleans, May 18, 1864. ... 40,000 Cigarettes. ...

RATES OF ADVERTISING. ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one. ... Compagnie d'Assurance mutuelle des Marchands de la Nlle-Orléans. DIXIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL. ... Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane. ... Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN. ... Dr. F. Vergé's Pomatum, Injection and Powder. ... For Sale. ... DANIEL GORREN, 37 ... MAGAZINE STREET ... 37. MILLINERY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE. ... The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.