THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1863.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, valuable lands.

By D. E. Morphy, at 9½ o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Jackson Square, flour; at 10 o'clock, at No. 63 Poydras street, flour.

By A. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at Post No. 24 First District, bay; at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 93 Camp street, India bagging, flour, brandy, whisky, &c.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, on Monroe street, near the United States Barracks and the river, dairy.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT STEAMSHIP MATANZAS.—The United States transport steamship Matanzas, Capt. Leisgang, arrived yesterday from New York, which she left on the afternoon of the 10th inst., with a cargo of Government stores and the following passengers:

Major-General Franklin, Capt. Baker, Capt. G. M. Franklin, Lieut. Lynde, Col. A. S. Fox, Lieut. G. B. Davis, Lieut. J. D. Bolt, Lieut. E. C. Hitch, J. M. Lawgarden, A. L. Buthgton, Major W. Vanwagener, A. Annin, Quartermaster; M. Bircher, Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. Feite, Capt. Mcdonell, Lieuts. Hall and Steadman, Sister Ann Mary McKersey and 139 soldiers.

The Purser furnishes us with the following report:

July 13th, passed a steam-tug with walking beam, steering North, supposed to be the George Peabody.

14th, lat. 22.15, long. 79.45, P. M., saw a steamers light; she was steering N. E. until forward of her port bearing; she then wore round until steering S. W.; lost sight of her at 10 P. M.

15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., was boarded by the United States gunboat Circassian, from New Orleans, 3d instant, bound to Port Royal; 11 o'clock, A. M., was boarded by the bark Pleasant, United States blockader of Indian river, Florida.

16th, at 6 A. M., saw a black ship, billet head, run ashore on Fowley Rocks, Florida. At the same time saw a double top sail yard ship come to anchor outside the Rocks. Also, saw two wreckers running down inside the reef towards them, wind S. E. by E., pleasant breeze; 10 o'clock, A. M., same day passed a large steamship, bark rigged, supposed to be a man-of-war, steering northward, stopped off Sand Key about four hours, to land mails. The pilot boat came out, but would not receive them.

July 19th, passed a large steamship of war, two smoke stacks, ten miles Southeast of the Southwest Pass, steering Southeast.

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

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

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 9½ o'clock, on the Levee, Second District, opposite Jackson Square, 500 barrels extra choice flour, Eclipse and S. & P. Wise mills, at 10 o'clock, at No. 63 Poydras street, 300 barrels flour.

The sales by R. T. Montgomery, this day, July 21st, will be at the following places and hours: At 10 o'clock, at 128 Baronne street, there will be sold the entire stock of cigars; also, at the same hour, at Post 24, First District, ex brig Ellen Read, 125 bales hay; immediately after, at ex brig Sam Walsh, foot of St. Mary, Fourth District, 66 bales hay; at 10 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 93 Camp street, will be sold, salt, India bagging, flour, coffee, soap, cheese, and a great variety of groceries; also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, an unusual large sale of furniture, bedding mirrors, iron safes, &c.

The Port Hudson Garrison.

Official list of Confederate officers, prisoners of war, surrendered with the garrison at Port Hudson, July 8, 1863, and sent North and South for confinement within the Federal lines, till regularly exchanged, by Col T. E. Chickering, Third Massachusetts cavalry, Provost Marshal:

July 13, Col. Miles and 2 others to New Orleans	3
July 14, Col. Shelby and 40 others to New Orleans	40
July 15, Col. Reed and 33 others to New Orleans	43
July 16, Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner and Staff to N. O.	17
July 16, Col Edwards and 188 others to North	189
July 16, Brig.-Gen Beall and Staff to North	32
Sick and wounded released on parole	3
Total, General, Field, Staff and Company officers	403
Number of men, comp'y officers and privates paroled	6,625
Number of citizens and employés paroled	58
Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons released	19
Total strength of garrison	6,805

Era.

The Impending Battle in Maryland—Position of the Two Armies.

SKIRMISHING AND CAPTURE OF GEN. JENKINS.

Frederick, Md., July 10, 1863.—Some slight skirmishing has been in progress to day between our forces, under Gen. Buford, and the rebels, under Gen. Jenkins.

I do not learn that we lost much, but gained a great deal.

The rebel Gen. Jenkins was captured early in the morning, and he passed through this place to night *en route* for Baltimore and Fort McHenry.

The cannonading on our left this morning was not of long continuance, but about noon it was renewed more briskly and continued for about an hour; but the result is unknown here at this writing.

A general engagement will probably take place to-morrow or the next day.

CANNONADING NEAR BOONSBORO'.

Frederick, Md, July 10, 1863.—Cannonading was heard here this morning in the direction of Boonsboro', but not heavy. It was probably one or two pieces, shelling woods.

CANNONADING IN THE DIRECTION OF WILLIAMSPORT.

London, Pa., July 9, 1863.—Some cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Williamsport, and it is believed to have been caused by a collision between our cavalry and the enemy's outpost pickets.

Rebel prisoners brought in to-day say that Gen. Lee has abandoned the idea of crossing the Potomac as impracticable at present, and, in view of future operations, unnecessary.

Some of the enemy's cavalry have succeeded in crossing the river and opening communication with the rebel forces advancing to cover the fords of the Upper Potomac, and I have it from the best of unshakable authority that this reserve force of the rebels is furnished with pontoon bridges, which will be used if they are not captured by our troops.

It is not true that either Bragg's or Beauregard's forces have been brought to Lee's assistance. The force on the other side of the river is rather small compared with the rebel army of Northern Virginia.

The rebels were observed in great force by our scouts near the State line, between Greencastle and Hagerstown, yesterday *en dernier*, supposed to be Ewell's, is at that place.

AFFAIRS WITHIN THE REBEL LINES AT HAGERSTOWN.

Greencastle, Pa., July 9.—I entered the enemy's lines and went to Hagerstown last night, and left Hagerstown this morning. I found no difficulty in getting in or out, the enemy has all his train, or nearly all of it, at or near Williamsport. He made several attempts to cross the Potomac, but failed twice, with loss of life. Some fifty of the rebels tried to swim their horses across above Clear Spring. Some of these were drowned, and the others with difficulty reached terra firma again. The river is almost boiling along.

To-day the enemy's line extends from Hagerstown to St. Paul's church, on the National pike, west of Hagerstown.

The rebels are on all the heights around Hagerstown, and throwing up earthworks near Leitersburg and elsewhere.

General Smith's forces met the enemy at Waynesboro last night, but no fight of consequence ensued. What force of rebels there was in the neighborhood fell back.

I found a very peculiar state of feeling in Hagerstown—one portion of the people were insulting the rebels to such a degree as nearly to fight each other. The women are very bitter. Those few secesh treat the rebels scandalously well.

As a reporter's neck is not of much consequence at Hagerstown, so I left.

The Treasury Department at Washington proclaims that diamonds, emeralds and other precious stones are taxable upon the full value of the stones and setting.

The Campaign as Viewed from Harrisburg.

We extract the following from a letter of the New York *World's* special correspondent:

Harrisburg, July 9.—When the invading army has been and what it has been doing since meeting with the memorable repulse of Friday last at Gettysburg are questions to which satisfactory answers have yet to be given. Its retreat was begun on Saturday, and for five whole days we are left to guess its whereabouts. Even the benevolent writer who manufactured a trestle bridge for the express use of the vanquished rebels across the upper Potomac cannot inform us whether they profited by that opportunity for saving their bacon and traps generally, or whether the army is disbanded and its soldiers are betaking themselves to agricultural pursuits in and about the fruitful Cumberland Valley. This absence of positive information concerning Lee's move ments this week shows very conclusively that the optimism of correspondents who be withdrew from the terrible contest with Meade before his army was so effectually damaged as the enthusiasm of correspondents who reported the victories led them to state. His loss was severe—dreadful, perhaps; but he got away from his adversary in pretty good order—it may be in fully as good order as Hooker did when removing from Chancellorsville. I do not believe that Lee intended recrossing the Potomac when he ordered the retreat to begin, unless he was willing to lose every gun and man left him. He knew that he would have to fight again in order to gain a ford or hold his bridges, and he would rather bring his people into action once more, with their faces toward the North, than to cause them to fight their way out of the enemy's country after they had fairly got established in it.

—We have no right to argue that the veteran rebel forces were so utterly panic-stricken by their three days' experience before Gettysburg as to think of nothing but the getting of many mountains and rivers between them and their pursuers in the shortest time possible. Nor must we suppose that their bases of supplies had at that time been tampered with seriously. To begin with, the tremendous rains which impeded the march of Gen. Smith's command from Carlisle, on Saturday and Sunday, were doubtless felt along the route which Lee was pursuing, only fifteen or twenty miles distant, and in case they were felt, there is no doubt but that the movement of retreat was checked quite as effectually as was that of our pursuit. Lee, then, was not in his basin on Monday and Tuesday he probably sent masses of infantry and cavalry toward the Potomac, to reconnoiter and take up position for another struggle. He must have made strenuous efforts to put his trains on a route safe from molestation; and I am quite sure that they succeed will prove that he has maintained intercourse with the Shenandoah valley from the day on which the Winchester attack from the north was abandoned and Pennsylvania up to the present time. My grounds for entertaining the opinion that Lee is not yet disorganized are found in the singular movements of General Couch's army within the past four and twenty hours. What these movements are of course must not be mentioned. Early this morning General Couch and staff started for the front, by which terms, I understand, Chambersburg is meant, if that town can be reached in force. Lee is probably located in strong position between the Potomac and South Mountain, and has prevented the junction between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Pennsylvania Emergency. He is evidently threatening to annihilate the latter force before Meade shall again engage all his attention. I cannot help thinking that there has been remarkable neglect somewhere in not forwarding our militia to Meade's vicinity before this. During the battle at Gettysburg this force could have appeared there by way of Hanover, and was, I judge, expected. Or it could have marched to Wilmington, Delaware, there united with French, at Cumberland Valley, and on the Blue Mountains. The shape in which affairs stand now causes some apprehensions for Washington once more. It is not yet clear that Lee has been out-generalled, and we know beyond dispute that the object of invasion was to uncover the Federal capital, so that a small army from Culpeper could achieve the fame of entering it. If Lee keeps out of a general engagement until Saturday, you may rest satisfied that he is playing into the hands of Beauregard and Davis, whether Richmond is threatened or not. The invasion is not over. Washington is not yet safe. The Army of Northern Virginia is not yet annihilated.

P. S.—Lee's headquarters are at Hagerstown, and it is believed that he has undisputed possession of the Potomac from Shepherdstown and Sharpsburg to Hancock, and that for days he has been receiving ammunition and reinforcements from Richmond all this week. He passed at Gettysburg were not two thousand heavier than those of Meade's, including prisoners, and fifteen thousand on either side may cover all. The dispatches captured are looked upon as a blind to mislead us. I repeat, Washington is yet in danger, and Meade must fight a greater battle than he has yet fought.

Interesting from the South.

We find the following in the New York *Herald*

[From the Richmond, Dispatch, July 7.]

At the Libby prison yesterday, by order of General Winder, the captains among the Yankee prisoners, numbering seventy-four, drew lots for two to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Captains Wm. F. Corbin and T. G. McGraw, by General Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 16th of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at twelve o'clock by Captain Turner, the commandant of the prison, and after being formed in a hollow square around a table were informed of the order of General Winder. A slip of paper, with the name of each man written on it, and carefully folded up, was then deposited in a box on the table, and Captain Turner informed the men that they must select whom they pleased to draw the names out, the first two names drawn to indicate the men to be shot.

Captain Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, suggested that one of the chaplains be appointed. Three of the chaplains were called down from an upper room, and Rev. Mr Brown accepting the task, amid a silence almost deathlike the drawing commenced. The first name taken out of the box was that of Captain Henry Washington Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, and the second that of Captain John Flinn, of the Fifty first Indiana. When the names were read out Sawyer heard it with no apparent emotion, remarking that some one had to be drawn, and he could stand it as well as any one else. Flinn was very white and much depressed. The prisoners were then dismissed, and the condemned men sent to Gen. Winder's office.

On arriving there they were permitted to write letters to their friends. Sawyer wrote a letter home, and read it aloud to the detective standing near.

Upon coming to the last part of it, saying, "Farewell, my dear wife, farewell my children, farewell mother," he begged those standing by to excuse him, and, turning aside, burst into tears. Flinn said he had no letters to write home, and only wanted a priest. Both men were returned to the Libby prison, and will be kept in close confinement until the day of their execution, which is not yet fixed. Sawyer is in Pennsylvania by birth, and Flinn is an Irishman.

The Confederate officers shot by Burnside were executed for recruiting in Kentucky, and that General, when appealed to by the sister of one of them to spare his life, refused, with the brutal reply that he "had quit handling the rebellion with gloves."

THE DOOMED.

General Winder has allowed Henry W. Sawyer, one of the Yankee captains selected for execution, in retaliation for the shooting of Captains Wm. F. Corbin and T. J. McGraw, at Sandusky, Ohio, by Burnside's order, to send for his wife and child, and a letter for that purpose went by the flag of truce yesterday. It is hardly probable that the day of execution will be fixed until after the visit.

General Dix's Department.

THE WHITE HOUSE EVACUATED.

Fortress Monroe, July 9.—Major-General Dix and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening, and reported that the expedition has been a perfect success. General Getty's division crossed over the Pamunky river near the White House, following near the river to the South Anna branch, where they destroyed the Central Railroad bridges, and not being able to reach the bridge of the Fredericksburg road, they tore up and destroyed about six miles of the track. Having effectually destroyed all communication between Richmond and Lee's army, they returned yesterday morning to White House, and our troops have evacuated that place before this time. General Dix's forces have removed all available property from White House, including an engine, several cars, and from five to six miles of the York and Richmond railroad iron. General Dix removed from White House in conformity with orders he received from Washington.—*N. Y. World.*

FIGHT AT THE SOUTH ANNA BRIDGE.—*The Enemy Repulsed.*—The enemy advanced on South Anna Bridge Saturday afternoon, and after an engagement of four hours were repulsed, and retired in the direction of King and Queen. They were unable to bring their artillery into action, owing to the admirable management of our guns. Loss on our side, one killed and two wounded. The enemy supposed to have suffered severely.

[*Richmond Whig of July 6.*

The Stephens Mission—Correspondence and Particulars.

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

Washington, July 9, 1863.—The following is the correspondence relating to the mission of Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Ould at Fortress Monroe:

ADMIRAL LEE'S DISPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Fortress Monroe, July 4, 1863.

U. S. Steamer Minnesota—2 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following communication is just received from Mr Stephens, who is in the flag of truce boat anchored above. I shall inform Mr Stephens that I await your instructions before giving him an answer.

S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

THE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED TO WASHINGTON.

Confederate States Steamer Torpedo, In James River, July 4, 1863.

Sir—As military commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me as Secretary, for the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subject to which it relates. I desire to proceed directly to Washington in the steamer Torpedo, or unmolested by Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate States Navy, no person living on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

To S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

THE APPLICATION DENIED.

Navy Department, Washington, July 4, 1863.

Acting Rear Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads:

The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissible. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE REBEL VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Fortress Monroe, July 8, 1863.—Even the route of the announcement that Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the so-called Confederacy, had appeared at Newport News with a flag of truce. The excitement was intense, and everybody, as a matter of course, assigned a reason for the unexpected visit. The moment was not intended to be made public until the full particulars could be ascertained, but inasmuch as you published a portion of the proceedings, I have followed up the subject closely and obtained the following facts:

MESSRS STEPHENS AND OULD COME DOWN

the James river on the Torpedo and not the Dragon, and were halted by our picket boat near White Shoal lighthouse, about fourteen miles from Newport's News. Mr. Stephens stated that he had important dispatches for the President of the United States, and wished to go down the James river and communicate with the officer commanding the fleet. The officer in charge of the picket boat informed Mr. Stephens that any communication he might have would be delivered to Admiral Lee by the Torpedo, could not proceed further inside of our lines. Mr. Stephens thereupon handed the captain of the picket boat two packages addressed to Admiral Lee and the commanding officer of the naval forces at Fortress Monroe. In the absence of the latter Gen. Dix from his post, Gill Ludlow telegraphed the circumstance of the communication to Washington, as also did Admiral Lee. Mr. Stephens was accredited as "Military Commissioner" from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, to President A. Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and requested permission from the military authorities to proceed directly to Washington for the purpose of presenting the letters to and conferring with Mr. Lincoln in person upon matters connected therewith.

THE ASSAULT.

After a delay of forty-eight hours an answer was received by Col. Ludlow that Mr. Stephens's request was inadmissible, that the usual military agencies furnished ample medium for all communications on military business.

Colonel Ludlow now communicated the answer of the government in person to Mr. Stephens on Monday, and spent some time on board of the rebel tug on business concerning exchanges with Mr Ould.

SUPPOSED OBJECT OF STEPHENS'S VISIT.

It is surmised (and I have every confidence in its truth) that Mr. Stephens was the bearer of propositions for an armistice, and that this time was selected because of the panic caused by the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, and before any decisive battle had been fought to render said request.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF STEPHENS AT HIS ANSWER.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Stephens was greatly disappointed with the result of his mission. The answer of our government was eminently proper. To have received him would have been a virtual acknowledgment of what the Confederacy claimed to be, and if he had been permitted to go to Washington it would have seriously embarrassed the government, by making propositions that would have called for Cabinet discussion.

Your Washington dispatch says: Admiral Lee was instructed to avoid, if possible, the object of their mission. This is a mistake. On the contrary, Admiral Lee was admonished under no circumstances to hold any communication with Messrs Stephens and Ould. All intercourse with the rebels was prohibited until advices from the President could be received, and when these came Colonel Ludlow at once proceeded on the flag of truce boat to Admiral Lee, but the Torpedo could not proceed further inside of our lines. Mr. Stephens thereupon handed the captain of the picket boat two packages addressed to Admiral Lee and the commanding officer of the naval forces at Fortress Monroe. In the absence of Gen. Dix from his post, Gill Ludlow telegraphed the circumstance of the communication to Washington, as also did Admiral Lee. Mr. Stephens was accredited as "Military Commissioner" from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, to President A. Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and requested permission from the military authorities to proceed directly to Washington for the purpose of presenting the letters to and conferring with Mr. Lincoln in person upon matters connected therewith.

THE ASSAULT.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 6.]

Vice-President Stephens, it is said, has gone to Fortress Monroe on a flag of truce boat. One story is that his business is to effect a general exchange of prisoners; another that it is to inform the Federal Government that private property is not respected in the Confederate States and the rules of civilized warfare strictly complied with, our forces in the North will receive instructions to retaliate in kind.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool June 27th and Queenstown the 28th, arrived at Halifax, *en route* for Boston, at 8 o'clock A. M., July 7th.

We select from the telegraphic summary of her news in the New York *Herald* of the 8th, and some details in that paper of the 10th:

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th ultimo, Earl Russell *denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed his overtures for mediation between the Federals and Confederates.*

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck stated that he should bring on a motion for the recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th of June.

The Vienna *Journal* mentions a report that Lord Palmerston will endeavor to induce the belligerents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians.

The Customhouse authorities at Liverpool had notified the owners of the steamer Gibraltar (late Sumter) that unless the two guns of large calibre on board were landed the ship would be detained, on suspicion that they were for Confederate ports.

The London *Post* controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the policy of immobility of the American question, and says neutrality is not the whole duty of nations. It fully endorses Napoleon's views on the American question. Believing there is no chance whatever of restoring the Union, it says England is not bound to bear the obstructions to commerce and shipping—vexatious as long as it appears, she would endure greater evils by undertaking action to end them—but she is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her for an indefinite period a national silence and immobility if by speaking and moving she can exert a pacifying influence on the combatants, who have lost their independence and power of self-control.

A dispatch from London of the 28th of June—the very latest—says: The Persia's advices excited attention to-day. The impression prevails *that Lee has made a mistake in invading the North*, that it will give President Lincoln *great assistance* in raising men and means, will again excite a warlike feeling throughout the North and tend to prolong the war.

MORE VESSELS DISPATCHED AFTER THE PRIVATEERS.—*New York*, July 11.—Orders were received from Washington yesterday directing Admiral Paulding to dispatch to sea at once such vessels, of proper tonnage, as were at his disposal. In a few hours the corvette Marion, with midshipmen on board, and the yacht America, were seat off fully manned and equipped. Two or three regular navy-built steamers are preparing rapidly to follow them, and in a week five or six vessels will be on their way to the scene of action.

Items.

THE LEES.—There are two Lees besides the commander of the rebel army: his son General W. N. Fitzhugh Lee, and his nephew, General Fitz Lee, each commanding a brigade of five regiments of cavalry.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—It is stated that Attorney General Bates has decided that a liberated slave has a right to pre-emption and the benefits of the homestead.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fires.—The Le Breton Schoolhouse, on the Bayou Road, between Miro and Tonti streets, was on fire Sunday night, but it was extinguished before much damage was done. It must have been an incendiary who done it.

The dwelling of Mr. Bruno and the stable attached, on Columbus street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, were also consumed by fire—by accident, it is supposed.

A Military Charge.—Robert Paul is to answer the charge of a special officer, "of having denied his nationality."

Drowned.—Citizen Ainsley informed the police of the First District station, that a negro known as Aleck was drowned on Sunday, while bathing at the foot of Jackson street.

Suspected.—Joseph Fernandez has to answer the charges preferred by officers Griffin and Trower as a dangerous and suspicious character. A pistol and bowie knife were found on him.

Quarrels of Females.—Mrs. Cosgrove and Mrs. Claffy have to answer to day before Judge Hughes to the charge of disturbing the peace. Mrs. Cosgrove is also charged with having committed an assault and battery on Mrs. Claffey.

Contempt of Court.—In the case of Castner, Mitchel'l, in the Third District Court, Judge Meunier, an important point occurred. Plaintiff, a persecuted tenant, as represented by his counsel, sued for damages, certain claimed rights having been arbitrarily barred by defendant. Defendant introduced several witnesses, among whom were persons of dark skin. The Judge, on the introduction of the first one, decided, that as the owner of the party had fled to Texas, this presumption was that the witness was free, and therefore the testimony was taken. The second dark witness for the defence was introduced, and Samuel Myers, Esq., who conducted the defence, offered the same objection, but suffered the evidence to be taken on the first ruling. The cross-examination showed, however, that the last witness was a slave of the defendant. The Court thereupon became indignant, and gave judgment for plaintiff, finding defendant $10, with twenty four hours' imprisonment.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—Monday.—Bridget Burke was ordered for thirty days to the Workhouse on the complaint of a policeman that she had made a vulgar exhibition of herself.

Lizzie Taylor, charged with making more noise than the law allows, and kicking up a row on Saturday night, was fined $10, and Mrs. Hull, who was not quite as bad, got off with $5.

Mr. White ended his spree last night with locking his wife out and beating her when she came in. The fun cost him $5, in spite of the pleading of his wife, that he always was an ex-emplary husband.

Mrs. Malone was arrested for abusing and threatening Lizzie Conway, a neighbor of hers. The evidence showed both equally guilty, and the Court fined them $10 each.

John Ebony, a bearded darkey, was arrested with a mirror and flat iron in his possession. The goods are retained to ascertain their ownership.

Pierre Caziac, who refused to give up an oil painting in his possession was discharged.

Two blacks, Mat Davenport and Philip, had their United States shoes in their possession, and were sent to prison for thirty days.

A lady baker was fined $10 for having sent out light bread.

John Manning, who was drunk and seditious, paid a fine of $10.

A divorced husband was fined for annoying his wife and terrifying her. He must also give $100 peace bond.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

A Short Engagement—The Rebel Skirmishers Driven Back—Lee cannot Cross the Potomac and His Army is Greatly Disorganized—Capture of the Rebe General Jenkins—A Great Battle Expected.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 11.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following special dispatch:

Frederick, Md., July 10, P. M.—A rebel battery near Cracktown opened at two o'clock this afternoon on a part of Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry.

Two rebel guns were dismounted, and the rebels were driven from the hill. Our infantry then advanced, and when our messenger left both sides were sharply engaged. Our skirmishers were driving back the rebel skirmishers.

Lee cannot cross the Potomac even if he had the means and a clear way before him. He is too hard pressed by Meade. Lee must keep every man he has to resist our attack.

The rebel General Jenkins was captured this morning by Kilpatrick's cavalry.

Lieut Bewley, of Custer's cavalry, escaped from the rebels yesterday. He says that Gen Lee's army is greatly disorganized and suffering for provisions.

The roads are blockaded with abandoned wagons and caissons. Hundreds of rebels have thrown away their arms to enable them to escape the better. Those rebels who have arms are short of ammunition.

Appearances indicate that a great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday.

Accounts represent that General Lee is prepared for battle with a large force near Hagerstown.

Our army is in fine condition and spirits.

A correspondent, under date of the 9th, says: Soon after 6 o'clock two of Colonel Baker's detectives came with the information that back of R. R. ridge, which spans one of the tributaries of Antietam, and on the road to Funkstown, the enemy were in full force, with every arm of the service, and were there awaiting a renewed attack from our forces.

This being made known to General Meade, he at once ordered forward several batteries of artillery, and sent with them as a support the command which has been detached from our main body under General French. These, together with the cavalry, reached the point indicated at noon, but found the bird had flown; they continued on, however, in pursuit, but as far as we could learn had met with but little, if any opposition.

When on the road to this point, and near seven o'clock, we heard heavy firing coming from the direction of Funkstown. Gen French has, doubtless, succeeded in overtaking them, but with what result we are unprepared to say.

THE REBEL'S PRESENT POSITION.

We have positive information that the main body of the enemy is now located between Hagerstown and Williamsport, about three miles west of our old battle field at Antietam. Here they are strongly intrenching and fortifying, evidently with the intention of making another desparate stand, and an other last fight on loyal soil.

THE REBELS SECURE A BRIDGE.

Yesterday morning they managed to secure from Winchester another bridge. This, notwithstanding the "rush of waters" in the Potomac, they succeeded in stretching across from bank to bank.

On this, during the day, they crossed their entire wagon train, such ambulances as they had with them, their wounded, and such of our troops as they have as prisoners, as well as all else belonging to their army which would be valueless in case of an engagement. These all were, when last heard from, being rapidly hurried forward toward Culpepper.

EXPERIENCE OF OUR PRISONERS.

We have embraced the opportunity of talking with, and gathering from some of those who were among those captured at Gettysburg, on the afternoon of the first, the experience of their captivity.

They tell us, that the rebels admitted that they had engaged with us, on the first, some 30,000 men, and that on the second and third they attacked us with over 80,000.

This thirty thousand were the number that the gallant First corps, with less than ten thousand men, under General Reynolds, and with Division Generals Robinson, Wadsworth and Doubleday, not only kept at bay during the whole day, but at one time actually drove and would have continued to do so had not a retrograde movement in the Eleventh corps been made.

The same 30,000 were a part of Hill's and Ewell's commands. On the 2d, when the attack was made on our left, Longstreet, with 35,000, and Hill with 25,000, were the attacking parties, while Ewell was in the reserve until late in the afternoon, when he moved into action with nearly 35,000 men, only to be repulsed.

STUART TO TAKE WASHINGTON.

The rebels in conversation with our men were so confident of their success, that they had no hesitation in talking freely of their plans and intentions. They stated on Thursday that on the 4th Stuart, with five thousand men, would be in Washington; that on Friday they were to tear up the railroads; that on Saturday this was accomplished, Ewell was to have pushed to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Hill was to go to Baltimore, and Longstreet was to keep our army employed. But all these fine plans were spoiled by the gallantly, bravery and determination of our troops.

NO MEDICAL SUPPLIES BROUGHT.

It is also related that the enemy admitted that when coming into our State their preparations for taking care of the wounded were but trifling. No medical supplies were brought, and but few ambulances, they calculating upon obtaining these accessories from our own people. The effect is that at least five thousand of their wounded died for want of proper and timely aid.

THE LOUISIANA TIGERS.

Among those prominent in Ewell's corps was the body known as the Louisiana Tigers, and numbered full 1,200 men. These had been kept in reserve during the first two days' fight, and were considered a sort of Headquarter Guard to Gen. Ewell. On Friday morning, when the engagement was in progress on the right, where the 11th corps so nobly did their duty, and when the enemy were falling back, these "Tigers" were sent up as a forlorn hope, and so seriously did they suffer, that 900 odd were missing when they returned to the town.

A Harrisburg dispatch, dated midnight, July 10, says:

From a special messenger I have important intelligence. He left the vicinity of Greencastle last night, where he learned the following particulars:

Cannonading was heard all along the line during the day, but no general engagement had taken place.

GENERAL LEE

Was at Hagerstown last evening. Generals Early and Ewell were holding the place with a large force, and are fortifying the eminences around the town. The rebel line extends from a point East of Hagerstown to beyond St Paul, on the national turnpike. The bridges over Antietam Creek have been all destroyed, and the rebels are in position on the other side, fortifying.

OUR CAVALRY

Are scouring the country and capturing rebel wagon trains. Over three hundred wagons, well loaded, were captured yesterday by Capt. Boyd. Some have escaped over the Potomac, which is still very high.

OUR MILITIA

Under Gen Smith, had a regular fight with a portion of the enemy at Waynesboro' last night. The action lasted half an hour. The rebels finally retired to their main body.

Late in the night a considerable body of rebels attempted to cross the Potomac, but with frightful loss of life, they succeeded in getting about fifty horses safe over the river.

News from Washington.

[From the New York Herald Telegrams.]

THE OBJECT OF MR. STEPHENS'S MISSION FROM RICHMOND.

Washington, July 10—It is apprehended that one of the principal objects of the recent mission of the rebel steamer Torpedo was to make a reconnoissance of Hampton Roads, with a view to ascertain if a privateer, built at Richmond, could get out. That it was unsuccessful as the Torpedo was not allowed by Admiral Lee to come within six miles of the mouth of James river.

NO DANGER OF FRENCH INTERVENTION.

The following is an extract from a letter from a distinguished American, now in Paris, addressed to a member of the Cabinet, under date of June 16. This gentleman occupies a position affording him unusual facilities for obtaining reliable information in regard to the probable action of the French Government in regard to intervention of our affairs:

"The resident Americans, and the French gentlemen here, all told me that there is no longer any fear of French intervention against our will. The late elections have gone adverse ly to the administration, thereby increasing the minority from five to six or seven votes, and mainly on the ground of the foreign expensive wars and interventions. Persigny, the Minister of the Interior—a distinguished banker here is my positive authority—was offered by the Confederate Government five hundred thousand bales of cotton if their independence should be recognized by France. Hence the efforts of a portion of the press to that end, the press being under the ministerial control."

THE CONGRESSIONAL WAR COMMITTEE GONE TO SEE THE BATTLE.

Several of the members of the late Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have gone to Frederick to observe the pending military operations.

MAJOR-GENERALS AT THE CAPITAL WAITING ORDERS.

Major General McDowell arrived here to-day, having completed the duty to which he was assigned at Cairo. There are now here four major-generals—Hunter, Hooker, McDowell and Cadwallader—awaiting orders. It is understood that General Hooker will soon be assigned to duty in the field.

TROPHIES FROM GETTYSBURG.

Among the trophies from Gettysburg deposited at the War Department is the sword of the late rebel General Barksdale, formerly member of Congress from Mississippi.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICERS.

An unusual number of officers, wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, have reported to the Medical Department here for medical treatment. On Thursday and Wednesday last, the number of those reported was about two hundred.

Vicksburg.

DETAILS OF THE CAPITULATION.

The following details of the capitulation of Vicksburg are from the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated vicinity of Vicksburg, July 4th:

Vicksburg has surrendered. The name of General Grant is now inseparably connected with our national birth day. We entered the city at ten A. M. that day, and at high noon the flag gracefully waved over 20,000 prisoners, and small arms innumerable, and the finest rifled batteries in the Confederate service.

At about seven A. M., July 3, a flag of truce was seen upon the rebel breastworks. An officer was sent to receive it.

All firing ceased, and thousands of men thronged the parapets to see the foe with whom they had contended forty two days, each one sealed from the other. The men of both sides gazed in wonderment. No arms were visible—only men, and the earthworks were alive. In some sallyports, where we thought there might be twenty, there seemed one hundred. All looked like men who labor in mills or lime quarries. Slouched hats, shirts and pants were the uniform. But little was said, though in some places the men were not more than ten or fifteen feet apart.

The bearers of despatches to our General were fine-looking men, of martial bearing and brave mien, clad in grey, close fitting uniforms and French caps, mounted on fine but thin horses.

They were conducted blindfolded to the tent of General A. K. Smith, whose front they had entered. They were escorted to the tent of General Steven Burbridge, to remain until his return from the quarters of General Grant, five miles away. They conversed of old times more than of the present. Their names were General Bowen, of Port Gibson memory, and Colonel Montgomery, of Virginia. After taking a glass of wine, General Bowen remarked that his bandage was uncomfortable, as it was very warm. General Burbridge then had them unloosed.

After more than an hour's conversation, their answer came, and they were again blindfolded and returned to their own works. Still the men sat in silence. Not a gun was fired in that part of the wall. All wondered what it meant. The purport of it was this:

To General Grant—To prevent the further effusion of blood and loss of life, I propose that hostilities cease for—hours, and that you appoint three commissioners, and I three, to confer upon conditions of surrender, though I can hold out indefinitely.

PEMBERTON.

[Signed]

To which General Grant replied:

As to your first proposition, it is for you to avail at any time; as to the second, I see no necessity for that, as there can be no conditions of surrender. We can all bear testimony to your endurance and bravery, and will treat you with all the respect due prisoners of war.

U. S. GRANT.

[Signed]

Gen. Pemberton then solicited a personal interview, which was granted by Grant at three P. M. The latter, with his staff, appeared on the hills where our advance works were. Here the party halted, until Gen. Pemberton appeared, accompanied by Gen. Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts, crowded with men. In the space in a grove of fruit trees of figs and peaches, met the contending heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. Two men who had been lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico, now met as foes with all the world looking upon them.

When they had approached within a few feet there was a halt and silence.

Col. Montgomery spoke—"Gen. Grant, Gen. Pemberton." They shook hands politely. It was evident Pemberton was mortified. He said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions there."

Gen. Grant then took him aside. They sat down on the grass and talked more than an hour. Grant sm