THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly..... 5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, or before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,748.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff at 10½ o'clock, at his warehouse, perfumery, &c.; at 5 o'clock, P. M., at No 292 Chartres street show cases, counters, &c.

By M. Cohen & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No 119 Chesnut street, furniture; at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture.

By J. S. Crozat, at 10 o'clock, at No. 61 St. Peter street, fine furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, accounts, claims, and uncurrent money; at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Mississippi warehouse, very choice hay.

CROSSED THE BAR.—At half past nine o'clock last night we received the following dispatch:

Southwest Pass, July 12.

To the Bee: The steamship George Cromwell, from New York the 4th instant, crossed the bar at 6:30 P. M. OPERATOR.

LOSS OF THE BARK HANNAH CROCKER.—We learn that the bark Hannah Crocker, Capt. Nichols, from New York for this port, with a cargo of coal, hay, and assorted merchandise, in coming up the river in tow of the tug Leviathan, when about twenty-four miles below the city, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, was discovered to be on fire—supposed to have originated in the hold. Every exertion was made to extinguish the flames, but in vain, and after burning to the water's edge, she sank in about two hours after the fire was first discovered.

RHEUMATISM, DIARRHEA, DYSPEPSIA, ETC. We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism, diarrhea, dyspepsia, etc., to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

The sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at his Warehouse, corner of Royal and Orleans street, a lot of perfumery, orange and flower water, etc.

And at 5 o'clock, P. M. at No. 292 Chartres street, between Ursuline and Hospital street, same District, show cases, counters, shelves, etc. See advertisement.

The attention of dealers and others is called to the sales of McCerren & Landry, this day, at No. 119 Chesnut street, at 11½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the house, and at 11 o'clock at their mart, a general assortment of furniture, etc., etc.

We wish to call the especial attention of dealers in hay to the sale of 600 bales of very choice Timothy Hay by R. T. Montgomery, this day, the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Mississippi Warehouse. The quality of the above is unexpassed, and purchasers cannot fail to be suited.

Six Days Later from the North.

THE STEAMSHIP CREOLE

THE WHOLE REBEL ARMY IN PENNSYLVANIA

CFF. DAVIS REPORTED THERE.

Great Battle at Gettysburg.

FIGHT AT GETTYSBURG, (PA)

Fight at South Anna Bridge—Federal Raid on Ashland, (Va.)

BOTH ARMIES CONCENTRATED THERE

GREAT RISE IN THE POTOMAC.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN MISSOURI.

Martial Law in Baltimore.

SECESSIONISTS DISARMED—NEGROES ARMED.

The Price of Gold.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

The steamship Creole, from New York the 3d instant, was telegraphed yesterday morning as having crossed the bar at 7 o'clock, A. M. Fully expecting her arrival in good season last evening, we kept all hands waiting for her news but finding at 11½ o'clock, P. M., the steamer had been unaccountably stopped somewhere on the river, we are compelled to fall back on the telegraphic summary of the *Era*, as follows:

NEW YORK, July 3, 1863

The privateer Tacony, commanded by Lieut. Reid, of Mississippi, commenced operations on the 12th of June, and took twelve vessels.

Fearing to be captured, Reid burned his vessel, and put his crew on board the schooner Archer. On Friday night he sailed into Portland harbor, and at midnight sent two rowboats to the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing, capturing her and her crew. He then put to sea with her.

The Portlanders immediately sent the steamers Chesapeake and Forest City after her. The pirates finding escape impossible, set fire to the cutter and abandoned her, when she blew up.

Reid first set sail in the Florida, from Mobile, January 16, capturing the Lapwing March 28, burning her with the corvette Orete, but burnt her afterwards.

In all, Reid has destroyed twenty-five vessels. All the bonds that captured captains had given to Lieut. Reid were found on board the Archer, and are thus canceled.

On Sunday last, Gen Hooker was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac Gen. George G. Meade has been appointed his successor. Everybody was completely taken by surprise, not only that Hooker should be relieved, but that Gen. Meade should have been appointed in his place, as rumor had never dreamed him in connection with the position. On the whole, the country seems to regard the change as auspicious.

On Sunday night, the rebel Gen. Ewell, commanding the advance division of Lee's army, approached the city of Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania seems at last to have aroused from her torpor, and enlistments are now going on as rapidly as the most sanguine could wish.

The negroes have been accepted, and are enlisting as readily as the whites.

On Sunday the rebels entered York, and Pennsylvania was thoroughly aroused.

The rebel Generals avow their intention to fight it out on the soil of Pennsylvania.

On Monday a large rebel force passed through Chambersburg to Gettysburg.

The whole rebel army, 75,000 strong, and 102 pieces of artillery, is in Pennsylvania.

General Early occupied York on Sunday, with 3000 men, and has 7000 more in the country. He declared that he should permanently occupy the town, and required $100,000 in Treasury notes, and $150,000 in stores by Monday noon.

Federal cavalry occupied Gettysburg on Monday, capturing a number of rebel prisoners.

General Meade followed.

The First New York cavalry captured thirty-one of Imboden's men near McConnellsburg.

On Monday General Meade, assuming command, ordered a forward movement of the army.

He was at Carlisle yesterday, and ordered the withdrawal of troops from Harrisburg to concentrate between Shippensburg and Chambersburg, in anticipation of attack.

Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry penetrated to within four miles of York and Gen. Early evacuated, declaring his treatment to have been mild, and announcing that the people of the North were groaning under an odious tyranny. In persuance of his "mild policy," he had levied $200,000 on the oppressed people whom he came to liberate. He had carried off the most of it, and allowed twenty days for the payment of the remainder.

One hundred and sixty-two pieces of rebel artillery have passed through Chambersburg.

On Wednesday the Missouri State Convention passed an ordinance of emancipation, abrogating two clauses of the 34 article of the State Constitution, and declaring that slavery shall cease July 30th, 1870. All slaves are made free, except those over forty years old, and those under twelve who are to remain slaves until they are twenty-three. All slaves carried into seceded States are to be free on their return, and all slaves brought into the State are to be free. The Convention has adjourned.

The question of martial law in Baltimore has been settled in a general order from the War Department, and the Generals rank as follows: McClellan, Freeman, Dix, Banks, Butler.

Gov. Tod has put the Ohio militia law into force, enrolling all able-bodied citizens their regiments subject to call.

Admiral Foote's obsequies were celebrated at New Haven on Tuesday.

There was a brilliant cavalry fight at Hanover, Penn., on Friday. The Fifth New York, Fifth Virginia, Eighteenth Vermont, and Eighteenth Pennsylvania—1800 men in all—left Frederick on Tuesday, and met Stuart, with 6000 men, at Hanover on Wednesday morning. A desperate battle ensued, lasting until seven o'clock, P. M. The Eighteenth South Carolina regiment of cuirassiers charged upon the section of thirteen guns. We also captured one piece of artillery, and two field pieces.

The Federals occupied Carlisle on Wednesday afternoon. They were attacked at five o'clock by rebel cavalry, which they repulsed.

General Meade, with the First and Eleventh Army Corps, was attacked by General Lee, near Gettysburg, on Wednesday morning.

General John F. Reynolds was mortally wounded.

Reynolds's corps was attacked at Gettysburg on Wednesday morning by Longstreet and Hill. Generals Reynolds and Paul were killed. Colonels Weistar and Stone were wounded and taken prisoners.

Gen Archer and 6000 rebels were taken prisoners.

Our men fell back, and the entire army of the Potomac concentrated at Gettysburg the same night.

The rebel General Jenkins snubbed the Copperheads of Pennsylvania, advising the Unionists to hang them. He said that under Confederate *régime* Vallandigham would have been hanged.

It is reported that Jeff Davis is with Lee's army.

Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by our troops. Gen Hooker's order for this was revoked by General Halleck, but Halleck's order was too late.

Gen. Wilder made a very successful cavalry scout to Dreckard, twelve miles behind Tullahoma. He destroyed the railroad and captured the garrison.

Gen. Rosecrans has entered Tullahoma since, and the rebels have seemingly evacuated Tennessee.

I have seen a letter from the White House, with a promise of Gen. Keyes to occupy Richmond on Thursday. The Philadelphia *Press*, of this morning gives a rumor of the investment of Richmond by Gen. Dix, and its probable capture.

Meade and Lee, it is supposed, will fight again on Friday. Both Generals have moved to more advantageous positions. Gen. Meade's force was scattered when the ball commenced.

Gold on Monday, 147¾; Tuesday, 144¾; Thursday 144¾; Friday morning, 144¾.

A. W.

The Very Latest.

NEW YORK, July 3, 2 P. M.

The latest news is that our troops, 100,000 strong, are concentrating near Gettysburg, and that the rebels are also massing their forces.

It is reported that the Army of the Peninsula has been ordered to join Gen Meade.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Baltimore, the secessionists disarmed and the negroes armed.

On the 25th and 26th June, Gen. Rosecrans made a foray at Hoover's Gap, and at latest accounts was in a fair way to clean out Chattanooga.

There was a battle at Gettysburg yesterday. Our forces gained steadily until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, since which time there is no information direct from the field, but it is reported that the firing has been more rapid since that time. This is a battle at last between the concentrated forces of both armies. It is believed it will prove decisive, and no doubts are entertained of our complete success.

Gen. Sedgewick passed York yesterday, and got into Lee's rear.

The rebels are on South Mountain, six miles north of Gettysburg.

Generals Wadsworth, Doubleday and Stetwehr were wounded. The First corps suffered severely.

The Potomac has been severely swollen by rains, and is rising so rapidly that it can only be crossed by pontoons.

Thomas Seymour and Horatio Seymour are to speak to-morrow in the Academy of Music in this city.

The latest quotation of gold, 144.

Northern Intelligence.

[From the New York Herald of the 30th of June

The New York *Herald* of the 30th ult. says that the enemy had advanced on Harrisburg at latest accounts.

There was skirmishing at various points on the south side of the Susquehanna yesterday, at Oysterville and Mayeville especially.

All our forces were within the defenses at Somerset yesterday.

The rebels had torn up the track at Marianville and Sykesville, thirty one miles from Baltimore. The damage at the latter place is slight.

The rebel Gen Early has levied on the authorities of York for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks, four hundred thousand pounds of fresh beef, twenty thousand barrels of flour, thirty thousand bushels of corn, ten thousand pairs each of shoes, stockings, coats and hats, five hundred bags of coffee and large quantities of sugar and groceries.

Gen. Early says "we will occupy the place permanently."

The defenders are in the entrenchments at Harrisburg, prepared for an attack to-day.

The enemy is reported crossing the river at Barbury on pontoons, with the intention of cutting the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The greatest alarm and activity prevails in Philadelphia. Major General Dix has issued a stirring proclamation appealing to the citizens to prepare for the defense of their homes.

There was a great panic in stocks yesterday.

The coal dealers held a meeting and resolved to close their coaling until the crisis was passed, to enable the miners to volunteer.

The merchants had resolved to raise one million of dollars for defence, and the board of brokers raised $25,000 to be divided among 500 men who may enlist for the emergency.

The line of intrenchments will be commenced around the city of Philadelphia to-morrow.

The splendid bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, valued at $157,000, was burned on the 25th to keep the rebels from coming over.

The rebel cavalry had committed considerable depredations upon cattle and horses around Washington City, at Drainsville and the Long Bridge. They also made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county, Md., on Sunday and yesterday, and stole the finest horses to take the place of their jaded animals. Some few showed themselves near Washington at Silver Springs, five miles from the city. They stopped the stage which bonneted with the railroads at Laurel and took the horses.

Rosecrans's army continues to advance at the different Gaps of the mountains. His forces have had several skirmishes with the enemy, but in every case with success.

The rebel General Nelsborne is reported killed at Liberty Gap.

The latest news from Vicksburg is to the 22d. The cannonading on the 20th was terrific from the army and gunboats. The siege was progressing favorably.

The movements of Gen. Johnston continue wrapt in mystery. He has gone beyond the Big Black and is reported moving South.

All the rivers and streams are rising.

All the bonds given by captains or captured vessels and commanders to the Tacony have been found on board the schooner Archer, now in possession of our authorities.

In New York gold is 147¾. Middling cotton, 71c.

The Invasion of the North.

We copy some of the accounts of the invasion from Northern papers, as follows:

[From the Cumberland Union, June 24]

THE REBELS AT CUMBERLAND.

On Wednesday morning early, June 17, our eyes were greeted with a battle array of cavalry and artillery, drawn up on a hill to the east and commanding the city. Two discharges of their cannon soon convinced us that we were in the power of the enemy, and sent the worn-out cavalry and remaining railroad trains "skedaddling" to points of safety. The stores were speedily closed up, and our business places soon assumed a Sabbath aspect. Presently two gray backs, bearing a flag of trace, appeared on Baltimore street. This was responded to by a deputation of citizens, with a similar flag, headed by Valentine A. Buckley, Esq., acting mayor.

The result of the consultation was that the citizens and all private property was to be strictly respected, and that all necessary articles taken were to be paid or receipted for. In a short time the enemy entered the city, their first business, apparently, being to secure all the horses they could laid upon the road. Parties on the flag of trace boat from City Point last night, say that Gen. Meade was severely wounded in the battle at Gettysburg, and that four Federal generals were killed. They also say it was a drawn battle.

From Bragg's Army.

Mobile, July 6.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Montgomery, July 4, says: Private advices from Gen. Bragg's army, which I left on the evening of the 30. I send you trustworthy intelligence to that date.

The surprises and capture of the Gaps forced Bragg to retreat from Shelbyville, when he fell back to Tullahoma, where it was expected Rosecrans would attack him, but the latter passed round our right flank, compelling the abandonment of the position and a still further retreat to Altoona, and afterwards to Cordon, a strong position at the foot of a range of mountains, where it was expected we would be attacked, but the flanking process again compelled a retreat further south.

A large mounted force of Rosecrans, attempted to pass through the mountains by Pikeville and reach Bridgeport, to destroy the bridges and cut off Bragg from further retreat. The force were then rapidly withdrawn to the Tennessee river, where they were yesterday evening, with Gen. Bragg raising the advance of the enemy. All the citizens have been ordered off. The troops went in the trenches all of Thursday night. The retreat was conducted in good order, with but a trifling loss of stores and one of artillery.

A considerable number of Tennesseeans are reported to have deserted

The army is hopeful and expect to fight.

The retreating General is violently abused by outsiders for permitting Rosecrans to outflank him.

I do not anticipate an early engagement.

A dispatch from Grenada, July 6, says:

Passengers report that Gen. Buggles had captured two negro regiments at Lagrange, Tennessee.

Northern Intelligence.

[From the New York Herald of the 30th of June

The New York *Herald* of the 30th ult. says that the enemy had advanced on Harrisburg at latest accounts.

There was skirmishing at various points on the south side of the Susquehanna yesterday, at Oysterville and Mayeville especially.

All our forces were within the defenses at Somerset yesterday.

The rebels had torn up the track at Marianville and Sykesville, thirty one miles from Baltimore. The damage at the latter place is slight.

The rebel Gen Early has levied on the authorities of York for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks, four hundred thousand pounds of fresh beef, twenty thousand barrels of flour, thirty thousand bushels of corn, ten thousand pairs each of shoes, stockings, coats and hats, five hundred bags of coffee and large quantities of sugar and groceries.

Gen. Early says "we will occupy the place permanently."

The defenders are in the entrenchments at Harrisburg, prepared for an attack to-day.

The enemy is reported crossing the river at Barbury on pontoons, with the intention of cutting the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The greatest alarm and activity prevails in Philadelphia. Major General Dix has issued a stirring proclamation appealing to the citizens to prepare for the defense of their homes.

There was a great panic in stocks yesterday.

The coal dealers held a meeting and resolved to close their coaling until the crisis was passed, to enable the miners to volunteer.

The merchants had resolved to raise one million of dollars for defence, and the board of brokers raised $25,000 to be divided among 500 men who may enlist for the emergency.

The line of intrenchments will be commenced around the city of Philadelphia to-morrow.

The splendid bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, valued at $157,000, was burned on the 25th to keep the rebels from coming over.

The rebel cavalry had committed considerable depredations upon cattle and horses around Washington City, at Drainsville and the Long Bridge. They also made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county, Md., on Sunday and yesterday, and stole the finest horses to take the place of their jaded animals. Some few showed themselves near Washington at Silver Springs, five miles from the city. They stopped the stage which bonneted with the railroads at Laurel and took the horses.

Rosecrans's army continues to advance at the different Gaps of the mountains. His forces have had several skirmishes with the enemy, but in every case with success.

The rebel General Nelsborne is reported killed at Liberty Gap.

The latest news from Vicksburg is to the 22d. The cannonading on the 20th was terrific from the army and gunboats. The siege was progressing favorably.

The movements of Gen. Johnston continue wrapt in mystery. He has gone beyond the Big Black and is reported moving South.

All the rivers and streams are rising.

All the bonds given by captains or captured vessels and commanders to the Tacony have been found on board the schooner Archer, now in possession of our authorities.

In New York gold is 147¾. Middling cotton, 71c.

The Invasion of the North.

We copy some of the accounts of the invasion from Northern papers, as follows:

[From the Cumberland Union, June 24]

THE REBELS AT CUMBERLAND.

On Wednesday morning early, June 17, our eyes were greeted with a battle array of cavalry and artillery, drawn up on a hill to the east and commanding the city. Two discharges of their cannon soon convinced us that we were in the power of the enemy, and sent the worn-out cavalry and remaining railroad trains "skedaddling" to points of safety. The stores were speedily closed up, and our business places soon assumed a Sabbath aspect. Presently two gray backs, bearing a flag of trace, appeared on Baltimore street. This was responded to by a deputation of citizens, with a similar flag, headed by Valentine A. Buckley, Esq., acting mayor.

The result of the consultation was that the citizens and all private property was to be strictly respected, and that all necessary articles taken were to be paid or receipted for. In a short time the enemy entered the city, their first business, apparently, being to secure all the horses they could laid upon the road. Parties on the flag of trace boat from City Point last night, say that Gen. Meade was severely wounded in the battle at Gettysburg, and that four Federal generals were killed. They also say it was a drawn battle.

From Bragg's Army.

Mobile, July 6.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Montgomery, July 4, says: Private advices from Gen. Bragg's army, which I left on the evening of the 30. I send you trustworthy intelligence to that date.

The surprises and capture of the Gaps forced Bragg to retreat from Shelbyville, when he fell back to Tullahoma, where it was expected Rosecrans would attack him, but the latter passed round our right flank, compelling the abandonment of the position and a still further retreat to Altoona, and afterwards to Cordon, a strong position at the foot of a range of mountains, where it was expected we would be attacked, but the flanking process again compelled a retreat further south.

A large mounted force of Rosecrans, attempted to pass through the mountains by Pikeville and reach Bridgeport, to destroy the bridges and cut off Bragg from further retreat. The force were then rapidly withdrawn to the Tennessee river, where they were yesterday evening, with Gen. Bragg raising the advance of the enemy. All the citizens have been ordered off. The troops went in the trenches all of

Washington News.

(Correspondence of the Tribune of the 30th.)

Washington, Thursday, June 25, 1863.—The President remained nearly a half hour's interview to the Committee from the Valandigham Convention of Ohio to-day. Congressman Pendleton and the other members of the Committee expressed their views serialim at what they deem the injudiciousness and unconstitutionality of the proceedings in the case of Vallandigham—views which they declared to be shared by men of all parties in Ohio. The President said nothing more than courtesy required in response, but readily adopted a suggestion that the Committee should present their case in writing, together with a copy of the resolutions of the Convention, which they had neglected to bring with them.

To morrow the Committee is to have another interview for this purpose. Gentlemen who have talked with its most prominent members express the opinion that, so far from sympathizing in his political opinions with the exile, whose cause they are here to plead, they regard him as an elephant on their hands, with whom they are at a loss what to do, and will not, all of them, even vote for him themselves at the Gubernatorial election.

Admiral Dahlgren sails for Port Royal next Monday. Commander H. A. Wise, long favorably known as the active man of the Ordnance Bureau, has been appointed Acting Chief in Admiral Dahlgren's absence.

Occasional rebel scouts are seen by our picketing and several of them on Tuesday night captured a wagon containing telegraph wires. It was recaptured by a party who came up shortly after, but the guerrillas made their escape. A cavalry reserve in our army was captured by rebel cavalry this morning. The men belonged to the Eighth Pennsylvania, and were parts of three companies

The First Regiment U. S. Colored Volunteers had a public dress parade on Mason's Island, near Georgetown, this afternoon. The regiment turned out upward of 800 strong, and paraded with a brass band and drum corps. After parade an official order was read from Gen. Martindale, guaranteeing protection within the Military District of Washington to all colored troops. Five hundred freedmen in the employment of Government at Alexandria, have signified their intention to enlist in the new regiments at the commencement of next month. The officers of the regiment propose to parade in Boston with a brass band and drum corps, through the streets of Washington next week.

John Rose, Chief of the Cherokees, is still here, and is endeavoring to have the President send sufficient force into the Cherokee Nation to drive out the rebels. The Cherokees have two regiments of their own as well as one of Creeks operating against the rebels, but unless they are reinforced there is thought to be danger that they will be overrun and their country laid waste by rebel bands.

OFFICERS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS

One hundred and seventy five officers have been passed by the Examing Board, and are to receive commissions in the colored regiments. Among them are one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and four majors.

THE ASSAULTS ON COLORED SOLDIERS.

Four citizens, against whom charges have been preferred for assaulting colored soldiers, were this day ordered to appear before the Military Commission now regularly organized in this city for the protection of the rights of these people

INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH

The Indian Department has news of the assembling of 10,000 warlike Indians of different tribes at Fort Larned, Kansas. It is thought that unless they are soon enlisted to fight for the Union, they will give us much trouble. Five hundred thousand dollars were distributed among them some time since by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to keep them quiet, and he now proves upon the Secretary of War the propriety of enlisting them into our military service

The Troubles on Japan.

Letters from Kanagawa, Japan, to the 14th of April announce the arrival three of Rear-Admiral Kuper, with all the British naval forces in the China seas, and the presentation of a formal demand on the Tycoon for reparation for the murder of the English merchant at the Lake in Yedo in June last, and for the attack on a party of Englishmen on the Tokaido in September last, when Mr Richardson was killed and two others severely wounded. Twenty days from the 5th of April had been given to the authorities to make a definite and categorical reply, the "nature of which, when received, would decide the adoption or otherwise of coercive measures, the duration and severity of which may be proportioned to the degree of ill-will or sincerity of repentance which the Japanese government may assume

It was thought the authorities would make such a response as would enjoin delay in the threatened retaliatory measures, meanwhile the foreign residents, fearing an attack from the natives, are preparing as best they can for defence, and the women of the town have been requested to seek shelter on the shipping

The Bord ret Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that people greatly mistake who suppose that on and near the line between Kansas and Missouri the question is any longer one of Union and disunion. The question is rather who has any property left to be stolen or any throat to be cut. Rascals and fugitives of all hues collected from every part of the United States, and probably some parts of Europe—abound all through the border county. They are mere robbers and murderers, but disguise their character under some lion skin of secession, or Union, or both and sometimes of Unionism. It might be interesting to contrast a census (supposing one could be taken) of the present number of inhabitants in the Missouri border counties with a register of the number three years ago. Desolation and desertion are printed in the address of ruin all over that ravaged tract of country. The Missouri border having been pretty thoroughly laid waste, the brigands are now paying their attention to the Kansas border. The merchants' caravans to the Santa Fe trail have had cutthroat depredations to them rascals, who vary their occupation of robbing stores, burning houses, and murdering peaceable settlers in Kansas, by assaulting and robbing the trains to New Mexico. A home in the range of the Bedouin Arabs would be slight as safe and agreeable as one in this border country. It would seem that it must take some time, and the most stringent measures of a fearless Government, before that country can be again the fit abode of civilized man.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Sabbath—Yesterday.—The Provost Court was not in session—Judge Hughes, since the departure of Judge Peabody, having announced the abolition of Sunday work before that tribunal. This will be refreshing to those who have been compelled to be in attendance seven days every week for so long a period of time; but it will bear rather hardly upon those who are arrested during Saturday night for some trivial offence, to be compelled to remain in durance vile" for another whole day before they will have the privilege of appearing before "this Honor," to have their case examined.

It seemed not to have been generally known at the police stations that there would be no court yesterday, and consequently "Black Maria" was dashing to and fro as usual. After taking her live cargo of culprits to the Custom-house, she had to carry them back again to their respective lockups—many of them no doubt cursing their hard fate, and some, probably, consoling themselves with the philosophical remark, "well, it's my luck," or with the old lament of the poet, "I never loved a dear gazelle, &c."

The being the state of the case, it became incumbent on us to see if any great case was lost to the country; and if we find any there will be mention below.

In the First District—At the Pacanier station Mrs. McDonald was keeping the Sabbath day, charged by Captain Metcalf with stealing clothing from Thos. B. Scholfield.

At the main station were resting Mrs. Pembrick and Sarah Henry, for disturbing the peace round about Colleseum Square; the Madame is also under the charge of stealing a silver watch from a soldier.

For two nights and a day Mrs. Clarke will be shown how easy and necessary it is to keep an orderly house—she was locked up on the charge that she kept one, but not of that kind.

In the Second District—The only case that had the slightest feature of interest was a case of selling liquor to negroes.

In the Third District—Officer Gibney reported the finding of the body of a drowned colored woman, in the river at the foot of Elysian street.

John Davis was in the lockup on the charge of being dangerous, suspicious and seditious.

A colored individual, named Mark, was in limbo, charged by Mr. Douglass with larceny.

In the Fourth District.—Mrs. Kane was arrested on Saturday night on Adele street, charged with an assault and battery on Mrs. Burnham—that is, *cussing her*.

Mrs. Tudrow (somebody's "flower") was also locked up for striking and abusing Mrs. Wilson. The latter was also arrested, with four other persons, charged with holding an unlawful assemblage at the corner of Fulton and St. Mary streets to disturbing the peace.

A Algerinean who is certainly itself in that respect was again "pulled" by the "perlice" for publicly proclaiming himself a rebel.

Additional.—In the Second District, August Chauvin was arrested on Burgundy street, charged by Jno. Cobert with robbery; and Laura Smith on Conti street, charged by John Smith (the variable) with larceny. This last must certainly be a family affair—two persons bearing the same name, so odd, uncommon and classic as it is, surely must be nearly related; and we venture to prophesy that this will be shown on the vexalation of the case before Judge Hughes to-day. The Smiths are both of Pocahontas and her hero husband to substantiate our belief.

The Case of Mollere.—We have reported in brief the case of this gentleman in the Provost Court, who was charged by special officer Long as a dangerous and suspicious character. The witnesses for the defence were all gentlemen, testifying to his unblemished character and unexceptionable conduct, and convincingly to the good character and standing of the accused, while the prosecuting witnesses were of the opposite stamp, that the Judge could not help giving him an honorable discharge from the imputation, cast upon his character; but as two persons professed to be afraid of him, the Court thought it best to satisfy them by putting him under peace bonds of $2500.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SYE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 11, 1863.

The movement in monetary and financial circles was extremely slow and limited to-day, having been mostly confined to small remittances to the North and occasional investments of small sums in foreign Exchange. There was but little to do in Specie. The market is dull and the rates are decidedly easier, ranging at 45@46 ⅝ cent premium a Treasury Notes for Gold and 46@49 ⅝ cent. premium for Currency. Silver 3⅞@3¾ cent. premium for the former and 3⅝@3⅞ cent. for the latter. In Exchange, the offerings are light, the demand is limited and the rates for Foreign Bills may be deemed nominal. We quote sight bills on New York at 1/2 ⅝ cent. premium in Treasury Notes and 2@3 ⅝ cent. premium in other currency. Sterling 162¼@164. France 5.35@5.30.

We have not heard of transactions of any importance either in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage Securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 11, 1863.

COTTON.—There are two or three small lots in the market, but we have not a sale to report. The sales reported were at 58c ⅝ lb. for Low Middling, and 55c. for Strictly Middling.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We have heard of small lots having been sold from store by speculators at 10¼@10¾c. ⅝ lb. for Fair to Fully Fair Sugar of the new crop, and 65c. ⅝ gallon for new inferior and fermenting Molasses.

CORN MEAL.—250 bbls. sold at $4 50 ⅝ bbl.

FEED.—The supply of Hay is fair, but there is no Corn Oats or Bran in first hands and very little held by dealers. A lot of 16 bales Eastern Hay sold at $30 ⅝ ton. The retail demand is being supplied by dealers at $2 55 ⅝ bushel for Corn and Oats, $3 50 ⅝ 100 lbs. for Bran and $30 ⅝ ton of Hay.

FLOUR.—The market is dull, and we have not a sale of any magnitude to report. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $6 75@7 ⅝ bbl. for Superfine, according to quality and condition, and $11 75@$12 50 and $13 ⅝ bbl. for Extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—350 bbls. Flour at $4 40@$5 80 and $4 ⅝ gal. according to quality and condition; 25 casks Hybed Sides at 4½c.; 200 boxes Cheese at 7¾@8c.; 14 boxes Soap at 6½c.; 10 sacks ground Coffee at 3½c.; 10 kegs and 5 firkins Butter at 19½ and 20½c.; 3 bbls Pickles at 20½c. ⅝ doz.; 75 sacks Hams at 8½c.; 7 bbls. Turkeys Tallow at 30 @4c.; and 10 do. Cottonseed Oil at 7 @8c.; 8 boxes leaf Sugar at 14c.; and 2 quarter bbls. Mackerel at $75@$125 ⅝ bbl., according to quality.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 10, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 28 Beeves 57 Hogs 5 Veals. Amount of Stock sold was 46 Beeves, 39 Hogs 15 Veals, 10 Cows. Stock remaining on sale 5 Beeves, 6 Hogs, 130 Sheep, 27 Veals and 2 Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅝ lb net..... @00 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅝ lb net..... 00 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅝ lb net..... 00 16
Veal, 1st quality, ⅝ head..... 25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ⅝ head..... 20@25
Hogs, ⅝ lb gross..... 12½ @
Milch Cows, ⅝ head..... $75@$125
Sheep, best quality, ⅝ head..... 4@5@6

DIED.

On Sunday evening, the 12th instant, at eight o'clock AUGUSTUS BLAESE, daughter of H. Blaese, aged three years and a half.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral This Afternoon at 5 o'clock, from the residence, New Hard 54 Multy street

NOTICE.

THE steamship CRESCENT, from New York, is now discharging cargo at the foot of St. Joseph street. Consignees will please send for the receipt of their goods on the levee, as the same are at their risk and expense as soon as tended, and not her the ship nor the owners will be responsible for goods on the levee. All freight not prepaid must be settled before delivery.

WARNKEN & CO., 67 Gallatin street.

Special Notice.

All persons having business pending on board the steamship CRESCENT, for New York, are requested to call on the undersigned and settle for the same, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, as otherwise they will be dispatched.

WARNKEN & CO., 67 Gallatin street.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

A cure can be had for the above diseases, by Mr. RIFE, at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphin and Bienville streets.

Also, a certain cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Cholera, Lockjaw, Earache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Dysspepsia, &c.

Also, for Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from secret diseases.

Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Corns &c.

A special remedy for each and every disease.

Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of the city, and also in the office of No. 117 St. Ann street, many more may be seen.

Office hours, every day, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M.

I do hereby publicly declare that I suffered from Diarrhea, and tried many remedies, but all were quite worthless, and I was advertised in the newspapers, at No. 117 St. Ann street, that Rife's cure was sure cure, so I went there and had three bottles of medicine, and was cured in about three or four days, therefore I advise all who may suffer not to go to Mr Rife and be cured.

ROBERTS, No. 34 New Levee, N. O.

I would recommend the sufferer of Rheumatism or Neuralgia to go to Mr Rife, No. 117 St. Ann street, and he will be surely cured. For I was cured of Rheumatism in my limbs, which I suffered from for six months, and a friend of mine was cured of Neuralgia in about eight days time. The Lord bless him, great physician.

A. J. RODAN,
New Orleans, June 24, '63. No. 42 Spain street.

For New York Direct.

To Sail THURSDAY, 16th inst at 9 A. M.

THE fast and elegant steamship STARLIGHT, J. Jno Thompson, commander, will leave her wharf as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first, second and third cabin passengers, apply to

WARNKEN & CO., at Union st.

For New York Direct.

Sails SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 8 A. M.

THE FAVORITE REGULAR CITIES PACKET steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. Barton, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Louis street.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first, second and third cabin passengers, apply to

WARNKEN & CO., at Union st.

For Parish of Plaquemines.

THE STEAMER THEODILE will make regular trips twice a week for Fort St. Philip and intermediate landings, leaving the city on SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY each week, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply to

JOS. DAVID, 15 O'Brien st., between Toulouse and St. Louis sts.

N. B.—Until further notice no landing will be made on the right side of the river between the city and Fort St. Philip, except at Tagliaferro Canal, where a United States picket is stationed. 1-11-15t

Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1863.

PARTIES indebted to this Bank are requested to call and pay their respective indebtedness. The notes of the Bank will be received in payment thereof. Persons holding the notes can exchange them for any securities now held by the Bank.

JOHN W. McCLURE,
Capt. A. C. M., and Commissioner of Liquidation of Bank of Louisiana.

L. F. GENERES,
Commissioner of Liquidation.

Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by J. G. Osgood to the order of and endorsed by Esther D. Osgood, dated July 6th, 1861, and payable one year after date, for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars, (1100) and interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The public is hereby notified not to negociate or take the said note, as payment has been stopped. The finder will render a favor by leaving the same at the office of this paper. LOUIS CAVALIER.

New Orleans, June 24th, 1863. je25 1t§

Flour! Flour!

JUST received and in store—
250 bbls. FLOUR, Madison City Mill Ex ra:
200 do do Daylie & Co. choice Extra;
400 do do Superfine, various brands.
—ALSO—
450 bbls. damaged FLOUR;
100 do PILOT BREAD.
For sale by
JEROME B. VAN HORN,
jel0 1t No. 64 Magazine street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25c.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, March 23, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:
—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
4½ o'clock A. M.	Horse Car	5½ o'clock A. M.	Strat'Train
5½	Str'm Tr'n	7	"
7½	"	8½	"
9	"	9½	"
10½	"	11½	"
12	P. M.	1	P. M.
2	"	2½	"
3	"	3½	"
4	"	4½	"
5	"	5½	"
6