New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,302.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate twenty-five Cents for each of eight numbers, payable to the city.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $11
Country Paper.....
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCurren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart furniture.

By R. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock at his office, No. 32 Exchange Alley, furniture.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Orleans street, near St. Claude, Second District, household furniture, kitchen utensils, wines and liquors, etc., and a splendid piano.

By McCurren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at No. 395 Bacchus street, household furniture, cooking stove, etc.

By Gabriel Leaumont, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 160 Chartres street, jewelry, cutlery, books, etc.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE LICENSES.—It will be seen by a notice of Mr. George S. Denison, published in another column, that the time specified for the payment of the United States Internal Revenue License for the Fifth and Sixth Assessment Division of the District of Louisiana, has been extended to the fifth day of October.

We return our thanks to the Captains and Purserы of the steamers Colombia and George Cromwell, for repeated favors.

McCurren & Landry sell, at 10 o'clock this morning, contents of a house on Bacchus street; and at 11 o'clock, at their mart, a general assortment of furniture. See advertisements.

FRENCH MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—Our friends and the public amateurs of good furniture, will do well to attend the sale of Francis Fernandez, auctioneer, who sells to-day, at No 120 Orleans street, between St. Claude and Tremé streets, Second District, a fine lot of French mahogany furniture for parlor, dining-room, and bed-room; also, carpets, looking glasses, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c. See advertisement. The sale to take place at 10½ o'clock A. M.

THE LAST PICTORIAL.—We have been favored from E. Hilborn's book and periodical stand, No. 5 Baronne street, with a file of the latest Northern periodicals, including Frank Leslie's and Harper's, to the 3d October.

[From the New York Herald, 26th ult.]

News from Washington.

THE DETENTION OF THE REBEL IRON CLADS IN ENGLAND.

Washington, September 25, 1863—There is no doubt that some sort of assurance has been given that the rebel iron-clads about being finished in British ship yards shall not be allowed to leave ports for the purpose of preying upon American commerce; but so far from this assurance having begotten a kindly feeling in the premises, its sincerity is very seriously doubted, and is accepted with a mere allowance for future contingencies. The fears expressed in the *Herald* of yesterday, in this respect, are shared by officers of the government here.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

All military prisoners paroled by the rebels up to the 1st of September have been declared exchanged, and will be returned to duty at once. A number of civilian prisoners have been released by the rebels and have arrived at Annapolis. Among the number are many sutlers and their clerks, a part of whom have been confined for some time. The list has not yet been received here. The newspaper correspondents are still detained. No new agreement for exchange of prisoners has yet been made, and the rebels are still largely in arrears for an offset to their own paroled prisoners when they have declared exchanged.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.

The Navy Department are greatly in want of seamen to man the vessels already in commission. It having been frequently represented that many recruits could be obtained from among the Cape Cod fishermen, if efforts were made to obtain them at the close of the fishing season, the frigate Sabine was ordered to that neighborhood for the purpose, arriving at Provincetown, Massachusetts, on the 8th instant; and Commodore Ringgold, who was in command, immediately took the necessary steps to explain the object of his visit through the towns and settlements on the coast. He remained in that vicinity about two weeks, but during that time failed to receive an offer from any Cape Cod fisherman, although there were many of them at home and vessels constantly arriving from the banks. The Sabine will have to be laid up for the want of men, and the steam frigate Niagara, which has been prepared for sea, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and was to go in pursuit of the rebel pirates, is now ready for her trial trip, but no men are obtained for her, and the probability is that she will not be able to go to sea for want of men. The sailing frigate Potomac, with a heavy battery, is also ready and will be useful in many places. It has been fitting for three months, but it has been impossible to get the men to serve in her. Had it not been for the Bounty Bill, large numbers of whom have been enlisted since the war commenced, the navy would be in a worse condition than the department is, with its present force afloat, for adding new vessels into commission.

[illegible] INTO MARYLAND—*Washington*, September 25.—The rebel cavalry, [illegible] crossed the Potomac river at the eight-mile ford, into Montgomery county, Maryland, and [illegible] a canal boat going to Harper's Ferry, [illegible] therefrom merchandise, amounting to $600. These they carried over the Potomac in a scow. It is reported that they also intercepted a farmer at Medley's Station, and robbed him of eight hundred to one thousand dollars.

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More About the Russian Fleet at New York, and the Russian Navy in General.

The New York *Sun* of the 26th ult., says:

Five splendid Russian men-of-war, fully manned and in perfect trim, are now riding at anchor in the North River, in full view of our noble harbor—the frigates Alexander Nevsky, the Peresvet, the Oslibia, and the corvettes Vitiaze and the Varlag. They will soon be joined by the clippers Almaz, Jouminod, and the Jahont. The Imperial flag of Russia—a piece of white quadrangular bunting, with broad diagonal bars of sky blue—floats from the forecastle of each vessel. The attention of gazers is also attracted by the band striking up occasionally a Russian air, which sounds very melodious to an American ear. At present the newly-arrived vessels present a busy scene, in preparing for the reception of their American friends.

THE PADRE.

One of the most interesting novelties of the fleet is the chaplain—a Greek priest, dressed in the fashion of South American padres, except that the hat instead of being low-crowned with an immense wide leaf, is a good deal of the "stove pipe" fashion. There is one of these clergymen on all vessels of any magnitude, and two on very large ones. On Sunday mass is celebrated on the open deck after the manner of the Greek church—the language used in the celebration of the ceremony being Greek. The padre, of course, has a wife and family, and like the wives of all other officers, they have to remain on shore while their husbands are at sea. The padre is a gentleman of noble bearing, a little above the medium height, and in the prime of life; he wears a full beard, which falls upon his breast, and rather long, dark curling hair. His large blue eyes are full, his form is well filled out, and all his movements are dignified and noble.

THE FLAGSHIP ALEXANDER NEWSKY.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the flagship Alexander Newsky and the frigate Peresvet steamed around the battery from the East River, and headed up the North River, at 9½ they had cast anchor opposite Pier No 8, in the middle of the stream, near the other vessels of the fleet. She is the flagship of the distinguished Rear-Admiral Lessofski. She is a first class 58-gun frigate, 4000 tons burden, and 800 horse power. She is named after Alexander Newsky, a celebrated Russian Prince of the year 1212. She is a new vessel, built in 1862, and resembles the Grand Admiral, which was built in this city. The rigging and spanring of the Newsky are similar to vessels of the same class in our own navy. She is well built, and very strong, and carries fifty 8inch smooth-bore Dahlgren guns. All the guns in the Russian fleet are of the same size, and the admiral informs us Lessofski, 300 feet; width 56 feet, and depth of hold, 25 feet. Her crew consists of sixteen officers, twenty midshipmen, and 700 seamen. They have no regular marines, but the sailors perform the duty of marines. Like the Oslabia, this frigate is splendidly finished and furnished. The ward rooms are on the main deck in the aft, as is also the Admiral's cabin; they are tastefully decorated like a drawing room. Everything about the vessel is kept clean and neat as a bandbox. The officers and midshipmen dress in dark blue, wearing wide top caps, slouching forward, surrounded with a broad gold band. They wear a small dagger about 18 inches long at their left side. The officers are in white pants and light blue shirts. The officers are total strangers to America, but they are well acquainted with the political questions at issue, and the struggle going on between the North and South; they decide they would like to see the Union preserved. The following is a list of the principal officers: Rear-Admiral, Lessofski; Post-Captain, Fedolofski; Commander, Pilkin; Flag-Lieutenant, Semetskin; Lieutenants, Nicolet, Koscoul, Mikeitch, Nowitski, Belinof, Nebolsin, Victschitski; Second Lieutenant Sosonof; First Master, Drakof; Second Master, Petrof; First Engineer, Gaunman; Second Engineer, Saratiel; Surgeon, Holubskaff; Assistant-Surgeon, Safkievicz.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO MR STOECKL.

A navy officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard kindly showed us a copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, received from a friend, stating that the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a complimentary letter to Mr. Edward Stoeckl, the Russian Minister Extraordinary at Washington. "The Secretary states that he is gratified to learn that the Russian fleet of Russian war vessels has arrived at New York for the purpose, it is said, of visiting that city. He desires to have his compliments, and the good wishes and friendly feelings of the Government, conveyed to the Admiral and officers. He is assurance that the service of the Brooklyn Navy Yard are at his disposal, if he wants them.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY

Has been for some time past in process of reconstruction, rendered necessary by the strides of naval progress. The Russian naval force in the Baltic, Amur river, White, Caspian and Black Seas, and Asiatic and Pacific Oceans, being ships of the line and thirteen frigates. They mount 2246 guns, and are manned by 355 officers and 453 sub-officers, and 20,486 seamen. The *personnel* of the Russian Navy includes 16 admirals, 29 Vice Admirals, 42 Rear Admirals, 111 first-class Captains, 95 second class Captains, 257 Lieutenants and 396 midshipmen. The Marine Artillery comprises about 300 officers. Besides the complement, the Czar has a special naval force, which is considered one of the best regulated in the world.

The movements of the Russian fleet for the future are unknown. The general opinion is that they will remain here three or four weeks. A late dispatch says: "The Russian frigates have left Hampton Roads, and have passed up the Potomac river at the eight-mile ford, into Montgomery county, Maryland, and [illegible] a canal boat going to Harper's Ferry, [illegible] therefrom merchandise, amounting to $600. These they carried over the Potomac in a scow. It is reported that they also intercepted a farmer at Medley's Station, and robbed him of eight hundred to one thousand dollars.

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LATEST FOREIGN DETAILS.

Earl Russell's Order for the Detention of the Rams—The Seizure of the Florida—France and Mexico—The Polish Question, &c.

The London *Morning Herald* of the 12th September, referring to the detention of the rams in Mr. Laird's yard, says:

It is now affirmed that the French ambassador has been appealed to as to the possibility or non-possibility of a French subject having ordered vessels of this stamp of an English ship builder. There is declared to have come a proper official reply from his Excellency that no French subject has any legal right to possess or purchase vessels of war, either for himself or on behalf of others.

Earl Russell, it is said, argues to himself that these vessels could only be vessels for the warlike purpose of a State or individual. His lordship holds that Messrs. Laird are bound to declare—and sustain on unimpeachable testimony such declaration—the government for whom the steam rams have been built.

The Secretary for Foreign affairs is also of opinion that if it is pleaded that these vessels are for an individual owner, native or foreign, that individual could only be a privateer or a pirate. And it is on these grounds that the government has made up his mind.

At any rate, the English government is now firmly resolved to try the question in a court of law, and, if amerced for damages, to make an appeal for support to the House of Commons.

[From the London Post, (government organ,) Sep. 11.]

There must be proof of the intention of the ship builder, and we presume the government have been furnished with evidence which, in the opinion of their law officers, justified interference with the ships. Whether that evidence will bear cross-examination is quite another thing; and, for our own part, we are free to admit that the Foreign Enlistment act, so far as it prohibits building ships-of-war, is almost inoperative; but that it was the duty of the government, with any evidence before them justifying the proceeding, to take the steps they have taken with regard to vessels the probability of which appears to have been conducted with much unnecessary mystery, is, we think, beyond dispute, and is not, so far as we are aware disputed except in a party sense and with a factious object in view.

SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL.

The freedom of the town of Dundee was conferred on Earl Russell on the 9th instant, on which occasion he made a brief speech. The following is the only portion of general interest:

As Secretary of Foreign Affairs it has been my object to preserve peace with honor—[Hear, hear, and cheers.] You may rely with confidence in the administration of Lord Palmerston, who is so justly and universally popular, [cheers,] for maintaining a line of strict impartiality in the lamentable conflict in America.

SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA AT BREST—FRENCH CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

The Paris *Siecle* publishes a dispatch from Brest, stating that the Florida has been provisionally seized at that port, at the suit of a shipowner named Mesnier, of Brest, who, with others, claims an indemnity of one hundred thousand francs for one of his vessels, seized by that cruiser. The tribunal granted the authorization the applicant's own risks. With reference to this case a letter from Paris says:

"The authorities at the applicant's own risks means simply that if they do not show good cause for having made seizure, the case comes on for trial on its merits, they will be liable to be sued for damages. I may mention, however, that these proceedings need not detain the Florida at Brest one hour beyond the time when she has completed her refit—the deposit of the sum claimed as damages by the pursuers at the Caisse des Consignations will enable Captain Maffit to resume his cruise when he thinks proper. According to the Pays, the ground brought forward by the Brest shipowner is simply that the Florida put some of her prisoners on board one of his ships, and caused her to alter her course to land them. For the M. Mesnier (modest soul) claims £10,000! Meanwhile the French authorities have shown marked attention to the gallant cruiser!

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The London *Times's* city article says: "It is not believed that anything is really known of the plan contemplated by the French Government for establishing the future financial position of the Mexican Empire. It is, however, reported that the proposal emanates from a friend of old or lower California, divided from Sonora by a gulf seven hundred miles long, called the Lake of California or Vermilion Sea, will be the territorial security ceded to France.

The *Siecle* publishes an article upon the Polish question, stating that the declaration of the *Journal de St. Petersburg* shows that Russia is not more accommodating at present than in July. The *Siecle* thinks it impossible that France, England and Austria will allow the present position of affairs. They will "be forced to take one part or another, and say plainly yes or no."

If England and Austria should decline to sanction an ultimatum in reply to the insolent notes in which Russia scoffs at their remonstrances, the other powers will be ready to go hand in hand with France for the deliverance of Poland.

The insurgent leader Lelewel had suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of the Russians. Lelewel himself is said to have been killed or wounded, and Grekowicz had undertaken the command of his corps.

A late dispatch says Lelewel was left dead on the field, pierced by two bullets.

The *Phare de la Loire* says that two clipper ships are building at Nantes, and two at Bordeaux, which are suspected of being intended for the Confederates.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* repeats the assertion that the recognition of the South, and a defensive league between the Confederate, the French and Mexican Governments has been decided upon.

The French People and Recognition

M. Gaillardet, formerly editor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, of this City, and now its correspondent in France, writes to that journal under date of Paris, September 11:

"The recognition of the South is, we must admit, the logical consequence of our Mexican enterprise. It is, or rather should have been, the sanction of our first demonstration. Had we considered that, with the restoration of the Union, the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico would become very difficult, if not impossible. But in this event we ought to have acted consistently to the end by serving the cause of the South, when it could have been done efficaciously. It is not too late now, that the Confederates have lost the Mississippi, Vicksburg, Port Hudson and probably Charleston! Such is the language used by the partisans of the South themselves. The mass of the public are earnestly asking, moreover, have we an interest in Mexico great enough to take precedence over a war, or even a simple rupture with the American Union? I do not hesitate to declare that the question is answered in the negative by ninety-nine persons out of every hundred, and that such was the view of the new Legislative body. (*Corps Legislatif*,) which is to open on the 25th of November next, if before that time the country should not find itself irrevocably bound by the Government."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT-AU-PLATTE.—*New York*, September 22.—A Boston private letter states that one hundred men were lost in the bombardment of Fort au Platte, San Domingo. The loss of property was also quite heavy. The American Consul remained at his post. Other Consuls took refuge on board of vessels in the harbor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Washington Exchange.—Among the numerous candidates for the office of supplying the inner man with refreshing drinks, Stella, at No. 19 St. Charles street, between Canal and Common, holds his own as one of our most popular caterers. It seems to be conceded by the crowds who daily visit him that his bar is of superior quality, and that his Ganymedes are exceedingly polite and clever.

To the History of the Times.—Several hundreds of cases involving the relations of master and servant and parent and child are in contemplation to be submitted for adjudication, to the Provost Court. Several of these cases are already fixed for trial, and one was acted upon on Saturday.

In this case a light mulatto woman claimed her freedom, under General Orders, on the ground that she had, during General Butler's administration, informed on her master, for having forbid on weapons in his house. She left her master at the time, and took away her children. She returned some of the time to her former domicile, but claims that the promise was made that she could have them when she wanted them. She now claims possession of the children, which was refused on the plea that she was not a proper person to take charge of them. She invoked the aid of the laws of the State. The mother was in court and broke frequently the decorum required in the sanctum of justice, so as to embarrass her counsel. Thos. J. Durant, who appeared for the mother, with Mr. Train and Col. Hawks, assumed up the case for his client. The question before the court, he urged, was not one of freedom or slavery and property, but "who is entitled to the possession and care of the children in dispute." He contended that the highest law of God and nature confided the child to the parent, and this was recognized by the laws of the State. Only where the notoriously bad conduct of a parent makes it dangerous for the child to remain with it should be deprived of the supervision and care of his child. He maintained that no such condition had been proven against the claimant, who further produced one of the children in her possession as a living evidence that she did provide for her children if she had them in her possession. The eldest of the little girls claimed said she was better nourished and clothed in her master's house, and preferred to be there for that reason, but that was not a sufficient reason to decide against the mother. In the course of the debates it was asserted that Col. Dwight had already passed on the question in favor of the owner.

Judge Atocha in delivering his decision said that the proclamation of the President excepting the First and Second Congressional District from the Emancipation edict, left the master exactly as it found him, with rights he could not enforce. In the case under consideration and in view of the welfare of the children and the willingness of the master to support them, he ordered that he retain the children in his possession *at interim*, permitting the mother to see them two hours twice a week, leaving her the right at any time to prove her ability to maintain them safely, on application to the Court. This decision not to affect any rights of the parties.

Police Provost Court—Judge A. A. Atocha—Wm. Bennecke, a boy of about 12 years, was arrested by the Customhouse officer, John Strohe, charged with cutting a sack of coffee on the levee, from under the wharf. The testimony was that the boy was suffered to run about daily on the levee. The Court refused to deliver the boy to his father, but sent him to the House of Refuge.

A sailor was fined $10 for bruising the head of one of his customers with a shoe.

Several contrabands found loafing and asleep on the levee were taken care of and provided with work.

Julia Sparrow, a colored owner of a watch, says the thief had been stolen from her. A young black girl confessed to the deed and returned the watch. She was sent down for six months.

Pat Barke was brought before the court again. He was charged with having on his premises 3 pair of soldiers shoes, marked U. S., found by Sergeant McCann. He said the shoes belonged to a boarder. The trial was fixed for next Thursday.

A soldier, who got terribly drunk, complained that the obnoxious effect of liquor only cost him 15 cents. He was sent to Capt. Pickering.

L. August Lecazin was brought before the Court on the charge of selling coal without proper license. His counsel asked to have the case referred to the Recorder's Court to give him an opportunity to prepare a defense. The request was granted and accused admitted to $300 bail to appear to answer.

A stout member of the Corps d'Afrique for refusing to show his pass and knocking down a police officer was sent to prison for two months.

Two abject looking creatures Eliza and Margaret Butler, for having been drunk and insulted an U. S. officer, were sent down for thirty days.

B. Goldstein was held to bail to answer the charge of having stolen property in his possession.

All About a Diamond.—Mrs. Frazier was before the court on a charge of larceny. Prosecutrix laid down on the floor a pair of diamond ear-rings when preparing for her toilet. She could only find one ear-ring of the highly prized pair, and cried for help. Accused assisted her in the search for the bauble and stooped once as if in the act of picking up something. Officer Long was informed of the mishap, and he discovered the mate to the diamond in the remaining ear-ring set in a pin. The officer traced the stone to the possession of accused, who had sold the diamond for $15. Accused said she had found the gem in the yard without any ring attached, and was afraid to say anything to prosecutrix lest she should be charged with theft. The accused proved a very respectable character. The Court convicted her, but was at a loss, under the present organization, what punishment to inflict—and for that reason she was permitted to go in peace, after restoring the jewel to its owner—left to the pangs of her own conscience.

Raising the City of Thieves.—Special officer Long under the order to arrest all dangerous characters in order to rid the city of thieves and persons of undoubtedly bad habits, brought one Wm. Bruce before the Court. The prisoner was already under a bond for good behavior and to answer charges. The bond was cancelled and the prisoner sent to prison to await events. J. B. Brasini was also found on the black list, and put under bonds of $1000 for his good behavior.

[FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

OCEAN STEAMERS FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The steamer Parkersburg is advertised to leave New York on the 30th September, the Creole on the 2d October, and the Morning Star on the 3d October.

Our correspondent writes that when the Columbia left New York Gold was at 30.

The Latest from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA

Highly Interesting Items About the Late Battles—Accounts from Sickened and Other Prisoners—Situation in Charleston—Important from Europe—The Russian Fleet at New York—The Florida Seized—Detention of the Iron-clad Rams—Mississippi Improvements, &c.

By the arrival of the steamer Columbia we have New York files to the 26th ult., P. M., and condensed as follows:

We compile as follows from the *Journal of Commerce* of the 26th ultimo:

Washington, September 24.—A dispatch from General Rosecrans, dated at the headquarters last night, says:

"I cannot be disturbed from my present position.

Another dispatch from one of General Rosecrans' staff, written at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, last night, says:

"No fighting to-day, the 23d.

Richmond papers of the 22d have been received here.

The Sequoyah in a leader headed "Victory in Georgia," says:

Charleston and Chattanooga are the only points where the enemy presents the least appearance of light. Defeated at Chattanooga and driven from the left of our Nashville, the Yankeeing mass would carry the election in Ohio next month without difficulty. The peace men in the United would once more assert their manhood, and speak out as they did before the late disastrous but costly lower operations. But it is not among the powers of the men of the North that a victory at Chattanooga would most tell upon the issues.

Here at home its effects will be the greatest. It will unstrung our people, the army need but little reasoning, but the people have not experienced the same hardships the armies have, and they are more easily made despondent. The army never despairs of the republic, because it knows all the blessings to be secured by its success. But some of the people are so busy discussing the probability of a financial bankruptcy, that defeats overcome them. A victory is wanted by the currency.

Chattanooga, September 24—Mr Shanks, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has arrived here from the battlefield of the Chickamauga, where he witnessed the two days fighting. He says that the official reports of the battle, in Walker's opinion, are correct, totally false, and that really, the Army of the Cumberland has met with a defeat which must put it on the defensive for some time to come.

Gen. Thomas's corps is really the only one which did any fighting. On the first day it defeated Longstreet with horrible slaughter, driving him in great confusion for over a mile beyond the Chickamauga River. Longstreet, in a letter to Bragg, admits the loss of two men in killed and double that in wounded.

On the second day he saved the army of Gen. Rosecrans from annihilation. From ten to twelve on Sunday he fought the enemy and repulsed them in three charges, when finding the assault in vain, the enemy pushed forward on the right and centre, and at the first charge broke Crittenden and McCook's lines, and routed their entire command, driving them in a disgraceful flight for six miles, without stopping.

Mr. Shanks left the field at 7 P. M. Sunday night and Chattanooga the noon of Monday. Rosecrans was falling back on Chattanooga, where he was joined by the forces of Generals Bragg could do. His lines of communication were perfectly secure, and he had plenty of ammunition and provisions in Chattanooga to stand a month's siege.

The troops are virtually a defeat to us, as we have lost tremendously in material, not less than fifty pieces of artillery falling into the hands of the enemy, though Bragg's army receipts for twenty.

Rebel Accounts.

Washington, September 24.—Telegraphic information has reached here, stating that Richmond papers up to yesterday morning have been received on General Meade's front, wherein there are many interesting telegrams from Bragg's army.

Major Generals, Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, Cleburne, of Arkansas, and Gregg, and Brigadier General's Benning (in the breast,) Daniel Adams, Baum, Brown and John Helm, were wounded.

If Ben Hardin Helm, who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. President Lincoln, is a Major General, he may be the one announced as killed. If not, the reference must be to Brigadier General John Helm.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday continues its readers against receiving the accounts so far as received, as proof of entire success in that quarter, admitting that the battles of Saturday and Sunday were not conclusive, though claiming that the advantage was on the rebel side.

They say that in the engagement of Saturday and Sunday last, they