THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (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 Delivery Boy.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Papers, semi-weekly 5
In advance subscribers receive a weekly notice in writing before their pay is allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and called to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,739.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1863.

Sales at Auction Today.

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

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, flour, hams, sides, coffee, soap, brandy, whisky, tobacco, &c.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Thursday) July 2d, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, flour, tobacco, bacon, hams, whisky, brandy, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of furniture, bedding, crockery, &c.

At auction, to day, furniture of two private residences, (a complete assortment for housekeeping) at 11 o'clock, at their mart, by McCerren & Landry.

From Matamoras.

SEIZURE OF FOREIGN TOBACCO—AFFRAY—SEIZURE OF HORSES—THE SUFFERERS, ETC.

The Foreign Consuls all protest against the use of their subjects for fortifications. The citizens were amused yesterday by learning that their private stables had been opened and *their forces seized by order of Major-General Slokocki*, and that the livery stables were also visited and large numbers of horses taken, it was said, to supply General Major.

In one instance, a gentleman saw Major General Slokocki, and remonstrated with him that his horses had been taken, and he would provide the Government with more suitable horses at his own expense, if allowed to get back those taken.

The names of some of the sufferers are Mr. Dalrymple, formerly of the Bedford House of Jas. Lee & Co., Mr. Pressburg, formerly of the Grand House, Philadelphia, now of Wilcox's Hotel, Washington, Mr. Augustus Albert, Mr. Mann, Mr. Seeley, Mr. Sykes and many others.

Our papers here do not complain on any act of the subordinate, and I know no other way of letting the public know the sleeping which is going on in this Department, but through your paper.

GENERAL GRANT'S PRISONERS.

Baltimore, June 19—Sixteen hundred rebel prisoners, captured by General Grant, forwarded here this morning on their way to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged. They were escorted through the city by the New York Seventh Regiment. Their motley dress and unintelligent countenances were in striking contrast with the appearance of the boys of the Seventh.

Baltimore, June 19.—Wheat Lee intends is, of course, evident, is surmised, but the rebel hosts have stacked their all upon the present aggressive movement, and have abandoned defence and appear to be their existing programme.

All the Union Leagues of Baltimore are called to assemble to-night. I may say to you truthfully and knowingly that these Leagues can, if necessary, turn out twenty thousand men ready to take up arms not only in defense of Baltimore but against the enemies of this country wherever found.

Recruiting and volunteering are going on here with admirable spirit and success. Flags and banners are seen streaming out in all directions at the headquarters of recruiting officers, while drums are beating and fife[illegible] with soul-stirring eloquence.

Lee Designs to Take Washington.

(Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, June 1.)

You were undoubtedly rightly in saying in the *Journal*, some days ago, that General Lee would not invade the North until the campaign in the West had been decided. That time has now arrived. The latest reliable intelligence that I have from the Mississippi is to the effect that General Johnston has now been sufficiently reinforced to enable him to attack General Grant in the rear, and that he has done so, and that the result of the battle that ensued was, that General Grant was compelled to abandon the siege. This report may prove not be true. But of this there can be no doubt—that by this time General Johnston's arrangements have progressed so much as to render it certain that either Vicksburg or Port Hudson has surrendered so long, and has been so much talked about. The little expedition into Pennsylvania may be intended to cut and destroy the railroads which connect Washington with the rest of creation. A railroad map will show how easily that can be done. If it is not for that object, it is for little else than to divert the attention of "the disorganized army from Washington" General Lee's army, 120,000 strong, crossed the Rappahannock some days ago, with their faces to the North. Where was Joe Hooker? Why did he not prevent this campaign? These are questions which the people ask, and to which they will have no answer. Lee's army advanced to Warrenton 30 miles of the Union army there. They passed through Thoroughfare Gap, still no signs of Hooker. They passed on to Bull Run, crossed that classic stream with shouts that sounded like the roar of thunder, and are now in full possession of the Heights of Centreville.

What will General Lee do next? He will attack Washington. He will either boldly press on and try to storm some of the forts on Arlington Heights, or else he will move rapidly to some point on the Potomac above Washington, ford the stream, and march on the Capital from the north. If he adopts the latter plan, he will undoubtedly try to cut the Baltimore Rail road, near Washington. There can be little doubt, therefore, that Washington is in greater peril now than it was either after the first battle of Bull Run, or early in September last.

From Fort Royal.

A FLAG OF TRUCE—WHAT THE REBEL OFFICERS DID.

A Correspondent writing from Port Royal on the 15th, says:

Last Monday a flag of truce left Beaufort, in charge of Captain Taylor, of General Saxton's Staff, accompanied by Lieutenant Langdon, First United States Artillery; Captain Greenleaf, Provost Marshal of Beaufort; and Captain Thompson, of General Hunter's staff. Its object was to send into the Rebel lines some fifteen women and children, who had been brought up here from St. Augustine.

The flag of truce arrived at Fort Royal Ferry at half o'clock in the morning, and was met by Captain Stuart, commanding Beaufort Artillery, Captain Threadhom, a late graduate of Yale, and Captain Berkeuer, a renegrade New Yorker. These rebel officers received very politely and kindly their female subjects, and extended the usual courtesies to our officers in charge. The Rebel officers and men were well uniformed, and their clothing, while not as brilliant as our own, was of better texture. They were quite taciturn and no conversation on the war took place, or any interchange of news or opinions.

Rebel Raid into Indiana.

Cincinnati, June 20—Yesterday, about one hundred of the Fourth Kentucky Rebel Cavalry crossed the Ohio river into Harrison County, Indiana, for the purpose of making a raid into the interior.

At Corydon, the Rebels had a skirmish with the Home Guards, whom they repulsed.

The militia, with the convalescents from the hospitals at New Albany and Louisville, have started in pursuit of the rebels.

The Indiana State authorities have issued a call for twenty thousand volunteers, to serve for six months.

Late and Important—Rebel Soldiers Captured.

Louisville, Ky., June 20—The steamer McCombs the last arrived, brought as prisoners fifty three of the guerrilla band who invaded Harrison County, Indiana. Some ten or twelve were shot, and the balance were taken within a few miles of the river, near Leavenworth.

Additional from Europe.

The American Question.

RECOGNITION.

[From the London Herald (Partly extra), June 2.]

England has already considered and refused the proposal of France for a joint mediation. France made a sort of tentative proposal to Interpose her good offices, and the offer was decidedly rejected at Washington. But without any such intelligence we might by possibility result from mediation, it is in our power, and it surely is our duty, to withdraw the encouragement which we are actually giving to the prosecution of such a war by tacitly allowing what few men in England believe—that the hold of the Federal Government upon the Southern States is not finally and irretrievably gone. So long as our public policy permits the Morning Post to say that Europe does not consider, or that it has not pronounced, its enterprise hopeless, there can be little hope that intervention will effectually abandoned. On the other hand the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England would inflict the gravest embarrassment on the war party in the North. To continue regarding it would be moderate to contend that it would be impossible, it would be clearly for the Northern Government and the Republican party to continue to stonewall, the prolongation of the war and the subjugation of Southern independence was merely a matter of time and that of the prolongation of the war could not affect its issue; all that could be done was to end it on the best terms that could be obtained. In all probability, European recognition would terminate the war within six months. European recognition is wished only by the abolitionist rabble of the English Cabinet. On moral grounds, therefore, almost as much as on the Government of Washington, rests the awful responsibility attached by the continuance of this war. Sentiment and rhetorical phrases, on them and those who will for their sake, are merely idle pretexts, subject them in the considered question which they will, if a limited sensibility.

The War in Mexico.

PREPARATIONS FOR AND DISTRIBUTION WITH THE FRENCH ARMY.

From reinforcements to the number of ten thousand men were to be sent out from France forthwith to Mexico, together with large supplies of material of war.

An official announcement had been published upon the steps taken to secure the supply of provisions and munitions to the troops in Mexico. On the 19th of April the army was furnished with supplies for fifty days, the renewal of which was really effected. Independently of the monthly transports from St. Nazaire, the Minister of Marine had organized a ship service, leaving Cherbourg or Toulon on the 20th of every month, carrying out supplies and bringing back the sick.

[From the Paris Moniteur, June 9.]

The prolongation of the military operations before Puebla, and the resistance which the French troops encounter, disturb the public mind. The greater the confidence in the rapid success of the expedition the greater was the impatience to see the troops triumph over the unforeseen obstacles against which the courage of the soldiers and the skill and dexterousness of the officers so energetically struggle.

To those preoccupations is naturally added the question of supplies, both of food and ammunition, which have, however, been amply provided. Thus, at the date of the last official news, April 19, the troops before Puebla were provided with, rations for fifty days. In addition, a reserve of three millions of complete rations, sufficient for the whole expeditionary corps for three months was concentrated at Vera Cruz.

As to the ammunition for infantry and artillery successively shipped, added to what the different fractions of the expeditionary corps had taken with them, it consists, to mention only the principal articles of 19,930,000 cartridges for infantry, being an average of 600 for each man; 44,945 cartridges for rifled guns, being 575 rounds for each mounted gun, 1120 for each field piece, 1025 for each gun of the reserve, and 1000 for each siege gun.

To those stores and the supply of cannon, powder and ammunition found at Vera Cruz or supplied by the navy, will shortly be added a million of cartridges, 10,000 round for rifled cannon, 20000 bombs and 50,000 kilogrammes of gunpowder now leaving St. Nazaire and Toulon.

[Paris, June 9 correspondence of the London Herald.]

The paragraph about Mexico in the *Moniteur* has created a very painful impression. Large reinforcements are said to be under orders, and the *France* learns that four hundred-and-fifty-one three transports and two frigates are expected to prepare for sea, without delay, to convey to Vera Cruz troops, stores and ammunition.

The *Moniteur* also contains decrees conferring the Legion of Honor and the Military Medal to not less than one hundred and thirteen officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, most of them wounded, who have distinguished themselves at the siege of Puebla.

The Polish Revolution.

Engagements between the insurgents and Russian troops show no statement and no perceptible results.

The Polish leader, Kononowicz, and Lengiewicz by a stratagem, and was about to be shot. His hand remained undistinct, [illegible]

Five thousand of the Imperial Guard have been dispatched from St. Petersburg to Lithuania. A [illegible] has proceeded to a train conveying a [illegible] of the forces, caused by [illegible] killing way. Three hundred soldiers were killed.

The Russians had shot the Abbe Iosiak at Wilna.

Kozulin, the leader of a band of insurgents, fell at Windzyki.

The Municipal Council of Moscow has resolved upon the formation of a civic militia, and the lists of citizens promptly enrolled themselves.

A telegram was received on Tuesday, June 9, at the Austrian embassy in Paris, announcing that a courier was on his way to Paris with the acceptance of the Vienna Cabinet of the French note to Russia on the affairs of Poland.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on June 3, says: "This evening news has been received of a number of battles having been fought. Fighting has been going on for some time in all parts of ancient Poland. It is not said that the Poles have won any great victories; but, on the other hand, it does not appear, even, that the Russian people, that they have gained any great de-

The *Europe*, of Frankfort, publishes the official text of the American dispatch recently announced by the *Journal of St. Petersburg* and an analysis of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the dispatch of Washington.

The Russian Minister, in order to be able to give his reply as early as possible, addressed it, not to the Russian Minister at Washington, but to Mr. Clay, Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff expresses the Czar's sentiments of affection and gratitude at the attitude of the Federal Government under the grave circumstances in which Russia is placed.

One paragraph of this document is devoted to the rebellion:

FRANCE.

A letter from Paris, of the 5th of June, in the London *Post*, says:

Many a card was dropped into the opposition boxes at the late French elections on account of the policy of Prince towards Rome, as known by politicians and [illegible] Roman affairs. The friends of the Emperor are most anxious that his Majesty should pause and review the difficulties which have grown out of "their influence" on the Roman question, on the Mexican expedition, and, finally, on the elections. They are true friends who speak out boldly and in time.

Dispatches from Paris of the 9th of June report the democratic journal, *Le Phar de la Loire*, has been suspended for two months, on account of a correspondence from Paris offensive to the Emperor. M. Cochin, the opposition candidate supported by the legitimists, has withdrawn his candidate in the Sixth arrondissement of Paris, leaving the field to M. Ollivier, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, who alone contests the representation with the Government candidate. It is reported that the bullion in the Bank of France has diminished 25,000,000 francs since the publication of the last report.

At all the parliamentary candidates were defeated in the last elections, great efforts and influence are being employed at Court to get M. de Persigny removed from the Ministry of the Interior.

PRUSSIA.

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order to the Governors of the provinces relative to the discussion of municipal councils upon constitutional affairs and politics in general. The Minister says that such discussions *being illegal cannot be tolerated*, and that the resolutions passed by the councils cannot be carried out. The Minister expects that the authorities will be prompt to exercise the disciplinary powers with which they are invested in respect to the municipalities.

The *Neue Preussche Zeitung* says the Government of Prussia has already prohibited the Berlin Municipal Councils from carrying out their resolutions to petition the King, and has addressed the municipalities to take further measures should it be found necessary.

A decree promulgating a new electoral law and the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was looked for at Berlin.

Berlin, June 10, 1863—At the sitting of the Municipality, which took place yesterday, the report of the committee, decidedly prohibiting the execution of the resolutions determined upon by the Common Council on the 4th inst.

Motions for complaint to the Chief President and for the issue of an address to the Crown, drawn up by the Municipality only having been successively negatived, it was resolved simply to communicate the royal decree to the Common Council.

GREECE.

The acceptance of the crown of Greece by Prince William George of Denmark was formally announced at Copenhagen on the 6th inst. to the Greek deputation, and appropriate speeches were made by the King of Denmark, the new King of Greece, &c. A French paper states that King George of Greece will remain another year in Denmark to complete his studies. At the end of next May, his marriage will be celebrated with a daughter of Queen Victoria, and on the 1st of June, 1864, he will set out for his country he is to govern. Until his arrival there the affairs of the nation will be entrusted to a regency Council.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Refusing Assistance.—At the First District lock up, yesterday, we found John Doyle and Bridget Conlin, who had been arrested on the charge of refusing to assist Special Long in making an arrest. On inquiry, we learned that Long was on the track of a man named Wm. Morgan, charged with robbing a tailor's shop. He (Long) had him talking to Doyle and Bridget, on Rampart street, but he broke, and got away over three fences. Not being able to get any assistance or information about Morgan, the officer had both parties arrested and locked up. The woman was released from her confinement about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Chief, but we presume that both she and Doyle will have some questions to answer in the Provost Court.

In this connection we may note the fact that officer Long has been locating vigorously in the Police special arrests, and we understood that he is opposed principally, to the Mayor.

Morgan, the man who absconded when Long was approaching, was, when in conversation with Doyle, finally come to the police station, and surrendered himself to any charge that might be brought against him.

The Madjoc—Swingle, the man who we reported yesterday as having nearly killed a boy with a bottle, was taken to the Insane Asylum at the Police Jail yesterday morning, not much more sane than he was the day previous. A middle-aged lady who accompany for him, while came to see him, and stated that he was not sane, which spiritual—that while she supposed he was sane at Union, message he was at spiritual meetings; and, that such fanatics were not uncommon in the city, and that she had seen one [illegible] been crazed by them, [illegible] ascertain if such gentlemen [illegible] up.

Supposed Thieves—Special Long appears to be as heavy as a detective as any other man. Yesterday he arrested in the Second District five men and women, believed to be thieves, and the parties were all held to "come up and settle" at Colonel Kilbourn's office to-day.

King Cotton—John Williams was arrested yesterday for having eight bales of cotton in wagon No 253, and which was shewedly suspected to have been stolen.

A Sick Man—Gilbert Gerard found yesterday, at the corner of Julia and Barone streets, a man named Timothy Maloney, who was so sick and destitute that he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

Discharged.—Leon, ex constable, who was brought up in the Provost Court yesterday, on the charge of swindling a negro out of $10, was discharged, no prosecutor appearing.

Pickpocketing—Two sailors were arrested in the Second District on the charge of being sobers without a pass. It happened they had lost their passes, as they said, but the clerk held that they must be locked up for their default in the matter of passes.

Three Cows Yesterday—There was a perfect stampede among our quiet, orderly Bee boys yesterday. About 4½ o'clock P. M. there was a fire from out Esplanade street, near the People's Race Course, which did not amount to much.

Not long after the bells called the boys to the scene again, on Bagatelle street, between Claiborne and Robinson, in the Third District. It broke out at the corner of Robinson and Bagatelle streets, and seven or eight small frame buildings in the block were entirely destroyed. The vicinity was thickly settled, and it was only by the exertions of the firemen that the devouring element was prevented from spreading.

While this fire was in progress, another fire broke out at the corner of Annette and Prosper streets, but it was confined to a mere shed or nothing.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Wednesday.—This Court was not sitting yesterday—the Judge not making his appearance with his benevolent countenance, for some reason, but no one could explain; but it may be taken for granted that it was owing to "circumstances beyond his control." "Accidents will happen in the best regulated families," and after an hour waiting Mr. Hughes, *pro forma*, opened and adjourned the Court till to-day.

Some time after sunrise we saw the Judge on St Charles street, and we can report that he was in good health and spirits.

Provost Court Postscript.—A. DeB. Hughes, presiding—(afternoon session.)—Ned Watts per J. Lelsinger vs. M. W. McChesney, in continuation. The parties had been in partnership in buying and selling cotton and more. The plaintiff is a slave belonging to Mr. Stanton, now in the Confederacy. In the course of their business transactions Ned deposited, as he swears, $300 in gold with the defendant, on the promise of the latter that he would keep it safely and return it to him whenever the demanded it. When [illegible] Ned went for the money, he was met by contradictory, but side proved the deposit by some witnesses, the other side proved the admission of Ned Watts that he was to return in accused currency for the gold. Mr. Thomas insisted that the transaction came under the statute invoked by the prosecution, subjecting accused to punishment. Mr. Rosalles contended the whole was a dispute to the settlement of a partnership and the idea of an embezzlement was preposterous. Mr. Field read the law of the State and urged that his client dare not pay Ned Watts, all the money due him belonged to his owner.

Mr. Thomas strenuously urged that in this case the State was prosecuting a party who had successfully operated, and the question of the status of the swindled party could not be entertained. The Judge thought the defendant showed that he had his client's money embezzled, and he was confident the Court would feel compelled to declare him guilty.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Invasion of Maryland.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND REBELS AT SHARPSBURG.

Official information, received just before going to press last night, states that General Ewell, with twenty-five thousand Confederates, is at Sharpsburg, Maryland. General Ewell has appointed a Provost Marshal for Sharpsburg, and has declared his intention to remain in Maryland. Williamsport and Hagerstown are also occupied by the Confederates, and a body of them are also reported at South Mountain.

At the latest advices no attack had been made upon Maryland Heights, and General Tyler felt confident if they should attempt it that he would be able to inflict upon them a severe repulse.

The mail train from Frederick reached here last night at nine o'clock, and the train from this city reached Frederick one hour and a half later. The telegraph operators, however, still remained in working order at Frederick and Sandy Hook, and no Confederates had yet crossed the Potomac.

The Confederates have built a substantial bridge across the canal and the Potomac river at Williamsport, and also a pontoon bridge across the Potomac at Shepherdstown, opposite Sharpsburg, but for what purposes were not stated, unless to receive supplies, &c.

A large number of contrabands, who were captured in the various parts of Pennsylvania, arrived by General Jenkins, have been, we are authorized to say, distributed among various residents of Western Maryland, the object of which is not clearly understood.

We have no later information from General Kelly. Gen. Averill, second in command, led the advance from New creek to Cumberland, and occupied that place until Gen. Kelly reached there with the remainder of the command. What disposition has been made of the troops there is not transpired, nor the fact as to the position or direction taken by the Confederates from that place.

Invasion of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, June 21, 1863—Dispatches from Chambersburg are still coming in.

It is feared that Ewell is in Williamsport; but the opinion here is that Ewell is not threatening at this point unless Lee is about to cross below. The heavy rains may have raised the Potomac and hurried him off.

The following dispatch was received this evening by Gov. Curtin from the Hon. A. K. McClure, dated Chambersburg:

Mr. Gabr has just arrived from Waynesboro'. He left there at eight o'clock this morning. Jenkins had arrived there from Greencastle, and last night threw out his pickets within five miles of Waynesboro', but withdrew all of them south at nine o'clock this morning. He is still driving horses among the mountains, and it is feared the many horses hidden there may be stolen to-day. He plundered as far as Monterey Springs, and turned on the Gettysburg road, yesterday, which looks as if he intended to go back by Hagerstown. Waynesboro' has no information of any rebel infantry force at Hagerstown. Messrs. Barr & Stofer, of Waynesboro', were taken along by the rebels—the only capture of citizens made.

The wounded prisoners were marched through the streets this evening. They were in a very filthy condition, and were very repugnant as to looks and clothing. Some of the Philadelphia police hate that they are leaders well known in that city, and are up here on a foraging expedition.

Many of the New York troops attended church to-day. Eloquent sermons were preached in some of the churches, in which patriotic appeals were made to the struggling and sentiment now raging. The Rev. J. Walker Jackson's church was crowded with soldiers, that fifteen preaching a sermon relating to chaplains.

The Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, desire, through the *Herald*, to state to their friends at home that "Little officers, and not the privates, who are so anxious to return home before an advance has been made towards the enemy.

General Couch read a telegram to-night confirming the report of the rebel cavalry being at Gettysburg.

Harrisburg, June 21, 1863—A dispatch received here late this evening states that a rebel cavalry force is within eight miles of Gettysburg, and had crossed South Mountain. They are evidently advancing east to attack the Northern Central Railroad.

An ample force is prepared to resist the attack. Stockades and earthworks have been erected at all the bridges by the operatives of the road, and all the troops that will be necessary are collected at the most important points.

Harrisburg, June 21—Midnight—Reliable advices indicate that the rebel force has increased largely about Hagerstown. They have eighteen pieces of cannon.

A detachment of the First New York cavalry captured a number of prisoners yesterday, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania also captured some.

The rebel pickets are within five miles of Greencastle, and a cavalry force advanced to Mercersburg and captured horses and property.

Governor Curtin visited the camps to-day and was enthusiastically received by the New York regiments which he visited. He also reviewed the Fifth Reserves of Philadelphia, and that regiment will be mustered in to-morrow.

The fortifications are nearly completed. No fear is felt that the city will be captured.

Movements of General Lee.

[From the Washington Star, June 24.]

It does not become us to publish any information concerning the position occupied by the Union Army, of the Potomac, for fear that to say that its various army corps are just were the recent movements of the rebel army, as far as they are known, indicate that those positions should be. Of course they are being daily shifted as circumstances require.

A cavalry reconnoissance on the day before yesterday, under General Stahl, demonstrated that a considerable force of rebel cavalry were in the immediate vicinity of Washington; while Colonel Duffie's cavalry, on the same day, definitely ascertained that Lee holds Thoroughfare Gap in strong military force. Other information leads to the conclusion that Lee is also holding the gaps of the Blue Ridge in our front.

So far we have not been able to learn that it is known that Lee has any considerable infantry force, if any whatever, in the valley between the Blue Ridge and the Bull Run Mountains. It is therefore not impossible that he is merely keeping up a show of occupying that valley, with strong bodies of cavalry, while the main body of his army is moving in some other direction than towards Washington, though, on the other hand, there is no actual security that he is not bringing up almost the whole of his army towards this city, as indicated by his occupation of the mountain passes named above, and the line of communicating with his base via Warrenton.

We take it for granted that General Hooker and the authorities here are aware of his movements, as their means of knowing are so much better than those of any others. Our enterprises of the press are evidently in a murky fog on this now most important point. Thus, the Associated Press's Washington dispatch, published this morning, locates Ewell's late Jackson's grand division in the vicinity of Dauphin, while the Baltimore *Sun* states that there is official information in Baltimore locating it yesterday about Sharpsburg, Md—points, perhaps, a hundred miles apart by marching roads.

Twenty-four hours should suffice to make it generally known to the public, it seems to us, just where Lee's main army is manoeuvring, and what his current object really is. It is almost incredible that he aims to coin under the fire of the fortifications surrounding Washington, because he must know well he could his chances would be of success there. He is too astute a commander to fail to know well that to attack Hooker under the guns of these defences will be to attack him in positions immeasurably stronger than any he could have taken in the vicinity of the Rappahannock. Or, in other words, that in a battle under them, Hooker will surely be—having no rear or lines of communication to guard, &c., and with the aid of troops belonging to this department not required in the fortifications—at least fifty thousand available men stronger than he could have been on the Rappahannock, while the guns of the fortifications themselves will be worth fifty thousand more men on the field, if Lee ventures within their range.

It seems equally improbable that he would venture a serious movement into Maryland, with our army of the Potomac left entirely intact in his rear.

Per contra.—The assertion of the Baltimore *Sun* this morning, above referred to, if correct, proves that he is indeed moving a heavy force upon Pennsylvania, while the news from Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., which we get this afternoon through Major Bearell, asserting positively that the enemy is advancing in that direction, goes to create the impression that Lee's aim is Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Many military men have adopted the theory that the real object is but to get off, undetected for some time, a large portion of his army to that of some other the district field of operations.

The Sea Fight Yesterday.

Yesterday morning we gave the minutes of the sailing master of our pilot boats, who, when spoken by a three masted privateer on the 19th off Nantucket.

A passenger by the steamer City of New York, which arrived yesterday, makes the following interesting statement:

On Saturday evening at a quarter past nine o'clock, when we were twenty-five miles south of Nantucket, we descried a large ship on fire, supposed to be another victim to the rebel privateer cruising on our immediate coast. The extent of the flames indicated that the ship would be a total loss.

It seems strange that the officers of the City of New York did not report the fact to the agent of the press when she was boarded. There is something wrong somewhere.

STILL ANOTHER REBEL PRIVATEER.

THE ERIE GEORGE, OF NEW HAVEN, CHASED BY A SUPPOSED PIRATE BRIG.

The New Haven *Palladium* of the 20th instant has the following in relation to a new privateer:

Turner & Co., of this city, have received a letter from St. Croix, which states that on the 15th inst., the barque George Coggeshall Perkins, was chased and fired into by a barque, which the latter refused to heed, and crowded on all sail. The privateer approached nearer the George and fired three guns, one ball bounding harmlessly under the stern of the George. The barque springing upon the George was supposed to be the brig George, sailed from this port on the 15th inst., with an assorted cargo for St. Croix, arriving at the latter place on the 1st instant.

Reserves to Move.

A dispatch to the New York *Sunday Mercury* of the 21st, says:

The next news from the West will probably be that General Reserves has moved against the enemy. This time, it is understood, peremptory orders have been sent to him to engage the rebels. General Hallock strongly urged upon him to move simultaneously with the movement of Grant against Vicksburg, so as to prevent the rebel armies re-enforcing each other; but "Old Rory" was profile of excuses, and declared that Bragg was stronger than ever. While the Administration "saw that Bragg's Gray had been depleted to reinforce both Lee and Johnston, Gen. Reserves kept spreading reports of a probable invasion of Kentucky, and called for more troops to maintain his defensive position. This was too much, and he has been ordered to advance and fight, no matter what the risk. Such, at least, is the report here.

General Grant's Operations and Prospects.

[From the London Times, June 4.]

The news from America represents the state of affairs on the Mississippi as extremely critical; but the latest advices, at least in their general features, are but a repetition of the old story. Days of fighting and successive bloody engagements have brought no decisive result. After a certain amount of success the Federal commander is checked, and we even hear something of his intrenching himself. The Confederacy, however, are certainly hard pressed at Vicksburg, and we must be content to wait for the next mail in the same uncertainty as we were after the first two days' fighting on the Rappahannock. Though we have only telegrams, it is not difficult to make out generally the course of operations of General Grant's army.

The war in all other parts seems to pause for the settlement of the great struggle in the Southwest. General Lee, indeed, seems to be moving his army up the Rappahannock, and it does not seem unlikely that he will attempt some movement towards Maryland or Washington, if only to distract the Federal attention from the Mississippi. Some movement, too, is reported in the Confederate army which faces General Rosecrans in Tennessee. The long expected battle in that State may be seriously affected by the result of the struggle at Vicksburg. If the Federals should be successful they might prevent a large Confederate force from supporting General Bragg. On the other hand, if the Confederates should succeed in crushing General Grant they would be free from all anxiety about Vicksburg for a time, and might give their whole energies to the struggle in Tennessee. But it is evident that not even the fall of Vicksburg would help to bring the war to a close. The Confederate journals, though confident of its holding out, are bold enough to contemplate the possibility of its fall, and speak of the consequences in a tone of resolution.

Operations on the Southern Coast

Fortress Monroe, June 21, 1863—Richmond papers of the 20th received, say that the city of Darien, Ga., was burned by the Unionists on the 11th instant, and is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys.

The rebels also captured the schooner Pet, ready to sail for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton.

Several Federal iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., on the 17th, and large forces had landed from transports.

Wallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington. He is going to Nassau, thence to Canada.

European Intelligence.

A fleet of cotton vessels had arrived in the Mersey, the receipts during four days amounting to upwards of thirty-five thousand bales.

The London *News* of the 11th instant says Messrs. John Wilson, Jr., & Co.—an old established and respectable London house in the Russian trade—has stopped payment, owing to the failure of Messrs. John Dyer & Co., of St. Petersburg, for whom they were London agents. The liabilities are estimated at thirty or forty thousand pounds, and the liquidation depends upon that of the estate of Dyer & Co., whose Messrs. Wilson about twenty thousand pounds. A preliminary meeting has been held at St. Petersburg of the creditors of Messrs. Dyer & Co. No result was arrived at, however, the affairs of the firm being in a very confused state. It is still thought that the liquidation will be unfavorable.

In consequence of low prices and the prospects of the English harvest of 1863, the importation of wheat and flour to British ports exhibit a considerable diminution in the month of April. The total receipts in London were 453,530 quarters, against 904,535 quarters in April last year. For the first four months of this year the aggregate importations of wheat and flour are twenty-four per cent less than in 1862 and thirty per cent less than in 1861. The London *Times* says the chief falling off has been from the United States, where the effect of the war upon labor and freight must henceforth become increasingly manifest.

The Privateers.

WORK OF THE GEORGIA.

The steamer Castelnaudary, from Mauritius, arrived at Scilly, reports that she was boarded May 5, in latitude 4 north, longitude 30 west, by a boat, from the Confederate steamer Georgia, and was asked to take passengers, but declined. She was an iron screw steamer, brig rigged, and corresponds with the Virginia.

THE ALEXANDRA.

The trial of the case of the seizure of the Alexandra, at Liverpool, had been fixed for the 23d of June, before the Lord Chief Baron, in the Court of Exchequer. The Attorney General and the Solicitor General will lead for the Crown, and Sir W. Colins has been retained as leader for the defense.

THE JAPAN.

The following notice was posted on June 5, in the Underwriters' Rooms in Liverpool:

Baltimore, May 25, 1863—A letter has been received here from an officer on board the rebel steamer Japan, late the Virginia, stating that she was about to sail for the Straits of Sunda.

ADMIRAL FOOTE—Admiral Foote still lingers on. Yesterday he was no better, but there was no symptoms of any change for better or worse. He is conscious at times, while at other periods he mind wanders. Yesterday he took some nourishment, but so little that it seems almost impossible that it could do him any good. The physicians say that he is in such a condition that he may live several days, and yet he might drop off in an hour.

Quite a number of persons have been admitted to his room until yesterday afternoon, when an order was issued prohibiting all but his attendants and family entering it.

His physical system is still full of vigor, and his indomitable will seems to have pervaded his system so thoroughly that some time must elapse before his disease will get the mastery of his life—N. Y. *Herald*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Recent Court—Judge Peabody—Wednesday.—The Judge was on his bench bright and early this morning, and got through with his docket before nine o'clock, while the hours were comparatively cool—a good plan for all concerned, except those who are fondest of morning slumbers.

Mrs Stewart was brought up for saying something to a night watchman, which he regarded as disrespectful to him and to his office. When she was arrested her husband interfered, and he was called on to answer also. They said the watchman was lying under a mistake, and as the accused showed good character, the case was dismissed.

Manuel Donahue and Ann Fletcher were arraigned on the charge of harboring a black thief named Sam Ford, and receiving stolen goods from him. A lot of linen shirts and other clothing were found in the house of the accused, marked, which Sam confessed he had stolen from a steamship yesterday morning, and also that Margaret knew the fact when she received the goods. The prisoners were therefore sent to prison, but Ann Fletcher was discharged, as she was only a visitor at the house. Those who have been robbed of their shirts lately will probably find them at the First District lock-up!

Pat. Henry was charged by a black man with assaulting him with fists and a threat to kill him, on Friday last. The matter amounted to a [illegible]

[illegible] about 18 years old, was charged with cutting Fred. Wright, a smaller colored boy, with a knife, in the neck and head. The provocation appeared to grow out of the pronunciation of the term "contraband" to the boy, and this ended and his to such a high [illegible] the bigger boy, who [illegible] work making mince-meat of a [illegible] Jenkins, on this showing, [illegible] to ruminate on the evil consequences of his boisterous conduct, for three months, in prison.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
Wednesday Evening, July 1, 1863.

Commercial and financial affairs continue in the same to despair that have characterized them for the past. The demand for specie continues, but the transactions of any magnitude and the receipts from the interior are entirely suspended.

Sterling is nominally at 108 and Unified, and the rates are unchanged, rule at 47 & 47 in Treasury, Bank and City notes for Gold, and [illegible] for Silver.

The Treasury Department [illegible] the rates [illegible] and 1 to 2 per cent. [illegible] Paper or Stallcurry [illegible] Bonds or Sterling securities.

[illegible] Paper, Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Pork, Lard, Cheese, Whisky, Brandy, Ale, Porter, Wine, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Salt, Fish, Lumber, Shingles, Paper, Cordage, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soap, Candles, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Stationery, Paper, Cards, Photographic and Drawing Albums, &c.

Mr. F. BOUVAIN invite himself of this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a Stationery and Fancy Goods Store, at the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, where he will be pleased to receive a share of their patronage.

Mr. F. BOUVAIN will also continue the business of Paper or Stallcurry Hanging, at the old stand, No. 63 Carondelet street.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
"Bronze Pen" Stationery Store, 63 Carondelet street.
Agent for Wm. Blanchard and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, July 1, 1863.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We have heard small sales of Sugar from second hands at 10 [illegible] in the Parish Fully Fair raw crop. Of Molasses, [illegible] 30 and 45c. per gallon for raw crop.

FEED.—A lot of 50 bales Hay at $2 50 per cwt, second hand; 1 supplied at $2 75 per bale; [illegible] and $1 50 for Corn; $1 55 & $1 60 per bbl of Bran and Shorts.

FLOUR.—A lot of about 250 bbls. Superfine sold at $4 75 per bbl. We have also heard of sales of about 13-0 bbls. superfine and fancy, private terms; the retail demand is supplied at $4 50 & $4 75 for Superfine, and $5 [illegible] for fancy.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction today: 75 bales Hay at $2 [illegible] per cwt; 50 sacks Oats at $2 [illegible] per cwt; and 1000 bbls Flour at $4 [illegible] according to quality and condition.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 2, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 39 Beeves and 92 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 18 Beeves 1055-2 Veals. Stock remaining unsold 21 Beeves, 15 Hogs, 125 Sheep, at Veal sales Open. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	0 09 25
Beeves, 2d quality,