THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at No. 47 Magazine street—A very handsome Pony and Horses.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart—Furniture.

See McCarren & Landry's advertised sale today, at their mart, house-hold furniture, piano, &c.

The steamer Continental left St. Louis for New Orleans on the 13th, and the W. R. Arthur was to leave on the 14th.

The polite officers of the steamer Leviathan, Capt. Ambrose, and Mr. Estriken Clerk, have our thanks for acceptable attentions.

The attention of buyers is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the sales of two horses and one pony to be made by him this day at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 47 Magazine street.

Gen. Washburn's Retaliation Order.—The proceedings elsewhere mentioned as causing much excitement in Memphis, were taken under the late order of Gen. Washburn for placing of secession proclivities on railroad trains which were liable to be fired on by guerrillas.

Burning of St. Louis Steamers.—The news dispatched from Morganza of the burning of a number of St. Louis steamers, purported to come by the steamer Leviathan. But the St. Louis papers of the 14th, received by that steamer, mention the burning of only one boat, the Belle St. Louis, lying at the foot of Olive street, loaded with horses, soldiers, whisky, hay, &c. This occurred on the 13th. She was but partially burned and much of her cargo escaped serious injury.

The fire reported to have burned nine other steamers is said to have occurred on the 15th, in which case the news must have reached the Leviathan by some unexplained means after she left Cairo.

The United States mail steamship Fung Shuey, J. B. Heldreth commanding, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct with a full freight of cotton, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Mr. Brown, lady, child and servant, Mr. Payan, Mr. Harrison, John Eaton, J. W. Tracy, Mrs. F. Dimond and servant, Mrs. Dillon and child, W. P. Converse Jr., W. H. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Miss Fuller, Master Fuller, Miss Burgess, Alexander McNeil, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Wise, lady and 2 children, Mrs. M. O'Brien, Miss C. Andrus, B. Godden, Mr. Prufrock, D. Crane, Mr. Gulpon, Mrs. Alfred Keen, Miss Lee Keen, Mr. C. Erickson and lady, Mrs. Dr. Shipley, Mrs. Dr. Ziley, C. Lawrence, H. E. Lawrence, S. W. C. Dumpster, Tom Barker, A. O'Dill, Mr. Fuller, P. Farley, J. V. Dimond, R. Scott.

Later and Additional from the North, via the West

ARRIVAL OF THE LEVIATHAN

Dated from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the Evening of the 13th—Various Accounts—Attack on Fort Stephens Repulsed—Northern Defences of Washington Assailed, &c.

Other accounts — Immense fleet of Transports on the Potomac—30,000 Veterans to reinforce Washington—Rebel forces Repulsed Retiring and Crossing the Potomac near Poolesville — Troops moving from New York.

Particulars of the Capture of the Electrick Spark — Secretary Welles on the fight with the Alabama.

Later from Europe — The Danish War again raging — The Allies capture Alsen — The Danish Question in the British Parliament — The Holy Alliance, etc.

We have by the steamer Leviathan, from St. Louis, dates of that city of the 14th, with dispatches from the East to the evening of the 13th.

Philadelphia, July 13—Nothing received here at 1 o'clock this afternoon from Washington. Since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, all kinds of rumors are afloat. A dispatch just received from Baltimore states nothing has been heard from Washington since the early train yesterday morning.

The following synopsis is from the Age of this morning:

The Confederates are besieging Washington. They have cut the railroad and telegraph between Washington and Baltimore. They are reported to be within three miles of the White House in Washington. The streets are named by numbers running north and south.

The Capitol and the White House are a mile and a quarter apart. First street runs north and south from the Capitol grounds. Seventeenth street runs north and south from the White House. Georgetown is two miles north west of Washington. Tenallytown is a mile or two north of Georgetown. Bladensburg is six miles northeast of Washington. From the Potomac, just above Georgetown, around to Bladensburg, is the line of defensive forts. One or two detached works are built beyond the line, about a mile to the right of the Baltimore railroad, for its protection.

The line of forts crosses every one of the streets running north and south, a continuous line of rifle-pits connecting them, and with no abatis in front. Their long disuse, from the safety of the city, has caused them to be somewhat neglected; some have guns mounted on them, others not.

Unless the force of troops in Washington is very large, none of them have adequate garrison. Department clerks and citizens make but poor artillerists. On Monday morning the Confederates approached Washington from the north west. They came in two columns.

One marched down the Potomac from Edward's Ferry, the other marched southeast from Rockville.

On Monday evening the Confederates encamped about five miles from Washington. The Edwards Ferry column was just beyond Tenallytown.

The Rockville column halted on North Seventeenth street, about six miles from the city, all night. When they brought up their forces, Rhett's robbers, on Seventh street, was burned. Every act was made by the federal pickets as they repulsed. Yesterday morning commanding before day-break.

The Confederates beyond Tenallytown were found to be in large force. The Rockville column on Seventh a rest was also large. The several troops, few in number, withdrew towards the forts. The enemy advanced Tenallytown and occupied Down Seventh, Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets they came until at 11 o'clock, they were three miles from the city. Early in the morning, the Confederates had detached from the eastern flank a cavalry expedition, which, passing north of the detached works destroying the Baltimore railroad, turned eastward towards it. The road was undefended.

They reached it some time in the afternoon, tore up track and cut the wires. Washington was isolated from the north. Of the occurrences after the wires were cut nothing definite is known. At eleven o'clock in the morning the Confederates began an attack on the forts on Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets. These works are about two miles from the city. At half past eleven a battle began. Heavy cannonading was heard in the city—What occured afterwards is not authentically known.

It is reported, however, that Fort Stevens, on Seventeenth street, two miles north of the White House, was attacked and captured. This is the outermost runner, though there is no way of knowing it to truth. When the telegraph wires were broken a severe contest was raging.

The Confederates, however, have disappeared from the line of the Philadelphia railroad. The Confederate cavalry have overran all of several Maryland. They approached the shores of the Chesapeake—every town and village was varied.

They were in the suburbs of Baltimore they did as they pleased, they carried off much booty, but were quiet in their conduct. They certainly captured General Franklin yesterday morning.

These were evidences of their withdrawal. All the detached columns were called in, and at noon they crossed to the west side of the Central railroad, seven miles from Baltimore.

They turned southward, passed beyond Smith's Mills, and joined the Confederate forces near Washington. Beyond scouts and pickets, there is no longer any Confederate force north of Baltimore.

South of the town, however, they appeared quite near the Relay House, and no doubt are all along the Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

Philadelphia, July 13.—At half-past 4 o'clock, one of the Associated Press reporters informed me that he had received intelligence from Washington by Express to Baltimore and by telegraph to the city, up to 7 o'clock this morning, stating that the rebels in force had essentially upon Fort Stevens, four miles from Washington, but were repulsed each time. We have nothing further from Washington up to this hour.

Philadelphia, July 13.—At four o'clock a dispatch was received here from New York, which states that General Baidy Smith and staff arrived in that city on the transport John Rice from Fortress Monroe this morning. He gives no more specialties, as General Smith's corps at last accounts held the advance works in front of Petersburg. Nothing up to this hour from Washington. We have a report from Baltimore to the effect that Major General Franklin escaped from Johnson's forces.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, has issued a call for troops for thirty day's service in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The *Age* of this morning says the President has proposed a call for 500,000 men. The breaking of the wires, it is said, prevented the announcement.

SECOND DISPATCH—7 P. M.

In the face of the exasperated rumors that Washington is and is not captured by the rebels there is an apathetic feeling among the masses here that creates surprise. In the front of the Independence Hall recruiting parties have been drumming all day.

In the absence of official dispatches from Secretary Stanton, I send you the following from the fifth edition of the *Evening Telegraph*.

The *Evening Telegraph* says:

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Washington, Monday at noon, and came down the Potomac upon a steamboat loaded with wounded soldiers. He informs us that in going down the river, they met an immense fleet of transports going towards Washington. He estimated the number on board at upwards of fifty thousand, and all heavied and heavily veterans.

They must have begun arriving at Washington about 10 o'clock on Monday. They were full of enthusiasm and confidence of success.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,174

The greatest confidence and feeling of security exists among the Government officials in Washington.

It is believed that the operations about taking place will inflict the death blow upon the rebellion.

(Special to the Republican.)

Baltimore, July 13—9.10 P. M.—All the extra rolled citizens were ordered to report for military duty at their respective Wards, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. All business is suspended.

Baltimore, July 13—8 P. M.—One of Quartermaster General Meigs' boat-loads just arrived from Washington, having left there very early this morning. All was then going there was a great deal of excitement among the people. There had been heavy fighting out on the Seventeenth Street road. The rebels were trying to capture Fort Stevens, but we still hold it. This morning confidence was restored, as it was considered perfectly safe.

Baltimore, July 13—7 P. M.—A locomotive and tender, which left Washington at 10 o'clock to-day, has arrived here safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was nearly starved to death. There was no enemy in sight and no fighting of moment going on, and all looked well.

Trains will probably resume running to-morrow. Telegraphic communication will also be resumed, no doubt, very soon.

Further from Baltimore.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Baltimore, July 13—7 P. M.—I have just received from Prescott Smith, superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the following information:

Large force of rebels, estimated at 3000 at the least, were on the Washington and Baltimore Railroad last night, at the junction of Bellerville, which is twelve miles from Washington.

They had torn up some four miles of the railroad, and were obliterating it as they went. One column had crossed the railroad and gone in the direction of Annapolis, which place it is believed they occupy ere this time.

All the members of the Constitutional Convention at Annapolis arrived in this city last night by transports.

Union citizens were leaving Annapolis by hundreds when these left. Baltimore is comparatively quiet this morning.

Baltimore, July 13.—The only intelligence gathered from the conductor who brought the engine through from Washington, is that nothing has been heard to-day. All the information he have to-day, induces the conviction that the enemy is in full retreat, and that the fighting on Monday and Tuesday was to cover the retreat, and assist them to get their plunder safely across the Potomac at Edwards ferry.

Baltimore, July 13.—There are no indications this morning of any rebel force, larger or small, being within twenty miles of the city. The last of Early's Gilm re's raiders crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Ellicotts city and their way towards the main rebel force in the vicinity of Washington, at a late hour last night.

Baltimore, July 13.—There are no cattle used to be a few yards of cattle dealers in some portions of the country, but all are making their way to the interior of Pennsylvania.

It was reported and generally credited that a rebel cavalry force which crossed the Washington road, and passed at Bellerville, had reached Annapolis, and that city was actually in the hands of the rebels. The report spread all over the city and was strengthened by the fact that a gunboat was ordered lighting to night, but at eleven o'clock this morning, it was learned from the telegraph office, that all was quiet as ever. And that no rebel force was coming in that direction. Arrangements have been made for the defence of Annapolis, and cannot be surrounded by the rebels, which can sweep the land approaches. The entire organization of the large force of rebel cavalry which crossed the river is believed to be therefore not known. This force must have swept to the south side of Washington, or probably they are going by land? their protection of some rebel sympathizers, and keeping to Point Lookout to release the 20,000 rebel prisoners confined there. The distance from Bellville to Point Lookout is 80 miles.

The Fighting Near Washington.

New York, July 14—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 13th has no account that of the operations about Washington. Our cavalry under Major Fry successfully contested the advance, and retreating they fought from Good's, and there were distant only two miles. On Monday the rebels were kept at bay by two or three miles out of Tenallytown. The force in our front is estimated at several thousand.

The President and Secretary of War are present encouraging the troops. About 2 P. M., the rebels advanced toward Fort Stephens, five miles from the city, and their sharpshooters got within thirty or forty yards of the front. The 14th New York Cavalry dismounted and drove them out of the houses protecting them. Five of these were burned, as they advanced within the range of our guns. Other regiments then arrived, and drove the rebels for a mile Toward 5 P. M., veterans from the fighting battle advanced and drove the rebels a mile and a half.

Washington June 13—Skirmishing had been constantly going on, and our troops had acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday evening, when the rebel sharpshooters becoming annoying, it was determined to dislodge them from the front on Fort Stevens. This was successfully accomplished amid the shouts and applause of those who witnessed the meeting. The rebels retreated in hot haste, leaving at the house of Blair, at Silver Springs, a hundred of their wounded, including eleven officers, and their dead upon the hill.

A reconnoissance this morning shows that the rebels have disappeared during the night from the front of our fortifications, after having burned a number of buildings previously occupied as a shelter for their sharpshooters.

Secret reports from among the Potomac ones vastly opposite Poolesville, driving before them about 300 head of cattle which they had stolen.

A dispatch received by Holleck from Rockville, says the retreating rebels passed through that place at 3 o'clock this morning, moving in the direction of Edward's Ferry.

Rebels near Bladensburg moved off this morning, taking the road westward, and carrying with them a number of horses, cattle, &c., in that neighborhood. Several squads of rebel prisoners were brought in to-day, and taken to the old capitol. Our killed and wounded yesterday are said to amount to 1000.

Capture of a Railroad Train.

New York, July 13 — The *Herald's* correspondent gives the account of the capture of Urbana about 40 miles from Gunpowder Bridge. Pistol shots were heard and the train stopped, when the rebels entered with pistols and hatchets and ordered if they were any ladies here to come forward. Being answered in the affirmative, they told them to sit down. The command was then given to clear out, and as the passengers went out they were relieved of their watches and money, with cocked pistols at their heads. The cars were then set on fire.

Gen. Franklin being a passenger on the first train, in citizen's clothes, the rebels asked him who he was. He replied, "Nobody of any account." Then passed on, but a bystander told these in charge of the train, who returned and demanded his papers and took him in charge.

The rebel force amounted to about two hundred and fifty, and were under Major Harry Gilmore. The lady prisoners were well treated, and appeared to be acquainted with many of the rebels, whom they greeted affectionately.

The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they wanted from the passengers, hats, boots and coats, and Gen. McClellan they thought the only one fit to command our armies.

Among the prisoners are quite a number of officers, some of whom succeeded in making their escape. The passengers were finally released, but were obliged to walk to Bush river, eight miles distant.

Secretary Welles on the Destruction of the Alabama.

Secretary Welles, head of the U. S. Navy Department, addressed a letter on the 9th inst. to Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, in which he says:

You will please express to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge the satisfaction of the Government at this victory over a vessel superior in tonnage, in the number of guns and superior in the number of her crew. The battle was so brief, the victory so decisive, and the contest so one sided, so striking that the country will be reminded of the brilliant actions of our infant navy which have been repeated and illustrated in this engagement.

The Alabama represented the best maritime effort of the most skilled English work shops. Her battery was composed of the most refined ordnance of 57 cwt.—of the famous 68 pounders of the British navy, and of the only successful rifled 100-pounder yet produced in England. The crew was generally recruited in Great Britain, and many of them received superior training on board her Majesty's gunnery ship, the Excellent.

The Kearsarge is one of the first gunboats built in our navy-yards at the commencement of the rebellion, and lacks the improvements of vessels now under construction. The principal guns comprising her battery had never been previously tried in an exclusively naval engagement, yet in one hour you succeeded in sinking your antagonist, thus fitly ending her predatory career, and killing many of her crew, without injury to the Kearsarge, or the loss of a single life on your vessel.

Our country men have reason to be satisfied that, in this, as in every naval action of this unhappy war, neither the ships, the guns, nor the crews have been deteriorated; but that they maintain the ability and continue the renown which have ever adorned our naval annals.

The President has signified his intention to recommend that you received a vote of thanks, in order that you may be advanced to the grade of Commodore. Lieut. Commander Jas. S. Thornton the executive officer of the Kearsarge will be recommended to the Senate for advancement ten numbers in the grade; and all of any part of the officers or crew whose good conduct on the occasion entitles them to special mention.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Particulars of the Capture of the Electric Spark.

New York, July 13—Acting Master W. P. Gibbs, of the United States Navy, reported himself to Admiral Paulding, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday morning, having been captured on board the steamer Electric Spark, Sunday last, by the pirate Florida, and paroled by Captain Morris.

Gibbs was returning to his vessel, the Parole, in the Gulf, having been on leave. He was treated with mark kindness while on board the Florida, everything being done to make his stay comfortable. He makes several important statements in regard to the vessel.

In the first place, she carries the following armament: Four rifled eight-pounders, eight inch in broadside aboft the main-mast, and a twelve pounder in pivot, and four rifled fifty-pounders forward. In addition to this formidable battery she has one gun not yet mounted lying on the starboard side of the engine room hatch.

Gibbs could not ascertain the calibre, as it was covered with tarpaulin. She has a crew of about two hundred men who looked dirty, and Morris apologized for the appearance of the ship and crew, and said they had been very busy for a few days.

From Memphis.

SEVERE EXCITEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF GEN'L WASHBURN'S RETALIATION ORDER — LIST OF SECESH PRISONERS UNDER GUARD.

Memphis, July 7.—The excitement in Memphis consequent upon General Washburne's order of retaliation is intense. The following secesh citizens are now under guard at the depot:

C. A. Steelman, J. F. McKinney, H. S Hardwick, John Kirk, Sr., C. J. Seldon, J. W. Page, Jr., Jesse Smith and Dr. H. M. Hapgood. They will be sent out upon the next train.

James Elder, J. A. Farnsworth and D. C. Cockrell have also been arrested, but temporarily released. Elder and Farnsworth are bankers. Cockrell is the proprietor of the Gayoso House.

Several secesh along the line of the railroad have also been arrested for this purpose.

Arrests from Major report all quiet. Nothing later from Gen. D. Smith.

Mosby in the Vicinity of Alexandria.

Washington, July 9.—A letter from Annandale, Va., six miles west of Alexandria, says a party of 150 men, from the 21 Massachusetts and the 13th New York cavalry, under Major Forbes, went up in the vicinity of Alexandria, where they met Mosby, with a large guerrilla force and a piece of artillery and rifled. Mosby charged on them and killed ten of Major, and captured nearly the whole party, with their horses and accoutrements. On receipt of this news Colonel Lowell started at midnight with 300 men from the 2d and 13th regiments, and Captain McPherson, of the 6th New York cavalry, joined him at Fairfax, when they proceeded to Alexandria, where they found seven of the wounded and eleven dead, whom they buried. They scoured the country about the region and found it of no use as he had twelve hours the start of them, to which Illinois was looking for Franklin, and took Mr. F. A. Holbert for him, but was detailed to the contrary when Gen. Franklin, who was known, they spoke, saying that he was Gen. Franklin. Governor Bradford's call was responded to by thousands.

At midnight the bells were rung, and 6000 men assembled to the place of muster. Among them were 14 veterans of 1812, who had been enrolling British invaders. Heavy fighting had taken place at Brookville, 12 miles south of Washington. There are no fears of the Capitol. Encouraging news is received from Hunter's army. They are newly equipped and in fine condition. He had been reinforced by volunteers from Ohio. Grant has not released his forces. The surrender of Petersburg is hourly expected.

We are happy to inform the Public, that, on SUNDAY next, the 24th of July, at 6 o'clock, P. M. the Lenten Services of the new Church, to be erected at the Jackson square, and to be dedicated under the invocation of the Immaculate Conception" will be laid with by His Grace, the Archbishop of New Orleans. The Sermon will be preached, in English, by the Rev. J. Chaleo. A collection will be held on the after Sermon, for the benefit of the Church. 21—2t

Wanted.

A COMPOSITORS HOUSE, containing three bedrooms, parlors, dining room, &c., to be situated in any of the City Additions. Due with a garden preferred. Apply at No. 75 Chartres street. 21—3t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Impressing Chickens and Mattresses under Rules Precases. — The following considerate official communication to the Mayor from Major and Provost Marshal Nelson will be welcomed with due appreciation by all the house-holding population. The measures proposed by Major Nelson would seem to be dictated at once by justice to citizens and a proper regard for military discipline.

Official.

Defenses of New Orleans,
Office Provost Marshal,
New Orleans, July 20, 1864.

To Capt. Stephen Hoyt Mayor of New Orleans.

Sir I understand that soldiers are taking chickens and mattresses from the houses of private citizens, purporting to be for hospital use.

As no order to that effect has emanated from the office, nor from any other authority to my knowledge, I desire to have the matter investigated.

Will you please authorize the Lieutenant of Police to arrest all such persons, and bring them to my office, 1st Common street.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. NELSON,
Major and Provost Marshal.

SECOND DISTRICT RECORDER'SHIP.—We are informed that Gen. says last evening a *Free Delta* that Governor Hahn has appointed F. A. Conrad, Esq., as Recorder of the second or Lower Recorder's District, embracing the Second and Third Municipal districts. Mr. Wolfley is a gentleman of great popularity, and clear legal judgment, and will make an excellent officer. He succeeds Recorder Leaumont, promoted to the judgeship of the Sixth District Court.

Taking his seat — F. A. Wolfley Esq. the newly appointed Recorder of the 2d District had the staff of the Recorder's Office introduced to him yesterday evening, by the Chief Clerk of the Court. The new incumbent says cars in his seat this morning.

Second District Recorder's Court—*Challenging and Carrying a Concealed Weapon.*—Gen. Montane had to pay a fine of $50 for the latter charge, towards Cyrille Juenard, Jean Collier and Alexis Estrea had a row with Mrs. Eda Ferrer. All the parties had to furnish peace bonds.

Augusta Recordins charged by Cyprien Leon Joseph with disturbing the peace and Mrs. Johnson charged by Rosa Keene, were placed under peace bonds.

Louis Sumner was sentence to pay a fine of $200 and to furnish peace bonds for assaulting on A. M. Navarre.

Judgment Affirmed.—The colored cellar Leon Joseph was convicted on the charge of having assaulted and struck Mrs. Johnson with a bayonet. The evidence was conclusive, and the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed.

Provost Court—Judge Wilson.—The Mayor of the 17th N. Y. Regiment was drunk and played the night errant without a pass. He was sent to his regiment with the rest of the General Court-martial.

Ben Levy of the 4th N. H. Regiment has been out up much beaten for weeks and just returning in the night, he was arrested by the provost guard for being without a pass. He was sent to his regiment for trial.

Ch. Shoss a soldier, who with a pass a few hours too old was about in citizens dress, was sent to his quarters with four days of extra duty.

Tried for Murder.—Bernard Phelps was tried yesterday before Judge Wheeler, on the charge of having shot and killed a man named J. H. Wash, on the 15th of June near the Mexican Gulf Railroad, in the Third District. Accused was defended by Mr. Edwards, and was discharged. The witnesses for the prosecution only two out of the four on the second, but could not identify the accused as the guilty party.

Absent Again.—The Washington Artillery Company is on hand on the first day of the month to answer the charge of having been absent without leave. Captain Bonzano, of the Company, presented himself as usual, and was discharged.

The Case of the Negro.—Wm. Navy Bailey, who was charged with the murder of the negro Jerry, on the 4th inst., and that shooting in the back of the head, was brought before the Court yesterday. He had evidently been drinking, and was not in a condition to be tried. The case was therefore continued until to-day.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 17th, to the 16th day of July inclusive, as furnished by Alexander Sutcliffe, Esq., Superintendent of Returns of the Board of Health:

Ages—Under 1 year, 45; 1 and 5 years, 7; 5 and 10 years, 3; 10 and 15 years, 3; 15 and 20 years, 3; 20 to 25 years, 4; 25 to 30 years, 4; 30 to 40 years, 11; 40 to 50 years, 3; 50 to 60 years, 4; 60 to 70 years, 3; 70 to 80 years, 2; unknown, 2; total—97.

Sexes—Males, 196; females, 85; not stated, 1. Total, 282.

Whites, 116; Blacks, 47; mulattoes 7. Total—282.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BY A. OFFICE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING July 20, 1864.

The general market continues characterized by many features which have distinguished it for some time past, nearly every department of trade feeling the upward tendency of prices, while in many, operations are restricted by a want supplies. Our leading staple was sold at very full prices. Sugar and Molasses are also in active request, and the arrivals of Western Produce and several others commanded higher rates, as will be seen in our commercial report.

The loss of the Electric Spark, the particulars of which will be found in our telegraphic news, and in our correspondence, causes serious disappointment and inconvenience to the commercial and financial circles, but few parties having had any letters from New York since the 4th or the 5th ultimo, and a large proportion of their foreign correspondence for a fortnight or more.

The Gold market opened this morning at a very decided advance on yesterday's prices, buyers offering 219 not finding no sellers under 220, and at a later hour assumed still more buoyancy, holders asking 223 and 225. The sales are now mainly a series of rounded round lots at 220, 220½, 220, 220½, &c. The Gold market was hardly so buoyant towards the close, when it was somewhat flattered by the publication of accounts from New York of unsettled weather, irregular and unsatisfactory crops, and closing dull at 220, but still holders continued firm in their demands for 220 cash. Dealers paid 219½ for the small sums offered at their counters and sold at 220@225.

Nothing of any moment of was reported in Silver or Sterling Exchange, which is very quiet. Francs are held somewhat firmer with sales at 5.50 per gold, Mexican dollars usually rate at 1.30 per dollar. Mexican dollars usually rate at 1.30 per dollar. Mexican dollars usually rate at 1.30 per dollar.