THE DAILY BEE:
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No subscription taken for less than one year, nor any gratuitous copies given except to editors.

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Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and expected to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the publisher.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,775.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every THIRTY lines, in each page, for the first insertion, and half that price every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR and fifty cents for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every THIRTY lines, for each insertion, in advance.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business, and to the family and list of their business and it is allowed to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertisement will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

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

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the foot of St. Joseph street, corn, oats, flour, and bran. At 11½ o'clock, at the corner of Poydras and Front Levee streets, dried apples and starch. At 11 o'clock, at Carondelet street, flour.

We are indebted to acting Postmaster J. Magaliv, Esq., for a copy of a tableau prepared by the Postmaster of New York, and indicating the date of departure of European, South Pacific and Havana mails for the month of August.

We thank the purser of the steamship Geo. Cromwell for files of New York papers.

WESTERN MAIL.—Mr. J. Magaliv, acting Postmaster requests us to say that a mail for the West, via the river, will close to-day at the Post office, at 4 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent in charge of a special mail messenger.

DRY GOODS.—Brott & Davis, corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier, have received by the steamer Columbia an invoice of splendid dry goods (see their advertisement in another column) which they will sell at the very lowest market price.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington *Morning Chronicle* of the 30th ult., announces that the Provost Marshal of the District had received orders to enforce the draft as soon as practicable.

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

STEAMBOATS FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The following boats were advertised at St. Louis for New Orleans: Hannibal, Capt. Terrel, August 1st; Henry Von Phul, Capt. Gorman, July 30th; Champion, Capt. Molloy, August 3d.

The attention of dealers in flour, produce and feed is especially called to R. T. Montgomery's large and various sales, which will be made on Monday, August 10th, at the following places and hours: At 10 o'clock, ex steamer Creole, will be peremptorily sold 1000 sacks each of oats, corn and bran, and 1000 barrels very choice flour. At 11 o'clock, at 69 Tchoupitoulas street, 228 barrels flour, favorite brands, Plante & Davis's, Charter Oak, very slightly damaged. At 11½ o'clock, corner of Poydras and Front Levee streets, 400 bales hay, beef, dried apples and starch. The above merchandise will all be sold without reserve or limit, and offers a rare opportunity for investment. Dealers should not fail to be present.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, by McGuire & Landry, furniture, &c., and two cooking stoves.

SAILING OF THE EVENING STAR.—The steamship Evening Star, W. R. Bell, Commander, leaves this morning at 9 o'clock, for New York, with a fair freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

J Jacobs, Francis Lathrop, James H Stewart, E A Pillet, F Cole, U S A, H Goldshaw, H L Levy, J Casavant, Geo Schaller, J H Loeb, S Gesner, J H Coffin, T Fitzsimon, W G Lyon, Capt Kendrick, C E Allen, Antonio Hill, Wm Edwards, G Hammond, lady and four children, Mrs E Jordan, Mrs E Bigelow and servant, Mr Geo Gray and children, Capt Shirley and friend, Capt Gleason, J F Fitzgibbon, H D Hall and wife, Chas E Lathbury, Dr H B Fisher, Gen Ahert, Capt S W Scott, Geo C Lawrason, L Magues, Major Carpenter and servant—and 12 in the steerage.

From Washington.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA—AN ARTILLERY REVIEW—REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHARLESTON.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

THE MILITARY CHARGES.

Washington, July 31—It is alleged to-day that the Army of the Potomac is on both banks of the Rappahannock, and that a portion of our troops occupy the famous heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, thus preventing the Rebel army from reaching the old location. It is not inferred that Gen. Meade is so wise precipitate a collision, but that Lee will probably move over to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad to protect that communication with Richmond and there await its anticipated reinforcements. Advices from our army represent that Gen. Meade does not favor the defensive policy and thus waiting until Gen. Lee is reinforced, but will continue the offensive until a fair opportunity offers to strike a blow. A few days, perhaps a week or so, will show quite clearly what will come of the continued shifting of the armies. Few here anticipate anything but inaction.

ARTILLERY REVIEW.

Last evening, a few squares East of the Capitol, a grand artillery review was held on ground made where Gen. McClellan held so many white in command here. There were ten batteries in review, and after inspection by Gen. Barry, they executed some brilliant and daring manoeuvres, firing rapidly as it in action. The scene was exceedingly fine and exciting, especially as many of the ladies and gentlemen, including the Secretaries of War and State, present, were on restive horses. Many of the batteries have been through the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, the Fourth New York alone three times, at the battle of Gettysburg, and it did not require much of a stretch of imagination to see the elements of battle in the war of the artillery, &c. These batteries all belong to an instruction camp here, and are sent forward to their places in the army as soon as they are recruited and refitted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Hooker and Senator Hale are in the city to-day. It is not believed that the former is to be assigned to a command as stated.

It is believed here that we have sent more troops to Charleston than the rebels have.

INDEMNITY FOR DAMAGES.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that where the property of citizens is damaged by Union soldiers and receipts for damages given by the boards of appointment, a settlement can only be made by act of Congress, inasmuch as all appropriations have a definite object, and to use any moneys from appropriations for contingent purposes for such claims would give almost unlimited power to officers approving and officials passing such accounts.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The statement going the rounds of the press that Gen. Pemberton and the rebel officers captured at Vicdeburg have already been exchanged is without foundation. While generals in the field have, under the terms of the cartel, authority to parole prisoners, the difficulties arising in relation to the exchange of prisoners and civilians have not yet been accomodated, and no exchange of prisoners can be made until these difficulties are removed.

RUNNING THE BLOKADE.

Acting Attorney General Coffey has given an opinion in response to an inquiry of the Secretary of State, that persons dispatching American vessels from our own ports in ballast to neutral ports, and there engaging in trade, are liable to punishment under the second section of the act of 17th of July, 1862, Chapter 195, "To suppress insurrection," &c., whether such vessels actually run the blockade, or after leaving the neutral port abandon the attempt to run the blockade, or whether they even fail to reach the neutral port. Such vessels are liable to capture as prizes of war from the moment they leave our own port, and this right of capture attaches to the property, and not to the owners, or their agents, or the master, or any other person.

The Accident to the Morning Star.

We made mention of the beaching of the Morning Star in our last issue, and now give the particulars:

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

On the Beach, at Deal,
11 A. M., Friday, July 31, 1863.

The side-wheel steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans to New York, struck ashore at this place about 7 o'clock this morning. You have, no doubt, had word by telegraph, but I preface *particulars*, carefully gathered *on the spot*, will be more satisfactory.

The steamer, commanded by Capt. A. D. Perkins, left New Orleans at 8 o'clock last Saturday morning. Up to the time of her grounding she had a most pleasant and prosperous trip, and not an hour before some of the passengers had been congratulating themselves that they would make New York by 10 o'clock, thus beating the Hatteras, which lately made so quick time between the Crescent and our own City.

The Star carried 173 passengers, besides officers and crew. Among them was about 30 invalid soldiers, only one, however, so ill as to be unable to walk.

The vessel was in a dense fog and grounded in a heavy swell, with her breadside to the beach. She was in full charge of the pilot, whose name I do not know, who has been in and out of New York harbor on this same business no less than two hundred times.

Three boats are plying to and from the vessel, which is but more than one hundred and fifty yards from my present position on the beach.

The passengers are mostly ashore, and trunks and carpet-bags are now coming. So far, no mishaps in the landing.

The cargo is principally of cotton, with a few bales of cotton. This will, in all probability, be lost off, but a portion of the cargo of the vessel, as she lies on the bar at high tide, land was raised and put good speed at the time.

I have conversed with many of the passengers, by whom I have carefully collected the above facts. All write warm of the care bestowed on the sick and wounded. I have spoken with Lieut. Gov. Hunt, and Capt. Perkins and his officers, and desire to give, through your correspondent, their most emphatic testimony as to the uniform kindness and efficiency of Capt. Perkins and his officers and especially Gov. Hunt, who spent one or four days of sunshine and shade from the time of leaving the Mississippi.

A Remarkable Louisiana Woman.

A New Orleans letter to the Boston *Traveller* says:

I visited, the other day, with an officer, Mrs. Hatch, residing on the other side of the river, almost entirely by herself. Her husband was the United States Collector here, and when the city went Confederate, he was Confederate Collector. He is a Vermonter by birth, and a man of much enterprise and intelligence, but mad with the novelty of secession. When Farragut came, he went over to his friends. Then his oldest boy, a lad, went across the almost Stygian river, and the wife, whose Gen. Banks issued an order for enemies to register themselves and then depart, did put her hand to the book as an enemy of her old country, but was taken ill very soon after, and is now but a skeleton. Mrs. Hatch is a remarkable woman—I have never known one possessing more mental energy. She has been a very Florence Nightingale to our soldiers, constantly using her house for a hospital for the sick, and tending them with all a mother's kindness.

She visited our hospitals, bringing with her delicacies and luxuries such only as a sick soldier can well appreciate. She has watched over their dying agonies, and many a poor fellow has breathed his last with her name on his lips. Yet she is a bitter, bitter Secessionist. Her husband, her son and all her friends and relations are in the Confederate service, and her heart would naturally be there.

She had not heard of the capture of Vicksburg, and when my friend read her the official despatch, I thought she would die with anguish—her eyes were frenzied, her face ashy, and she bit her nails till the blood came, and when he finished she poured out a torrent of abuse, of sarcasm and irony, telling us Yankees of all our imperfections, known and unknown, and threatening us with that miserable destruction so richly merited. Her thin, bony hands, covered with rich rubies and diamonds, sparkling in their rapid movements, made frequent gestures in a prophetic way, giving her the air of a prophetess.

Rev. M. D. Conway and French Intervention.

The Rev. Mr. Conway, now in England, writes as follows to the Boston Commonwealth (Abolition:)

"RECOGNITION.—Perhaps by the same mail which brings you this letter, you will learn whether England does or does not mean to interfere in the affairs of America. I think it almost certain that if it were not for the Polish excitement, the English Government would interfere. The people here are now so excited by the horrible atrocities of the Russian Government, that they are beginning to clamor for armed interference. And as England cannot interfere with both countries at the same time, it is likely that she will assist the Poles, with whom the masses do sympathize, rather than the Southerners, with whom they do not. That England will soon be at war seems to be scarcely doubtful. As for France, *she means to interfere in behalf of the South*. We may prepare for this. She will try hard to get England to join her; if England refuses, she will try Spain; but, if she has to act alone, France will interfere. I am sorry to say that the measure is a popular one in France. I have conversed with some of the most distinguished Parisians, and they say the people agree with the Emperor in this, more than in his Mexican raid, their general phrase being that "the war is as sinless and soulless as it is bloody." France's motto of interference will be "*Par Humanité*."

The Paroling at Vicksburg.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

If you have met with the exact process or words of paroling the captured troops at Vicksburg, I would beg you to give them to your readers. How is such a number of non-commissioned officers and privates paroled? Do they take an oath not to serve during this war against the South? And how can the captor retain on so large a number of men, who, it would seem, can hardly ever be identified again?

When, in former wars, a large body of troops surrendered on conditions not to fight again, the officers and the Government of the captured soldiers became answerable for the men. The latter remained soldiers in the rank, but were disabled from fighting. Do the surrendered troops of our enemy remain organized in rank and file, or does the enemy disband them? It is distinctly impressed upon all, that death is the universal penalty for breaking the parole?

I doubt not but that many of your readers would wish to be clearly informed on this subject.

Paroling, you are doubtless aware, has in no previous war been carried to such an extent as in our present civil conflict. JUS.

REPLY.

In the full account of the surrender of Vicksburg, published in the *Times* of the 17th instant, and furnished by our own correspondent, the form of words used in paroling the officers captured at Vicksburg was given. At the date of that letter (4th July) only the General and Staff officers had been paroled, but we understand that the same form of parole was used in the case of all other captured officers and privates. We repeat the parole used on the occasion:

Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, A. D. 1863.

To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, ——, ——, Company——, Volunteers C. S. A., being a prisoner of war in the hands of the United States forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieut-Gen. John C. Pemberton, commanding, on the 4th day of July, 1863, do, in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this, my solemn parole, under oath, that I will not take up arms against the United States, nor serve in any military, police, or patrolling force, in any fort, garrison or field works held by the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of prisoners, depots or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by soldiers against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

Name of officer signing.

Given before me this—day of——, 1863.

Name of Paroling Officer.

We thus comply with our correspondent's request, and at the same time answer his first questions. As to his other queries—what hold we retain on these paroled men, whether they remain organized, and whether they comprehend the penalty of violating their parole—we can only say that the men are all carefully registered, and we suppose, of course, understood the penalty of violating parole; and in regard to their remaining organized, as regiments, &c., the practical fact is, as all the Vicksburg correspondents and General Grant himself assert, that the garrison almost entirely broke up and disbanded after the fall of Vicksburg. General Grant's words were: "The army paroled here have, to a great extent, deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction." These statements of course, do not furnish a legal justification of the course adopted on the occasion.

It is possible that there may have been technical errors in the mode adopted by General Grant in paroling the 40,000 men which it is now proved he captured at Vicksburg, but on the whole, and practically considered, it is generally conceded that he adopted the wisest course. The whole subject of parole, as it should be universally carried out, seems to hope it will hereafter be practiced by all our officers, is lucidly and concisely set forth in War Department General Order No. 100, otherwise entitled "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber. In such captures as that of General Grant, the adoption of a proper course, and conformity to the established law, is a matter of vital importance.

NAPOLEON'S LINGO IN BOSTON.—A French theatrical company was recently refreshing the people of Boston with a few choice exhibitions of the Parisian drama. The *Commercial* city records the following appreciative commendation as having passed between two young ladies of the "modern Athens" while riding in one of the Metropolitan cars:

"Aver-vous été à la theatre français?"

"Oui, beaucoup de temps."

"Que pensez-vous de lui?"

"Je pense que c'est un grand pitié que les acteurs n'avont pas l'accent de Paris."

"Oh mon dioo! c'est toodle la meme chose à le people ici!"

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* says of the last conscription order: "Our readers may, like ourselves, be curious to know what addition may be made to our armies by the late call of the President, summoning to the field all persons between the ages of forty and forty-five years. The census of 1850 furnished data upon which an approximate estimate may be based. We have accordingly looked into that report, and make the following rough calculation:

Alabama will furnish	10,893
Florida "	5,060
Georgia "	12,230
Louisiana "	12,721
Mississippi "	8,000
N. Carolina "	14,000
S. Carolina "	6,500
Tennessee "	6,000
Texas "	5,070
Virginia "	16,000
Making a total of	99,324

"We have added to the returns of 1850 the ratio of increase, for the preceding decade, in each State. We have taken only one-third of the number in Tennessee and two-thirds in Virginia—making, as we suppose, a proper allowance for the portion of those two States in the possession of the enemy. Of the number thus obtained, we estimate that 25,000 are already in the service, so that, by extending the conscription to 45 years, we only increase the strength of our armies by 70,000 men."

BERMUDIAN WELCOME OF A PRIVATEER CRAFT.—The editor of the Bermuda *Royal Gazette*, in his paper of July 21st, rejoices over the arrival at that port of the privateer Florida, which he denominates that "glorious little steamer, whose salute as she entered the harbor was returned by the forts." The hope is expressed that England and France will speedily recognize that power of which Captain Maffit and his crew are the "gallant representatives."

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—At Jackson, Miss., General Sherman ordered a number of rebels who had been paroled as the capitulation of Vicksburg. These he took out and shot on the spot.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE CITY JUDGE AND THE WIFE OF HARBAN CAPTOR.—The general term of the Supreme Court this morning decided that the City Judge had authority to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mrs. Harban.—*New York Commercial Advertiser of 1st.*

THE REBELS GETTING CLOTHING FROM NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* states that in a storehouse which was taken on Morris Island our troops found a large quantity of clothing. The rebel soldiers were well clad, having just received a supply of better light blue pantaloons than our troops have. These clothes had come from New York by way of Nassau.

The skeleton of a man was found standing upright lately among the cargo of an Australian ship, on her arrival at London. He had evidently tried to get a free passage, and was walled up by the cargo.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Price of Bread.—The price of flour being $9 per barrel, the acting Mayor of the city requires bakers to give during the present week 20 ounces of bread for 25 cents, 27 ounces for 10 cents and 13 ounces for 5 cents.

The City.—Yesterday the local news market was "flat, stale, and unprofitable." The "flags" were not crowded, but those who were floating, or engaged in the "standing around" business, appeared to be in that state which is described in the Scriptures as "contentment without riches."

The Weather.—This "heated term" has been much modified by daily and nightly showers, some of them so heavy as to cause an overflow of the gutters and streets. This, however, was only temporarily inconvenient to promenaders, while the gardens and plantations in the vicinity must have been largely benefitted—the corn crop especially. Yesterday we had showers, sunshine, clouds, and thunder; and taking all together, it was a comfortable Sabbath. The greatest heat during the past week was 92 deg. at noon of August 8.

Returned.—We notice in the list of passengers of the Geo. Cromwell, that Colonel W. Glenn, the ex chief Clerk of the Provost Court, has returned to his old stamping-ground.

Robbery.—The drug store of Mr. Moogin, on Customhouse street, was robbed on Thursday night of $35 in cash, and a lot of perfumeries worth $75. The thief has not been caught.

Arrested.—John Brown, a U S Navy man, was arrested yesterday on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and drawing a knife with intent to kill, in Conti street, between Chartres and Royal.

Charge as Officer.—John Brown was arrested by officers Evans and Fossey for cutting officer J. Duffy with a knife with intent to kill. He also cut Mr. J. Marsh who struck him on the arm while he was endeavouring to kill Duffy.

Suspicious Characters.—Charles Smith, Marsh Noirri and Paul Lauri were arrested by the Second District police, charged by officer Fox with being dangerous and suspicious characters.

[From the New York Herald.]

News from Washington.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN REFERENCE TO STATES RETURNING TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

Washington, July 30, 1863.—The official organ of the War Department this morning announced that leaders of the Southern States should be allowed to return to the Union without first having abolished slavery within their limits. This policy finds no favor, however, with the President nor any of the members of his Cabinet, with the exception of the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury. All the other Cabinet Ministers are in favor of carrying out the doctrine announced in the Inaugural Message of President Lincoln—that the war should be waged for the preservation of the Union. The emancipation question is an interpolation, and was not included in the original objects of the war. Unfortunately for those who urge that the war shall be protracted until African slavery has been wiped out from the South, the policy of the Government has been fixed, that the Southern rebellion shall be treated by it as a domestic insurrection. The Government, to avoid the interference of foreign Powers, has studiously avoided according to the rebels the character of alien enemies. Under these circumstances, when the insurrection has been quelled in the Southern States, the *status in quo ante bellum*, with all their rights under the Constitution intact, and to require of them guarantees for the abolition of slavery would necessitate a local change of the whole policy upon the subject of the rebellion conducted by the National Government. The radicals insist that the seceded States, at the termination of the war, shall either be required to enact emancipation laws or be treated as Territories, but this faction at present is in a minority in the Administration.

AUTHORIZATION OF TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTHWEST AND NEW ORLEANS.

Direct intercourse between the loyal Western States and New Orleans is authorized on giving bonds, while trade at intermediate places continues as heretofore, by special permit under the regulations of the Treasury Department. An agent has been sent to General Grant to confer with him upon the subject of removing the existing restrictions on the commerce of the Mississippi river.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS WITH THE REBELS—PEMBERTON AND HIS OFFICERS AND JOHN MORGAN AND HIS RETINUE OF RAIDERS.

General Pemberton and other officers captured at Vicksburg have not been exchanged. Commissioner Ould notified Colonel Ludlow that said officers had been declared exchanged, and requested him to furnish a list of such officers in their custody as he desired to receive in exchange, but this was declined, until the Vicksburg prisoners still remain on parole. It is true that John Morgan and the other commissioned officers of his command captured are to be placed in close confinement until such time as the officers and Colonel Streight's command, captured in Georgia, are released. They will be confined in the penitentiaries of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Very little is doing in the way of exchange, even of enlisted men, and exchanges will probably be few until the rebel authorities agree to a new and equitable cartel, or manifest a disposition to carry out in good faith the cartel previously acted upon.

Our correspondent writes that on the 1st, at half-past two o'clock, gold was at 127¾.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, August 8, 1863.

The condition of financial affairs has undergone no noteworthy change to-day, the movement generally being still very slow and limited. This having been half day, the steamship "Evening Star" being advertised to depart for New York to-morrow morning, there was a pretty good demand for Northern bills and Legal Tender Notes, the offerings of which being limited, the rates ruled firmly, ranging at 2-32 per cent premium for the former and 1-8 @ ¼ for the latter. Sterling was steadier to-day. There is but little offering and the transactions are small at 340@⅝ per cent premium for Gold and 20@25 per cent for Silver. The demand for Foreign bills is very inactive, but the offerings are small and the rates are ruling from 144@150 for Sterling and 5.77½@5.65 for France.

We have not heard of any transactions in Stocks or Bonds.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, August 8, 1863.

COTTON.—There is none on sale. Next Tuesday 400 bales will be offered at auction. The last sales were made a day or two since at 58c. @ ℔. for Middling.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We did not learn of sales of any moment to-day. Small lots from store may be expected at 9½@10c. for Good Common, 10½@10¾c. for Fair, and 11@11½c. for Prime Sugar. By auction, 25 bbls. Prime sold at 11¼@¼c. Fine Sugar and Molasses were 57½c. for good fermenting from first hands, and 40c. for common from speculators.

FLOUR.—The supply is very limited, and with the probability of further receipts being delayed for round lots, and sales cannot be effected even at a liberal discount on the present reduced prices. Dealers are supplying the retail trade, which is confined to a few packages now and then at $7 25@$7 50 for superfine, $8@$8 50 for Extra, $8 50@$9 for Extra Family, and $9@$10 for Fancy.

FEED.—Owing to the probability and liberal receipts purchasers have generally withdrawn from the market, awaiting further prices. The supply on the landing was fully offered this morning at $1 50 @ bushel for Corn in sacks, $1 50 @ bushel, and Hay at $30 @ ton for prime, $28 @ $29 @ ton for Extra, $26 @ $27 @ ton for Good, $23 @ $25 @ ton for Common, and $19 @ $20 @ ton for Mixed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction today—68 barrels Pickled Pigs Feet at 3½c.; 10 boxes Soap at 5@5½c.; 10 boxes Sweet Oil at 30c.; 2 do. Castile Soap at 6½@7c.; 6 gross Lamp Wick at 8@85; 6 do Vinegar at 13c.; 2 boxes Breakfast Bacon at 9½c.; 35 bbls. old Rum at 60c.; 10 boxes Claret at 40@45c.; 4 dozen Lard Oil at 65c.; 5 sacks Rio Coffee at 54c.; 13 bbls. Whisky at 61 @ 62 @ gal.; 50 do Corn at 50c. @ bbl.; 10 sacks damaged Cow Peas at 25c.; 20 bbls. Rice at 8½c.; 10 casks Ribbed Bacon at 4½@4¾c.; 20 bbls. Pickles at $5 75 for damaged and $6 75 for sound; 10 firkins Butter at 19@21c.; 20 bbls. Pilot Bread at 3½c., and 50 boxes Starch at 6c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 10, 1863.

Arrived since Saturday 128 Beeves, 237 Hogs, 30 Calves and 1 head of Sheep. Sold 90 Beeves, 20 Calves. Stock remaining on sale is 182 Beeves, 275 Hogs, 86 Veals. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net.....c. 9@
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net.....c. 8@
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net.....c. 7@
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head.....$7@$25
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head.....$5@$6
Hogs, ℔ gross.....10@12c
Milch Cows, ℔ head.....$75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head.....$2@$10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 10, 1863.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, for New York.
Bark Windward, Randall, for Philadelphia, Elliott & McKeever.
Lugger Crescent City, Miaconski, for Ship Island, G A Foedick, Master.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Lugger Flying Dutchman, Walest, from Point Pelasse, to order.
Lugger Experiment, Rouhlac, from Vacherie, to master.
Lugger Hippodine, Terrebone, from Grand Isle, to order.
Lugger Two Sisters, Salvador, from Kennerville, master—4d disc.
Schooner Mary Agnes, Vernet, from St. James Parish, to master—4d disc.

STEAMSHIPS.

Albert Pearce, Hunsicker, from St Louis.
J M Brown, Wheelock, from Sabine Pass.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, from New York, at list, to A Moulton—1st disc.
Steamship Columbia, Barton, from New York, 1st inst, to Wm J Reid—1st disc.

STEAMSHIPS.

Tempest, Shultz, from Port Hudson.
J Raymond, Adams, from Baton Rouge.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Texas, Rogers, 45 days from New York, to master.

MEMORANDA.

On The officers of steamship Columbia report On the 5th instant, in lat. 27 00, long. 89 00, was spoken by the ship Gondolier, bound to this port, 20 days out, from Liverpool, spoken by the steamship of same name, off Cape Charles, bound for Liverpool, 5 days out, spoken by the steamship Cambria, bound for New York, 1 day out, spoken by the steamship Columbia, bound for New Orleans, 5 days out.

PASSENGERS.

For steamship Columbia, from New York—Mrs T G Tracy, Mrs J W Williams, Mrs Dr Hall and 3 children, Mrs J A Allen and servant, Mrs Clary and son, C Wright, Lieut Lowell, Lieut Waterman, J A Gilmore, Thos Mosier, A Freeman, J B Mansfield, T T Dobbins, J Jackson.

For steamship George Cromwell, from New York—Mr Pike, Dr Russell, H Steinmitz, S F Cassin, M Singer, Dr Robinson, H Sauter.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—51 bales cotton 6 packages dry goods.
PHILADELPHIA—Bark Windward—In ballast.
SHIP ISLAND—Lugger Crescent City—In ballast.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—1 package Brooms 85 do Alabama Express Cordage 24 pkgs Brooms 1 do Dry Goods 1 package Boots 1 do Boots 1 package Dry Goods 1 package Boots 1 package Dry Goods 1 package Boots 1 package Dry Goods 1 package