ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY.

Massing of the Rebels Against Our Forces.

The Promised Assault on Port Hudson.

BURNING OF THE LAFOURCHE BRIDGE.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS.

The Killed and Wounded in Duryee's Zouaves,

&c., &c., &c.

The Morning Star, Captain A. D. Perkins, left New Orleans at ten minutes after eight A. M. on the 27th of June, and arrived at her wharf in this city at five P. M. on the 3d of July, making the run in six days and nine hours. The Morning Star brings a full freight of sugar and cotton, $170,000 in American gold and 230 passengers.

A rumor was current at New Orleans on the morning of her departure that Port Hudson had been taken by Gen. Banks; but this was not confirmed by telegraph at the Balize at a later period of the day.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1863.

Capture of Brashear City—Our Losses—The Situation—Opening of the United States District Court—Speeches on the Occasion—The Enemy Near Manchac Pass—A Train of Cars "Gobbled"—Port Hudson Matters—Another Assault Promised—The Recaptured Contrabands—Government Plantations and Those Working Them—People of New Orleans and the Present State of Affairs, &c.

As I feared would be the case when writing my last letter, we have lost Brashear City. The enemy succeeded in capturing it on Monday morning last, and with it all the troops that were there, all the camp equipage, artillery, ammunition, and, in fact, everything—no means being at hand to remove and no time given to destroy the valuable property there stored. The authorities give no information in regard to the number of our forces at that point, and they appear to have instructed every one arriving to say nothing on the subject. An order was issued yesterday by the Provost Marshal General directing the different newspapers of this city to say nothing whatever regarding military movements in this department. This in itself proves that all is not well with us. Were it otherwise, everything going on would be given without hesitation to the public. It is certain, however, that we have lost everything west of the Mississippi river, and have gained nothing as yet east of it. Our troops have fallen back from Lafourche crossing, having first burned the bridge, and I am under the impression that our outposts do not extend beyond Butte Station—twenty miles from the city.

A HERALD correspondent is now across the river, and will no doubt return in time to furnish such particulars respecting the recent movements to the westward as the authorities have refused to speak about. It will be very evident to those who have studied this department that we are in a worse condition than ever regarding this State. We do not possess, by many square miles, as much territory as we did three months ago, and I see no prospect whatever of any change for the better. Our army is dwindling away rapidly from every cause, while that of the enemy is becoming stronger every hour. Although the papers are prohibited from saying anything about military movements, still it does not require anything more than the following extract from the *Era's* monetary and financial article of this morning to fully understand the situation. It says:—"The total stock of produce from the interior is too limited for operations of any magnitude, and transactions in financial circles are consequently on a very limited scale. The total available stock of sugar in the country is extremely small, *and the present prospects for a crop this season are of a most unfavorable character*, while the indications are that what little may be produced will be very inferior in quality." The above paragraph speaks volumes, and we better understand by its language the condition of affairs than if a full account had been given of the assaults upon Port Hudson, affairs in the Attakapas country, and a correct list of our losses. It requires almost the use of a microscope now to discover what portion of Louisiana still remains in our possession.

In the face of all this, at the opening of the United States District Court on Wednesday, a dinner was given, at which several distinguished persons made speeches that would lead the world to suppose Louisiana was once more back under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes, and that a military force only was required to protect the border from raids by hungry rebels. One gentleman, holding a high official position, said, speaking of the opening of the court, that "He looked upon it as the first step towards the restoration of Louisiana to her ancient rights. He felt that the military power was fast giving way (some truth in that part of the sentence) before the rapid strides now being made towards a resumption of the reins of government by the civil authorities—to the supremacy of the *toga* over *arma* once more; and that he rejoiced in the knowledge of the fact." Another gentleman, well known in the judiciary department, said—"Great events were transpiring around us, and he felt assured—an assurance founded upon his judgment, and not merely based upon his hopes—that the entire State of Louisiana would in a very short time be occupied by our forces, restored to the Union and all her former rights—when chaos and anarchy would have an end." Had these remarks been made three months ago, when all of Louisiana, excepting Port Hudson and its immediate vicinity, and a small portion of the extreme western part of the State, was in our possession, they would have been received with far better grace than at the present time, when the squadron of Admiral Farragut alone holds the enemy in check from advancing beyond the points they have now reached. All this information will be exceedingly unpalatable to many; yet it is all true—every word of it. While everything looked bright before us, when the splendid campaign in Western Louisiana gave every promise, much more so than the mere opening of a United States District Court, that a short time only would be required to reconquer the entire State, your correspondent did not hesitate to say so, and he does not hesitate to say that now everything looks dark and gloomy for our cause in this section of the country, and that he thinks New Orleans will be again in a very short time the base of operations of the army—or rather what is left of it. Smother the news as much as possible, yet enough leaks out among the populace of New Orleans to give them every reason to believe our reverses much worse than they really are. Hence the bad policy of not publishing the true state of the case at once. I saw more evidences yesterday in the streets of this city of the true state of feeling in this community than ever before since I have resided here. The ladies did not hesitate to display their secession colors in every manner; their red, white and red fans and bonnet ornaments were conspicuous in every direction, excepting among those who were in mourning, and the men showed their feelings by crowding the grogshops and talking of large purchases of rope of the proper size, not stating, however, for what purpose it was intended, but leaving that to the imagination.

As a further proof of how near the enemy are in another direction, I give you the following:—For some time past a force of workmen have been engaged in repairing the railroad bridge over Pass Manchac. A locomotive and a few cars have been used for the purpose of running material and conveying the workmen and their tools to and fro. The bridge being about completed, the cars were sent out yesterday to bring back the men; but they never returned, and we are very naturally led to suppose that they, with the party of workmen, have been "gobbled," and are now on their way to Jackson or some other part of Dixie. The bridge has not yet been destroyed by our forces; but I have no doubt it will be, in order to prevent any attempt to cross it in that direction. As far as New Orleans is concerned, it is to-day as secure as ever. No force the enemy could bring to bear would ever be successful in reaching a point nearer the city than they now are. The guns of the fleet command every approach, and General Emory has so disposed his command as to effectually defend every point. The city is to-day as safe as New York or Boston, and must remain so. Its geographical position renders it a place easily defended by a small number of men against an army of large proportions, as it cannot be approached in force except by water, which the enemy have no means whatever of doing. We feel perfectly secure, notwithstanding the people generally have every hope in a few days of once more seeing the secesh flag over the City Hall, the squadron of Admiral Farragut annihilated, and the General Commanding and Admiral on their way to Richmond.

The news from up the river is of the same character as when I last wrote. We hear rumors almost every hour of "forlorn hopes" and desperate fighting; but nothing has occurred of any importance since the assault of the 24th inst. The enemy is hovering in our rear at Port Hudson with small parties of cavalry, annoying us whenever the opportunity offers; but we have no positive evidence of their being in force within striking distance. The bombardment still continues, and the last advices state that another assault is to take place between now and Monday evening next. This assault has been promised us every day and night for ten days past. When it occurs we can speak more fully of it. As matters stand now we consider its coming off exceedingly doubtful. Good authority says that the trouble is with the nine months men. They will not fight, preferring to go home rather than be shot, especially now that their term of enlistment is nearly over. The storming columns heretofore have been three years New York and Western regiments, supported by nine months men; and when the stormers reached the parapet and looked round the supporters were nowhere to be seen. Consequently a "falling back" was considered the most prudent move that could be made in order to save the few remaining of the column from capture or destruction. The river transports now go fully armed, in order to repel any attack by parties along the river bank. We have not heard of any being fired at in the last few days, the enemy having probably concentrated all his force to accomplish fully the capture of Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad.

All in this department favorable to the success of the Union cause have been wishing, waiting, hoping and expecting for weeks past that reinforcements would arrive. They thought that the government would see the importance of the movement made by General Banks, and send him without delay men enough to overcome every obstacle and hold all the State he had possessed himself of; but they have not yet arrived. Rumor for days past has had twenty thousand additional troops in the river on their way up to Port Hudson; but they have not yet passed the city, except in phantom ships. The knowing ones, they who were posted regarding the available troops, shook their heads; for they could not see where twenty thousand men were to come from, or even half that number. Consequently we made up our minds that we would have to do the best we could with the force we had. I do not believe the rebels intend, or ever did, to try to recover the city of New Orleans; for it has been too good a feeder for them. If information can come to us from Dixie it can be carried from here in the same manner. There is no denying the fact that immense quantities of all descriptions of goods needed by the rebels have been carried to them from this city—far more than would have reached them had the river been blockaded. While this is the case, and the rebels know that nine-tenths of the population are their friends, who will do all in their power to aid the rebel cause by supplies as well as information, they do not care to possess the city, for they know their cause will prosper more without it. This is the expressed opinion of those who understand how matters are in this department.

In the present condition of things, what is to become of the sequestered plantations, those that are being worked by the government, or rented to Northern men desirous of trying their hands at raising cotton and cane? The majority of these places are along the Opelousas Railroad, and on the west bank of the Mississippi river, or in that portion of the State now repossessed by the enemy. On all of these plantations the crops promised a fine yield; but now they will be destroyed or raised for the benefit of our rebel neighbors. Some of the gentlemen who are on the plantations they have rented have not returned to this city since the rebels occupied the country, and we fear they may have met with rough treatment. The Texas troops will not be apt to show them much consideration; for they do not feel kindly disposed toward those who have, as they interpret it, interfered with the rights and property of their friends. Men from the Attakapas country, lately arrived here, state that the most intense hatred exists all through that section towards us, on account of the manner in which their persons and property were treated during the march of our troops through their country. They further state that every man capable of bearing arms has come forward and joined the rebel army, and that they swear vengeance against any of our men that may fall into their hands. What have I stated in all my former letters respecting those persons we have made our enemies? That they are the worst we have, and the above fully proves it to be so. I doubt very much if there is a Union man left in the Attakapas country.

Imagine the sufferings of the poor negroes, those who have been enticed and driven away from their comfortable homes, and promised protection by our forces. Over two thousand of them were retaken when Brashear City was lost, besides the thousands of others who were on the government plantations. All they have ever suffered in their lives before will be but a tithe of what they will have to undergo at the hands of the men who now have them in charge. Better to have left them where we found them, if unable to provide for their safety, than to have the poor creatures placed in the position they now are in. You will understand very readily how exasperated the planters of Western Louisiana are against us when you know that nearly every negro had been taken from them by our army. Then again, they feel that the negroes, in the late attacks upon Port Hudson, killed, beyond doubt, many of their friends, and possibly some relatives. All these things combined render their hatred of us beyond all bounds, and when we again attempt to recover Western Louisiana we will have far more men and much more desperate fighting to encounter than we had in the last advance, when the people were more or less friendly to us. Had we respected the private property of the people of the country when we passed through it, and not taken everything we could carry, even to the little fancy articles that composed part of the furniture of a gentleman's drawingroom, we would have far less enemies than we now have. We cannot expect a man to feel at all friendly towards us now who has lost everything at our hands, although friendly to our cause at the time of the robbery.

It is all folly to attempt to speculate upon what is to be the result of the present state of affairs. A very few days will decide if Port Hudson is to fall or not. If not, the army will fall back to this point, and will remain here until the heat of summer is over; for it will be impossible to send our men into the swamps of this State until cooler weather sets in. They need resting; many of them are invalids, and should be in a hospital rather than in the field. The nine months men will be going North, and the three years regiments will have to try and fill up their depleted ranks. Four months must elapse before we can hope to resume active operations and take the offensive once more. In that time I hope that fifty thousand men will be assembled here, ready to make our operations short and successful. It is to be hoped that whatever troops are sent here for the campaign of next winter will be men who do not require three months drill before being able to take the field. We want no more nine months men in this department; nothing but soldiers for the war and disciplined troops. Give us these, and our generals will have tools with which they can work in a proper manner, and accomplish results that will be satisfactory to the Northern people. We have had proof enough of the value of nine months men during the past month, and we want no more of them.

JUNE 26—Evening.

There has been nothing from Port Hudson this evening. An officer high in authority informed me that the grand assault would come off to-morrow. If it does the official despatches may be in time for the Morning Star before she crosses the bar. Should I have any information on the subject, the military authorities will not allow me to forward it over the wires in advance of information to the War Department—at least so says Captain Buckley, the Superintendent. Should the assault come off and be successful, it will help dispel the gloom that now hangs over us. Should the reverse be the case, it will add materially to our present low spirits, and compel, I fear, an evacuation of the upper part of the State.

The fleet anchored off the city is strong in numbers, sufficiently so to lay New Orleans in ashes in a few hours, and then the Admiral is here in person, and he is a host in himself. If the rebels were to attempt an occupation, or if the people were to rise, thinking we have no force here to defend the city, I tremble to think of the loss of life that would occur; for the fleet would open at once without giving any notice whatever. If such should prove the case, they would have no one to blame but themselves; for if they keep quiet no injury will come to them.

Our Bonte Station Correspondence.

BONTE STATION, June 26, 1863.

Extraordinary Mixture in the State of Public Affairs—The Rebels Said to be Menacing Brashear City—The Advance on Thibodeaux—Disappearance of the Rebels—Superior Forces Opposed to Us—Burning of the Bridge at Lafourche Crossing—The Rolling Stock in Motion—Prisoners in the Hands of the Rebels—Capture of Brashear City, &c., &c.

I think the word "mixed," if taken according to its popular definition, is exceedingly applicable to the present condition of affairs in this immediate locality. After our fight at Lafourche last Sunday, knowing the strength of the enemy, we anticipated another attack upon our small force, consisting, as I have before stated, of only about five hundred men, and accordingly we made every preparation for a determined resistance to the rebels.

All Sunday night every man in our camp at Lafourche Crossing lay in wakeful expectation of hearing from the enemy at any moment. It was known that the rebels were menacing Brashear City, and that their forces at Thibodeaux were not less than two thousand. Under these circumstances we hailed the light of Monday morning with a reasonable degree of enthusiasm, believing, as we did, that we were able to cope with any force the enemy might send against us, only give us a fair chance. All day Monday was spent in carefully watching the few roving bands of rebels who rapidly appeared and disappeared, evidently unwilling to attack us, but determined to let us know they were still in our vicinity. In this position affairs remained until Tuesday morning, when, having been reinforced by the Fifteenth Maine, we began to advance on Thibodeaux, which we still supposed to be in the hands of the rebels. We were led to this conclusion from the fact that the enemy had during most of the time up to Monday night kept within sight two pieces of cannon, which we believed to be supported by an infantry force, and which commanded the direct road from our encampment to Thibodeaux. At the time of our advance, however, the rebels and their cannon had disappeared, and we readily conjectured that the last that we saw of them was but the rear guard of their retreating forces. Before Tuesday noon we reached Thibodeaux, and took possession of the place. Here we remained until Wednesday afternoon, when, learning that the rebels were advancing with a force greatly superior to our own down the Bayou Lafourche road, and that they were scarcely fifteen miles distant from us, we determined to evacuate the town. We waited, however, until dark, but did not consider it advisable to remain longer, as we had every reason to suspect that during the night the rebels would attempt to outflank us on the left. Accordingly soon after dark we set fire to the bridge over the Bayou Lafourche at Thibodeaux and commenced our retreat to Lafourche Crossing, where we burned the bridge and began rapidly to enter the cars, which had been held in readiness to take us down the road to this point. To say that our rapid retreat from Lafourche Crossing involved some confusion is at least a very mild way of expressing the manner in which it was effected. We had received orders from headquarters at New Orleans commanding us to fall back. The disappointment and chagrin of our brave soldiers, who had so nobly and successfully defended the place but four days previous against a force three times their number, can readily be imagined. Rumors of the fall of Brashear City and the crossing of Magruder's army over the Atchafalaya had already reached us. That a retreat was not only judicious, but absolutely necessary to the safety of our command, I have no doubt; still it was hard to give up to the rebels a country we had held for more than a year. We knew that we were leaving behind us many Union families who depended entirely upon our arms for protection. We knew that quite an amount of government property exceedingly useful to the rebels must necessarily fall into their hands. We knew that the plantations taken possession of by our government, and turned over to strictly loyal men to be worked, would be subject to devastation at the hands of the enemy; in fact all that had been done to restore this part of the State of Louisiana to its original peace and prosperity would be undone by the rebels, and last, but not least, the hundreds of poor contrabands that looked upon the glistening of our bayonets as the dawning light of their freedom were to be left, all of our promises to the contrary notwithstanding, to take their chances, without arms, food or protection, to the mercy of their former masters. It is not necessary to indulge in any sentimental vein to imagine what their condition will be.

By the light of the burning bridges at Thibodeaux and Lafourche Crossing, the long train of cars, the only rolling stock left on the Opelousas Railroad then in our possession, loaded with troops, ammunition, commissary stores, &c., slowly moved off toward Boute Station, a distance of about thirty miles from Lafourche Crossing. The last train that left carried our rear guard, whose particular business was the work of destruction. During all day (Thursday) we were engaged, or at least a large portion of our forces, in spying out the possible approach of the enemy, tearing up the track, burning bridges and destroying generally everything that could be of the least possible service to the enemy to facilitate their pursuit of us, should they attempt such a thing, or benefit them in the occupation of the country during our absence.

This may be briefly considered the history of our retreat to this point. There are many details of an interesting character which I have no time to relate in this letter. Suffice it to say, our soldiers are all here, "what there is left of them," who formerly occupied the State of Louisiana from this place to Brashear City, except those who now unfortunately are prisoners in the hands of the rebels at the last named point. I cannot omit mentioning the obligations that we are all under to Lieutenant W. D. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, on General Emory's staff, for the prompt manner in which orders were forwarded to us from headquarters at New Orleans, and his energetic endeavors to render us every assistance within the scope of his duty while we were at Lafourche Crossing. Although in my last letter I mentioned Lieutenant Colonel Stickney as being the officer in command of our force at Lafourche Crossing, at the time we were attacked by the rebels, still I feel called upon to say another word concerning his bravery and daring from the first moment of our encounter with the rebels. I do not believe a man ever handled his troops, under the same circumstances, with more ability.

Boute Station is a good camping ground, and we trust that we may not find it "advisable" to move further in the direction of New Orleans.

CAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY.

I am sorry I am so circumstanced, in consequence of our having been cut off from all communication with Brashear City, that I am not able to give you the full particulars of the capture of that important place by the rebels. From refugees who arrived in camp to-day I learn the following details:—On Tuesday last, at four o'clock A. M., not unexpectedly, as it is stated, a small force of rebels made their appearance at Berwick City, immediately opposite Brashear City, and opened fire on our encampment at that place from two small pieces of artillery. The attention of our gunners at Fort Buchanan was drawn to them, and after a few shots they were apparently dispersed. This, it appears, was a ruse on the part of the enemy; for scarcely had our soldiers been placed in position to resist any advance of the rebels from that place when they were suddenly surprised by a large force of the enemy, which had during the night crossed Lake Palourde, and come up in their rear. The rebels entered the town, and our men surrendered, I am very credibly informed, without making any very determined resistance. Our loss on this occasion was nearly one thousand men, including a camp of about six hundred convalescent soldiers. But this was not the worst part of the business. The rebels, by the capture of our force, gained possession of Fort Buchanan and Fort Schene, and another smaller earthwork further down the bay. On these fortifications were mounted eighteen or twenty guns of heavy calibre, several of which were the finest rifled pieces we had in this department.

Some of the pieces we lost were those recently taken from Camp Parapet, others raised from the steamer Hinsman, that sank in the bay last March. Altogether this is one of the severest blows the rebels have dealt us in this part of the country. In military circles Brashear City is considered a place of great importance. The fortifications at this point commanded Berwick Bay, the Atchafalaya, and in fact all navigation from the Gulf to the Attakapas country. The rebel force we encountered was under command of Magruder, and is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. The rebels in taking Brashear City captured quite an amount of quartermaster and commissary stores, as well as considerable ammunition. The enemy also came into possession of the personal baggage of many of our officers and men who had left Brashear City on their rapid march to Opelousas, Alexandria, and Port Hudson.

Second Duryee's Zouaves.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED BEFORE PORT HUDSON.

The following list was sent to our correspondent in New Orleans:—

HEADQUARTERS, 165TH N. Y. V., (SECOND DURYEE'S ZOUAVES), IN THE FIELD, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 19, 1863.

I avail myself of the first opportunity to forward the revised and corrected list of our killed, wounded and missing in the fight before Port Hudson, May 27, 1863:—

Killed.

Lieutenant Charles R. Carville, Co. D.
Corporal Daniel Dickenson, Co C, colors.
Corporal John Champaign, Co. C, colors.
Corporal Nele Rosensteiner, Co. D, color Bearer.
Corporal Theo. O'Kennenbaus, Co. D, colors.
Corporal Frank Graham, Co. E, colors.
Adolph Seipbert, Co. A
Frank McQuirk, Co. C.
George Getz, Co. C.
Patrick Cummings, Co. D.
William F. Crooks, Co. D.
William E. Phillips, Co. D.
Thomas Manegan, Co. E.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Abel Smith, Jr., breast, severely, since dead.
Major Gove Carr, left leg, flesh wound.
Captain H. C. Inwood, Co. E, right knee, flesh wound.
Capt. Gould H. Thorp, Co. F, breast, slightly.
Lieut. W. H. Vance, Co. C, contusion of left breast by shell, slightly.
Lieut. N. S. Putnam, Volunteer Aid, left shoulder and upper third left forearm.
Sergeant W. T. Sinclair, Co. A.
Sergeant J. W. Dickens, Co. A.
G. F. Prichard, Co. A.
John Vanderbilt, Co. A.
W. J. Wheat, Co. A.
Chas. Carll, Co. A.
Sergeant Matthias Johnston, Co. B.
Corporal Maurice Cahill, Co. B, since died, May 30.
Wm. Oxworth, Co. B.
Wm. Rooney, Co. B.
Wm. Ewin, Co. B.
Chas. Colson, Co. B.
Theo. L. Mitchell, Co. B.
Wm. Hughes, Co. B.
Sergeant S. B. Brennan, Co. C.
Corporal Christopher Moor, Co. C.
Corporal —— Norman, Co. C.
R. Hobby, Co. C.
D. E. Hammond, Co. C.
N. H. Rosvelt, Co. C.
Michael Dowd, Co. C.
Frank Kokendoffer, Co. C.
L. Terry, Co. C.
Edward Nolen, Co. C.
Peter Gaffga, Co. C.
Jacob Sehl, Co. C.
Jacob Wetzell, Co. C.
James J. Bellen, Co. C.
John Yack, Co. C.
Ezra Clarke, Co. C.
Sergeant Frank Nichols, Co. D.
Corporal C. F. Schible, Co. D.
J. E. Yungren, Co. D, since died.
George Wilcox, Co. D.
Jacob Weitner, Co. D.
Charles Schultz, Co. D.
James Reily, Co. D.
R. C. Kemp, Co. D.
John Hering, Co. D.
M. Wingler, Co. D.
Frederick Rader, Co. D.
William Rait, Co. D.
Corporal William Hallenbeck, Co. D.
Corporal Alexander Fosdick, Co. E.
Corporal N. H. Brown, Co. E.
R. D. Gallot, Co. E.
Joseph Fishorn, Co. E.
Charles Byrnes, Co. E.
S. Franklander, Co. E.
C. A. Satborg, Co. E.
P. E. Quinn, Co. E.
Henry Dubois, Co. E.; since died (June 10, 1863).
Corporal John Owen, Co. F.
Corporal Thomas Gallagher, Co. F.
Alexander Meritt, Co. F.
—— Lohman, Co. F.
Wm. Stearnes, Co. F.
S. G. Lyon, Co. F.
John Murray, Co. F.
Jos. Hughes, Co. F.
Dennis Shea, Co. F.
Charles Hack, Co. F.

Wounded and Missing.

Sergeant J. R. P. Edwards, Co. B.
Corporal James Wiley, Co. B.
Henry Hamilton, Co. B.
A. Hoffman, Co. B.
W. Schramm, Co. D.
C. G. Collins, Co. D.
H. McCool, Co. D.
A. Johnson, Co. D.
Jno. Monohan, Co. E.
J. A. D. Floats, Co. E.
Sergeant Elbert O. Steaves, Co. B, reported a prisoner.

Those under head of "wounded and missing" were furnished by flag of truce, and are reported by the medical director of the enemy's forces to the medical director of the Department of the Gulf.

I have no news of importance to communicate at present. I am, very respectfully, C. A. PALMIERI, Sergeant Major One Hundred and Sixty fifth regiment New York Volunteers (Second Zouaves).

Legal Decisions Respecting Drafted Men.

PORTLAND, Me., July 3, 1863.

The *Press* of to-morrow will have the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court on two questions submitted by Governor Coburn. First. Has a city, or town, any legal right to pledge its credit to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutation of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the military service of the United States under the act passed at the last Congress? Second. Has a city, or town, any legal right to raise money by taxation to provide commutation for such citizens as may thus be drafted? The Court decides both questions unanimously in the negative.

Religious Intelligence.

The anniversary of the patron saints of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Second street, between South Second and Third streets, near Grand, Williamsburg, Rev. S. Malone, pastor, will be appropriately celebrated on Sunday next, July 5. Grand High Mass will be given by Rev. Father Malone, and clerical assistants. Haydn's Grand Mass No. 16 will be given, with full orchestral accompaniments, Herr Noll leader, and a large chorus. Donizetti's Vespers will be given at half-past seven in the evening. Mrs. Northrup, *nee* Miss Lizzie Parker, and other eminent artists, will assist in the musical exercises.

SERMON ON ADMIRAL FOOTE.—A sermon is to be preached to-morrow evening (Sunday, the 5th instant,) by the Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., in the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal Church, between the First and Second avenues, on the life and character of the late Admiral Foote. Dr. Crooks was a personal acquaintance of the Admiral, and the sermon will be well worth hearing.

Soldiers Drowned at Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, July 3, 1863.

A. Croft and Alfred Day, members of Company E, New York artillery, were drowned to-day at this place while bathing. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Suspicious Vessel at Gloucester.

BOSTON, July 6, 1863.

The steamer W. H. Foss put into Gloucester to-day and reported that she was bound from Buffalo for New York and that her machinery was damaged. Her captain's story excited suspicion, and she was detained by the United States schooner J. G. Curtis for examination.

New York Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, July 3, 1863.

In the Court of Appeals in the case of the People vs. Kerr and others, judgment was affirmed with costs.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. C. Vibbard, of Albany; Col. S. H. Mix, of Newbern, N. C.; Hon. F. M. Edwards, of New Hampshire; Adjutant General Sprague, of Albany, and S. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

P. Clayton Pendleton, of West Point; Hon. H. R. Low, of New York; N. C. Sheriff, of Philadelphia; H. J. Holcomb, of Wisconsin; G. P. Baker, of United States Army; E. S. Spencer, of Chicago, and A. J. Edsell, of Indiana, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel S. Seymour, of Washington; W. H. Wallace, of Hartford; L. Reynolds, of Norfolk, Va.; General C. Moore, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. White, of Albany; F. E. Whipple, of Lansingburg, and G. T. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, are among the latest arrivals at the Astor House.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the World.

The WEEKLY HERALD, for the present week, ready this (Saturday) morning, will contain:—

Full and authentic details, from our Special War Correspondents, of the Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Rebel Army of General Lee, and of their Movements and Operations since entering those loyal States.

An excellent Map, showing the area of the rebel General Lee's Operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The recent important Military Change in the Army of the Potomac—General Hooker relieved of the Command, and General Meade appointed his successor—with an Interesting Sketch of the Life of the new Commander.

The latest despatches in regard to the Progress of the Sieges at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Interesting account of the Occupation of the White House, Va., by the Troops of General Dix.

The latest account of the Important Movements of General Rosecrans' Army in Tennessee.

The Latest News from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, Mexico, Havana, Europe and all other parts of the world.

Poetry—"Counterfeits"—a document supposed to have been found in the deserted camps of the Army of the Potomac.

The story of "The Wizard of Powell's Fort; or, Some Account of a Historical Character of the Fort Mountains, of the Shenandoah Valley."

The interesting story of "My Black Charger Reb," giving an account of the adventures of a Union captain and his charger among the rebels.

Sporting—Trotting—Aquatics—The New York Yacht Club in the Lower Bay—Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club—The Prize Ring, &c., &c.

Agricultural—The Approaching Harvest—Tile Draining—The Fruit Garden—The Vegetable Garden—The Flower Garden, &c., &c.

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ADVERTISEMENTS to a limited number, at fifty cents per line, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 361—July 3, 1863.
77, 14, 23, 16, 1, 48, 75, 78, 60, 30, 19, 46, 20, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 362—July 3, 1863.
70, 59, 44, 16, 51, 7, 26, 32, 65, 72, 56, 5, 64.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA CLASS 461—July 3, 1863.
33, 8, 54, 57, 7, 40, 55, 74, 16, 77, 32, 39, 2.
CLASS 462—July 3, 1863.
17, 41, 68, 67, 30, 25, 18, 15, 60, 11, 43, 10.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries and commission given. Information furnished. J. F. WRIGHT & CO., No. 8 Wall street, room No. 7, basement.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, N. Y.

Mendes Chocolate and Ice Cream, 645 Broadway.—The superior quality of the Chocolate as a beverage and nourishment for travellers, invalids and children is well known. It is often recommended to persons of the most delicate health by our most celebrated physicians. We also recommend our well reputed Ice Cream.

Lively Times at Knox's.—The Salesmen at KNOX'S Hat Store do not have a very easy time of it, for the demand for the favorite Summer Hat is so active that they are kept constantly busy, and the well known store No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, is just now a scene of real bustle and excitement. All who want a handsome Hat very properly seek for it at KNOX'S.

Cheap Soap for Everybody.—Pyle's O. K. is the article, and can be found at all the grocery stores.

Drunken Husbands or Others Cured by Dr. ZILLI'S Powders, given unknown to the drinker. Sent by mail, price $1. Sold at 63 Division street, 214 Eighth avenue, New York; HAYES, 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Dr. LONGSTAFF, 59 Montgomery street, Jersey City; Dr. MERKER, 224 Broad street, Newark.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at 63 Murray street, corner of College place. R. M. PATRICK.

The Best Sewing Machine in the world.—The Wheed, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try it and be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

No More Grey Hair or Baldness.—Consultation free by DR. GRANDJEAN (45 years constant study), Astor place.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists and 488 Broadway.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Nucleria Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Eruptions, Brown Specks and all Skin Blemishes cured by GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap, 433 Broadway, near Grand street.

For the Hair Harry's Triopherous.— The best and cheapest article. Sold by Druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—a positive cure. The Howard Association—send in a sealed letter a treatise free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skille Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1—At Baleh's new Gallery, 453 Broadway, late Barclay and Greenwich streets.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, of Unequalled style and finish at TAIT'S, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

Wire Window Guards.—Wire Work for Conservatories and Bay Windows. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No. 259 Canal street, east of Broadway.

Married.

COWLES—WELLING.—On Thursday evening, July 2, by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, WILLIAM G. COWLES, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., to LOUISE URSULA, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Welling, formerly of Quebec, C. E.

Rochester and Quebec papers please copy.

FIELD—LYNES.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, July 2, by the Rev. John E. Elliott, GEORGE FIELD, of Southeast, New York, to SARAH CORNELIA LYNES, of Ridgefield. No cards.

HASKINS—GROVER.—In St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, July 2, by Rev. John W. Clark, rector, GEORGE S. HASKINS to FRANCES M. L., daughter of Thomas W. Grover.

HENRY—McRAE.—On Saturday, June 27, by the father of the groom, Alderman JOHN HENRY to Miss DORCAS J. McRAE, all of New Brunswick, N. J. No cards.

VAN VALKENBURGH—WILLET.—On Thursday, July 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. McLellan Holmes, ROBERT VAN VALKENBURGH to LUCRETIA, second daughter of Nathaniel Willet, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

Died.

BASSO.—On Friday, July 3, EUGENE AUGUSTINE BASSO, aged five months and four days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, afternoon at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 125 Union street, South Brooklyn, without further notice.

BATES.—On Thursday, July 2, EDWARD F. BATES, only child of Edward and Henrietta Bates, aged 2 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 345 Dean street, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—On Friday, March 25, by drowning, in the Ohio river, Corporal WALTER L. BROWN, of Company K, Seventy-ninth New York regiment (Highlanders), in the 33d year of his age.

Son, husband and father, rest in gentle slumber,
On the banks of the Ohio, that overlooks the waves
That caused thy death, till the resurrection morn,
Then arise to swell the number that the Saviour will adorn.
Though thy presence was endearing,
And thy absence we deeply do deplore,
At the Saviour's bright appearing,
We shall meet to part no more.

CLOSE.—On Friday evening, July 3, at No. 24 University place, in full hope of a blessed immortality, SUSAN F., wife of Henry T. Close, in the 52d year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given in Monday morning's papers.

CONNOR.—On Thursday, July 2, JOHANAH CONNOR, wife of Patrick Connor, of consumption, aged 37 years, a native of Kilgarvin, county Kerry, Ireland.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 39 Park street.

CRANE.—On Friday morning, July 3d, of cholera infantum, HANNAH, infant daughter of Charles W. and Mary E. Crane, and granddaughter of Charles Crane, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at two o'cl