THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1863.


# New Orleans Bee.


Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,744.



Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Fisk Warehouse, sale; at 11 o'clock at No. 74 Poydras street, flour.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 4½ o'clock, at Post 34, Third District, corn, hay, salt, coal and flour.

By Gabriel Leaumont, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans and clothing.

There will be a sale of corn, flour, hay, coal, salt, &c., by R. T. Montgomery, this day, (Wednesday) the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at ship Seth Sprague, Post 34, Third District. The above articles are of excellent quality and condition, and such as are much in demand in this market at the present time. The trade should be in attendance. Also, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold the succession of Joseph Field, valuable real estate, bank and other stocks, offering a very favorable opportunity for good investments.

We would call the attention of dealers and speculators to the sale of 4458 sacks Liverpool coarse salt, which takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Fisk Warehouse, on Tchoupitoulas street, between First and Second streets, Fourth District, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.


## THE INVASION.

### DEVELOPMENT OF LEE'S PLANS.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

*Baltimore*, June 25, 1863.—The light breaks at last. The news which I have received this morning, and which I send you below, dispels the last remaining doubt in regard to General Lee's intentions, and affords, as you will see, a clear prognosis of what that wily and astute General proposes to himself, and the route which he has marked out for the progress of his army towards Washington. Now that this development has become clear, it is impossible not to admire the adroitness with which, up to this time, the rebel General has concealed his real line of march.

On reaching Warrenton, with the head of his army, about ten days ago, General Lee found that General Ewell, in obedience to his instructions, had not only defeated Milroy and General Tyler, and captured Winchester and Martinsburg, with the immense quantity of military stores and all the artillery of the former place, but that he had also, with the aid of the guerrillas, under Imboden, Jenkins and Jones, made an extensive reconnoitering expedition into Maryland. Pushing forward, they had ascertained the exact position of affairs in those two States as far north as Carlisle, and as far east as Point of Rocks and Frederick City. Since that time all of General Lee's movements have been directed to the object of massing Hooker believe that he designed to move on Washington through Thoroughfare Gap, and by way of Centreville and Fairfax or Gum Spring and Drannesville. Hence the vast reserves, which were gathering in Baltimore, and at least to engagements of considerable magnitude, at Centreville, between Aquia creek and Occoquan, and at other points between Vienna and Alrie, rumors of which have been circulating for more than a week past. The fact that any such engagements have taken place has been sought to be concealed; but I have positive evidence that they did take place.

In the meantime Gen Lee was steadily moving his whole army from Warrenton, along the western slope of the Bull run and Kittoctan Mountains, past Thoroughfare Gap, or rather through the valley that lies between those mountains and the Blue Ridge, directing the march of his columns towards Upperville and Ashby's Gap. While this movement was in progress Hooker was expecting every day to find the rebel army debouching through Thoroughfare Gap. That gap, and the road through it also, was at that time held by a strong rebel force, posted there in order to prevent any of Hooker's troops from coming west of those gaps, and to mask the important movement of Lee's army, which was then going on. When Lee's army, however, had well got through Ashby's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, and were moving on Winchester, these rear guards were withdrawn and were posted on the west side of the Blue Ridge, holding Ashby's Gap, Snicker's Gap and Upperville. Then it was that Hooker, on sending strong cavalry forces to Aldie and Thoroughfare Gap, found no army there at all, except a few scouts, who quickly retired at his approach. Then it was, too, that Hooker occupied Leesburg, Aldie and Thoroughfare Gap, and that the announcement was made by the War Department that there are now no rebel forces west of the Blue Ridge. That announcement was correct, so far as it went, with his whole army, was rapidly moving from Winchester towards Martinsburg, Shepherdstown (and this was only a few days ago), over the ruins cleared and opened for him by Gen Kelly. This was on Sunday, the 21st inst., at which time Hooker had sent Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry to reconnoitre towards the Blue Ridge, and it was on that day that the great cavalry fight at Upperville took place. After that fight the rebel cavalry engaged in it crossed the Shenandoah and proceeded to Winchester, covering the rear of Gen. Lee's army, which was then just leaving that place.

Yesterday, as I learned this morning, the whole of General Lee's army was engaged in crossing the Potomac into Maryland, at Williamsport, Falling Waters and Shepherdstown. They had occupied Boonsboro' and North Mountain yesterday afternoon, and to day are reported to be in strong force at Frederick City, where we have no troops at all. From that point General Lee will advance on Washington.

When the map is examined in connection with the rapid and bold movement of Gen Lee, it will seem strange that he should have made such a wide circuit in order to reach Frederick City, when he might have done so by marching up the shorter road in the valley west of the Kittoctan Mountains, and crossing the Point of Rocks. The explanation of this will be seen in the further progress of the campaign. It deserves to be noticed, however, that the movement of the advance of the rebel army under General Ewell, and the present occupation of the territory between Frederick City, Hagerstown, Chambersburg and Carlisle, enables General Lee to draw from the rich farms of Southern Pennsylvania all the supplies of whatever kind he may need for a long campaign.

There are only two roads by which General Lee can move from Frederick City to Washington. The one is by the great national road, an old turnpike, which would lead, by way of Rockville, directly to Washington, or to a point on the railroad, east and northeast of the capital. The other is a road of much more recent construction, called the Frederick turnpike, leading to this city from Frederick, and leading also, by a branch turnpike, to Annapolis Junction. If General Lee's intention is to move on Baltimore before he attacks Washington, he will march on the latter road by way of Ellicott's Mills. This road enters Baltimore at Baltimore street, and its approach to the city is well defended by a strong work recently erected. If it is his intention to move on Washington, then the city and the capital, and to cut that before attacking either city, he will also march on this road, but by the branch which strikes the railroad at Annapolis Junction, or by a good country road which, passing through Brookville, strikes the railroad at Bladensburg.

It is of course not allowable to give any details about the movements of General Hooker's army. On the other hand, it is quite evident that General Lee's movements are designed to force Hooker, if possible, to fight away from the neighborhood of the capital. This is probably the only thing that would induce General Lee to attack Baltimore; and in order to effect this end it is possible that General Lee may manœuvre in the neighborhood of Frederick City and of Baltimore for several days before he advances to the grand attack. The distance from Frederick to Washington by way of the National road is forty miles. Baltimore and Annapolis Junction are each about the same distance from Frederick.

All the apparent movements of the rebels in the direction of Harrisburg and Pittsburg are feints executed by guerrillas.

THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.—The rebel schooner Hattie was captured on Saturday, the 20th, by the United States gunboat Florida. The Hattie reported that the Banshee, which was the fastest blockade runner afloat, was burned in Cape Fear river when just ready to sail with a cargo of cotton and turpentine. The Eugene ran out on the night of the 19th.

GEN. FRANKLIN ORDERED TO NEW ORLEANS. *Philadelphia*, June 26, 1863.—Gen. Franklin has been ordered to command in Louisiana, under Banks. He is now here, and will leave for New Orleans by the first steamer.

## Later from Europe.

The latest news from Europe is by the Canada, from Queenstown June 14:

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 12th inst. were unimportant. In the House of Commons the depressed condition of Ireland was debated, upon a motion to appoint a select committee to inquire into the causes of it. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The announcement of the capture of Pueblo by the French was received with satisfaction on Change in London, and Mexican bonds advanced 2½ to 3½ per cent under the news.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* thinks Lee may be obliged on political and military grounds to march into the enemy's country, but does not believe Washington can be taken by assault.

### FRANCE.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of twenty-seven and a half millions of francs, and an increase of bills and commercial bill-paper to 140 millions. The Emperor Louis Napoleon had received the condolences of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia on the capture of Puebla.

Reports were current in Paris on the 12th inst., that orders had been sent to Cherbourg to suspend the sending of reinforcements to Mexico, but the evening journals of that date say


Union Insurance Company, } NEW ORLEANS, June 24, 1863.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 13th instant. (Monday) between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secty.
jy3 d10

Baths! Baths!!

THAT well known and favorite BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, situate on Chartres street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, and formerly conducted by M. Rosado, having been painted and thoroughly renovated, is now open to the public. No expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of its patrons, and the servants in attendance. This Establishment is furnished with Marble and Zinc BATHS
jy7 15c

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned is desirous to inform the public that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL at No. 74 Poydras street—
Front Lower, between Dumaine and Hospital streets.
The following branches will be taught: Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, English Grammar, Geography, &c., &c.
jy7 6t* H. EAMES

$25 Reward.

LOST, in the care, coming from the Barracks to the City, a leather PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a Bond for $1000 and Coupons to the amount of $40 of $5 00 each current notes. The above reward will be paid to the finder on the recovery of said Portemonnaie and contents at this office.
jy7 1t

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. S. VALENTINE & CO
apr19 1y 41 Common street.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1863, including the premiums unearned on the previous year.....$892,697 73
Less Fire Risks.....$ 1,187 93
Less Marine Risks.....6,111 10
Total premiums.....$641,870 51
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1863.....$164,848 86
Less Fire Premiums.....14,687 50—179 536 36
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1863.....$461,934 15
Losses paid during the year:
On Fire Risks.....$ 10,424 78
On Marine Risks.....10,482 68
Leaving Scrips in July.....20,907 46—41,814 92
Net Profits.....$419,119 23
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Cash on hand.....$ 84,875 62
Deposit in Crescent City Bank.....12,715 89
Do. in Merchants' Bank.....6,148 75
Uncurrent Notes.....48 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums.....14,438 34
Premiums in course of collection.....
Fire Risks.....$ 61,102 88
Marine Risks.....28,440 62
Due for Premiums in course of collection.....89,543 50
Cash Stocks and Bonds.....2,7 8 00
Stock Southern Rose Manufactory.....1 00 00
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies.....3,040 00
$ 271,768 86
Add Gross Expenses, Profit and Loss &c., less Interest, Discounts and Policies.....14,928 91
$ 286,697 30
Net earned Profits for year ending 30th April, 1863.....$ 419,119 23
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks.....$ 187,373 38
Loans on Mortgage.....5,715 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums.....92,500 00
Due for Premiums, in course of collection.....89,543 50
Bills Receivable for Fire Premiums.....20,000 00
Cash on hand.....10,000 00
Interest due and accrued.....1,000 00
Southern State, city and notes Bonds.....4,000 00
Notes and Bills Receivable.....$97,750 00
Scrips of other Companies.....3,000 00
Cash and Foreign Exchange.....47,695 35
$ 286,697 30

SUCCESSION OF JAMES DONOVAN.

SALE OF ACCOUNTS, CLAIMS AND UNCURRENT MONEY AT AUCTION.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, July the 13th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court, sitting Judge of the Second District Court No. 19 23—
All Accounts, Claims and Uncurrent Money belonging to said succession.
Terms cash.
jy2 d12 15

Succession of James Donovan.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, SLAVES AND CITY MONEY AT AUCTION.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, July the 13th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court, sitting Judge of the Second District Court No. 19 23—
All that certain lot or portion of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on the north side of Girod street between Dryades and Prytania streets, and designated by the letters A, B, C, D, on a plan of subdivision of the property of the succession of James Donovan, deceased by the said de cedant from Duncan B. McKinney, by no act passed before T. Duvol, notary public in this city, on the 14th day of March, 1863, bearing date of which is annexed.
Sold on the above date.
Terms cash on the spot.
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
jy2 16 23 and 8

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on WEDNESDAY the 8th July 1863 at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Fisk Warehouses, on Tchoupitoulas st reet, between First and second street.
Fourth District—
4458 sacks Coarse Liverpool SALT.
Terms cash in current funds. jy7

Flour! Flour! Flour!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY July 8th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 74 Poydras street—
200 bbls. Good to Extra FLOUR, Late crop Mills.
Now landing ex ship Seraena.
Terms cash in current funds. jy8

Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Summer Clothing.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer

Salesrooms, No 69 Chartres street

WEDNESDAY morning, July 8th, at 10 o'clock will be sold at six months' credit, No. 69 Chartres house street—
10 cases BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS,
—AND—
An assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING.
Terms at Sale. jy8

Furniture.....Furniture.

BY McCREREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCREREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom—Merchants' Hall, St Charles street.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, (the) regular sale day for furniture and merchandise, 9 o'clock, at 11 o'clock, a. the r mart—
A General Assortment of FURNITURE, &c., &c.
Also, a Fire-proof IRON SAFE.
Terms cash jy8

Corn, Hay, Salt, Coal and Flour at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold this day, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at ship Seth Sprague, Post 34, Third District—
1 lot Prime Yellow CORN,
2 lots Prime Mess PORK,
100 bags TABLE SALT,
1 lot Extra English STEAM COAL,
50 bbls Extra FLOUR,
Terms cash in current funds. jy8

Removal.

THOMPSON & BARNES have removed from their old stand, Nos. 23 and 25 Common street to No. 41 Exchange alley, a few doors from the corner of Natchez street.
jy5 1w

Cigars a Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED—A splendid lot of the finest Havana Brands such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Perfection, Imperiales, Nouveau, Regalia Britannica, Rose Buds and many others of all sizes, namely: Londres, Grandes, Elegantes, Augustos, &c.
For sale by
JOHN GRACE, Broker,
jy4 3w 3 Bank Place.

Harmony.

Music-Phonetic Practical School,
No. 103 Barracks street, near Dauphin street

PHONOGRAPHY, MUSIC, LAN GUAGES, ARITHMETIC, WRITING,

READING,

BY a happy combination of Music and Phonetics the Art of Reading is pleasantly taught in less than half the usual time. Pupils of all ages can learn to read and write the English as the chief language of this institution. French and Spanish are obligatory, since the pupil has begun the Fourth quarter.

TERMS.

| | Per month |
|---|---|
| For 4 (or more) children of one family, 5 to 16 years old | $4 00 |
| 3 " " " " | 4 50 |
| 2 " " " " | 5 00 |
| 1 " " " " | 7 00 |

Day Class—hours: 9½ to 3—4½ to 6 o'clock.
Half an hour's recreation and gymnastic exercises a la Delsarte.
Evening classes, from 7 to 10 o'clock.
Private Lessons in Book-keeping, Spanish, &c., during day and evening; each pupil can choose his own teacher attending exclusively. Terms moderate.
my19 1y C. V. ARIT

FOUCHER'S

Dragees and Syrup of Iron.

(PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON)

This preparation, approved by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, Paris, is daily prescribed by Eminent Physicians as a safe and efficacious remedy for Chronic Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Pallness, Chlorosis, Dyspepsia, Weaknesses of the Digestive Organs, General Debility, Scrofula, Scrofulous Weakness and Nervous Prostration. Price $1 a bottle, with full directions.
Depot for the United States, 48 Rue N. DAME DES CHAMPS, Paris.
For sale by all Druggists.
jy2 d12 15

Storage! Storage!

THE undersigned is fully prepared to receive on Storage in his splendid Fire-Proof Warehouses, Missisippi, St. Louis and Washington, all descriptions of merchandise, and Produce, at very low rates.
N. B.—Separate Warehouse for storing Cotton, Hay, and all other extra-hazardous merchandise. Moss, Cotton, &c., reshaled at short notice.
GEO. R. BEARD,
Office, St. Louis Warehouse.
apr24 3m Fulton, between Girod and Lafayette sts.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1863, viz:
Premiums on Fire Risks.....$81,067 49
" " River Risks.....2,705 7
" " Marine Risks.....21,537 86
Total.....$107,560 82
Less return Premiums.....8,418 60
Uncarned Premiums, April 30, 1863.....99,142 22
$108,841 7
78,000 00
$163,841
Paid Losses during the year, viz:
Fire Losses.....$34,111
River Losses.....4,365 45
Marine Losses.....31,417 61
Total Losses.....$69,894 97
Reinsurance.....7,048 14
Expenses and interest on scrip less discount and interest account.....69 774 68
Fifteen per cent. returned.....9,337 95—117,054 80
Gross Profits.....$45,137 90
Reserved for uncancelled Risks.....30,913 00
Net Profits.....$14,224 90
The Assets of the Company are:
Capital Stock.....$147,773 70
Losses secured by Mortgage.....23,425 00
Losses secured by pledge of Bank Stock.....2,000 00
Due for premiums.....44,499 35
Scrip of other Companies.....17,000 00
Bonds, Bonds and other securities.....116,782 50
Cash on Hand.....1,000 00
Premiums in course of collection.....29,469 94
$483,847 11
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. }
Be it remembered, that on the 8th day, 1863, May, 1st, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHATAIGNIER, President of the Union Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statements are true and correct, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHATAIGNIER, President.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, on the 1st day, 1863.
ED MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to their holders themselves or their legal representatives, on and after this date.
JOHN L. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Oil Silk.

100 YARDS, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

Surgeon Dentist,

107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel,

CONTINUES to perform all operations appertaining to Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. (On account of the increase of business he has rendered his prices)
jy2 3m

T. B. HOOD,

80 POYDRAS STREET,

BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE STREETS

Is now receiving, on steamer Go on Washington, choice FAMILY FLOUR, from fresh ground wheat of the Mississippi Valley, and now for sale at the LOWEST FAMILY GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

CAPE COD CRANBERRIES in half and quarter


## Office 73 Chartres street.

that the orders for sending troops and material away are maintained.

The Liverpool journals urge an early termination of the hostilities between France and Mexico, in order that the French Government may regain freedom of movement in the European question.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 69f. 35c.

### THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

All the telegraph lines from Warsaw were destroyed. In the place of the notes and gold abstracted from the Warsaw Bank, was left a receipt signed by the National Government.

It was reported that the notes of the three Powers to Russia, regarding Poland, would be dispatched to St. Petersburg on the 13th.

The *Patrie* says the Russian Government inclines towards an arrangement with Prussia, notwithstanding the warning to the contrary.

The Common Council of Bleseaw had decided to send a deputation to the King, to petition him to withdraw his late ordinance against the press and convoke the Diet. The deputation has gone to Berlin.

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

*London*, June 13, P. M.—Consols 92 to 92¼.

COTTON MARKET.

*Liverpool*, June 13, P. M.—Sales to-day 6000 bales, including 3000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, but prices are unchanged.

*Havre*, Friday, June 12.—Sales of the week 4750 bales. Market inactive and less firm. New Orleans tree ordinaire 300f.; New Orleans bas 275f. Stock 15,500 bales.

### From Mexico.

*San Francisco*, June 20.—Dates from the City of Mexico via Acapulco to the 6th ultimo have been received. All the French residents have been compelled to leave the city. President Juarez has taken command of the Mexican troops. The Mexican fortifications are being strengthened, and it was believed the Government would flood the valley on the approach of the French, and make a desperate resistance in every possible manner. Troops are being drawn in towards the capital. Gen. Comonfort was much censured for not relieving Puebla, and in consequence has resigned. The French advance had arrived at San Martin les Molican. Gen. Forey had ordered the captured Mexican Generals to be sent to France and the other to Martinique. He had put to work three thousand Mexican prisoners on the road leading towards Vera Cruz, and two thousand are to be employed in destroying the entrenchments around Puebla.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*A Worthy Veteran Gone.*—Almost every one belonging to the Second District knew old Francois Lafargue, the most worthy and veteran watchman of Jackson Square. The place which knew him for so many years will know him no more forever; and many those who have been accustomed to see his familiar face and form treading the walks of that beautiful garden spot, will long be looking around for him in vain. Remarkably intelligent, and of good memory in spite of his many years, it was useful and pleasant to talk to converse with him; and as the history of this region of country under Spanish, French and American rule, he loved to discourse as others were glad to listen. When the American flag was first raised on this soil, in 1803, it was by his aim, and for thirty years he has been a policeman and watchman of the Square. That day, and the position he believe, has reared a family here, and was about eighty years of age. His health has always been good till yesterday, when he died suddenly of debility and old age—his constant prayer that he would at the last be called quickly, seeming to have been answered. After a high fever he sleeps well, and may well think of him tenderly.

*Suicide by Shooting.*—It was reported to Dr. Beach, the Coroner, this morning, that a man had blown his brains out last night, at 226 Toulouse street, between Marais and Villere streets. An inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that the deceased was Joseph Lenis, eighty-three years of age, and a native of St. Domingo; that he spent most of his time in fishing; that last night, to the wonder of the inmates of the house where he resided, he came home intoxicated; and after retiring to his room, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a loud report was heard, which shook the whole tenement. His body was found prostrate on the bed, with his feet on the floor, and his head blown almost entirely away. An immense horse-pistol beside him showed the manner of his death, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

*Provost Court — A. Del. Hughes, presiding — (Tuesday.)*—Eliza Crane was sent to prison for three months, being convicted of robbing a man in a room of her neighbors. She was drunk at the time.

The slave man Tout Tout was convicted yesterday of stealing a number of dresses, which he sold to some black girls, at $3 each. Sentence, sixty days Police Jail.

G. Sias, for resisting Constable Brooks in the discharge of his duty, was fined $5.

Officer Jacobs brought up a long, stout darkey, and by the evidence of two young girls had him convicted and sent to prison for 30 days.

Wm. Gilmore, charged by Margaret Porter with having mischievously broken her safe, was ordered to pay the injured woman $5.

F. McGee was sent for sixty days to prison to keep him out of mischief on the complaint of his wife, who charges him with ill-using her and drinking up her substance.

H. B. Seward, a merchant, was prosecuted by officer Seguin for discussing the question of arming the negroes, unfavorably to the Government, inciting discontent. Fine $25.

Mary O'Shaughnessee was drunk and disturbed the peace by noisily cursing the President of the United States.

Isaac Kenny, a darkey, with a revolver, and without permit, had to loose his weapon and pay a fine of $20 or go to prison.

S Hamilton was tried for seditious language. He had said to Mr Bartchie that the Confederates would be here in two days, that the Union soldiers would be hung up, and that he would hang up the prosecutor with his own hands. He offered to bet $1000 on it. The defense did not deny the talk, but insisted that it was simply a good-natured joke. Two witnesses testified that they heard the conversation and thought it a joke. The Court was urged that he could see no joke in being hung on the lamp-post, nor being threatened with such an unpleasant proceeding.

The Judge turned the joke on the joker by fining Mr. Hamilton $50.

The trial of the case of Gardner and Gilmore, accused of having burglar's implements in their possession, and having planned extensive burglaries, was called up.

Officer Long acted as prosecutor with considerable tact. With the permission of the Court he withdrew the charge against Gilmore, to use him as a state's witness. After Col. Field, for the defence, had fired several broadsides at the "arrogance" displayed, and arranged some preliminaries, the witnesses were placed in separate rooms and then examined, *seratim*.

Officer Glass, sworn: Knows Mr. Gardiner, and was present at his arrest, and when a lot of burglar's tools were found in the house. Gilmore was present and the ostensible purpose of searching, as represented, was to find weapons. Accused kept a tailor shop, and there the tools were found. He said there were no fire-arms on his premises, but there might be a knife, with some tools. On cross-examination by Mr. Long, he could not positively say when the knife was mentioned.

Mr. Long testified that he had received information that an iron safe would be robbed during the night at a certain place, and witness, with another officer, watched for the burglars. They saw Gardner, Gilmore, and another person in the yard of a soldier; but they disappeared when they saw the officers there. They had gone to Gardner's store, which then was watched and searched next morning, when the burglars' tools were found. Col. Field asked Mr. Long how much gold Mrs. Gilmore had given him. He stated the purpose of the question to be, to prove that Mr. Long could be bribed so as to invalidate his testimony. The answer was that Mrs. Gilmore came to the room of witness and forced a twenty dollar gold piece on him, and that he still retained the money, for a certain reason.

Mr. Morrison testified that accused, with others, came to the coffee-house where witness is barkeeper. Accused was in company with several persons, and took a drink. Knows that accused bore an excellent character.

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John Watson was on the recruiting service, detached from his regiment, and became acquainted with Walker. Gardner proposed to him the job of assisting to rob a store, because he thought that witness was the man best fitted; and with nerve to break into a place, (excepting his friend Hall.) Mr. Gardner's part was to be to rope off the watchman and officers and the work on hand was calculated to be worth $90,000. The first job had to be postponed for the want of some keys, and was to have been done in the night of the 3d instant, but the execution was frustrated by the arrest of the parties first on trial. Witness says he entered into the arrangement in order to entrap them. Witness belongs to Company D, First Louisiana Cavalry; knew that Hall had the reputation of a thief.

The further examination of the case was postponed to Friday evening next.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE NEXT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The George Cromwell, Captain Post, is advertised to leave New York for this port direct on the 3d inst., at 3 P. M.

The Creole was to leave on the same day, and the Columbia on the 7th.

## The News from the North.

We present below a variety of details of the interesting intelligence brought by the Locust Point:

### The Invasion.

PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAMS.

[From the New York Herald.]

*Harrisburg*, June 26.—The rebel advance in this direction still continues at a stand still in the vicinity of Carlisle. Telegraphic communication is open with that town up to the present hour.

Gen Knipe, deeming his forces not strong enough to meet the enemy, evacuated Carlisle last night.

Gen Knipe reports that the rebels are advancing ten thousand strong.

A skirmish is reported near Bloody Run, between the column under General Milroy and the enemy.

In the skirmish at Bloody Run to-day Milroy lost no men. It was a dash upon the enemy.

The citizens were aroused from their slumbers this morning by another scare that the Philistines were them approaching. Masters are becoming more quiet.

General W. F. Smith commands the forces concentrated on the south bank of the Susquehanna in this vicinity.

Work on the fortifications still progresses. The citizens are nearly all organized and ready to turn out at the military for the defense of the city when the opportunity arrives. Several meetings are called for to-night to perfect local organizations.

Among the military arrivals to-day were about one hundred and fifty men for the Twenty third regiment New York State Militia.

The battery of four companies of heavy artillery, of one hundred and twenty men each, arrived here from Rochester, N. Y., last evening. They have enlisted for three years or the war.

Col. Pierce has been assigned to the command of the troops at Bloody Run, Gen. Milroy having been ordered to Harrisburg.

Gen. Dana has been assigned to the command of the defences of Philadelphia.

It is just reported that Hooker's right wing is in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

It has rained for the last eighteen hours incessantly, and the friends of showers are still we believe, has reared a family here, and was about eighty years of age. His health has always been good till yesterday, when he died suddenly of debility and old age—his constant prayer that he would at the last be called quickly, seeming to have been answered. After a high fever he sleeps well, and may well think of him tenderly.

*Suicide by Shooting.*—It was reported to Dr. Beach, the Coroner, this morning, that a man had blown his brains out last night, at 226 Toulouse street, between Marais and Villere streets. An inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that the deceased was Joseph Lenis, eighty-three years of age, and a native of St. Domingo; that he spent most of his time in fishing; that last night, to the wonder of the inmates of the house where he resided, he came home intoxicated; and after retiring to his room, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a loud report was heard, which shook the whole tenement. His body was found prostrate on the bed, with his feet on the floor, and his head blown almost entirely away. An immense horse-pistol beside him showed the manner of his death, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

*Provost Court — A. Del. Hughes, presiding — (Tuesday.)*—Eliza Crane was sent to prison for three months, being convicted of robbing a man in a room of her neighbors. She was drunk at the time.

The slave man Tout Tout was convicted yesterday of stealing a number of dresses, which he sold to some black girls, at $3 each. Sentence, sixty days Police Jail.

G. Sias, for resisting Constable Brooks in the discharge of his duty, was fined $5.

Officer Jacobs brought up a long, stout darkey, and by the evidence of two young girls had him convicted and sent to prison for 30 days.

Wm. Gilmore, charged by Margaret Porter with having mischievously broken her safe, was ordered to pay the injured woman $5.

F. McGee was sent for sixty days to prison to keep him out of mischief on the complaint of his wife, who charges him with ill-using her and drinking up her substance.

H. B. Seward, a merchant, was prosecuted by officer Seguin for discussing the question of arming the negroes, unfavorably to the Government, inciting discontent. Fine $25.

Mary O'Shaughnessee was drunk and disturbed the peace by noisily cursing the President of the United States.

Isaac Kenny, a darkey, with a revolver, and without permit, had to loose his weapon and pay a fine of $20 or go to prison.

S Hamilton was tried for seditious language. He had said to Mr Bartchie that the Confederates would be here in two days, that the Union soldiers would be hung up, and that he would hang up the prosecutor with his own hands. He offered to bet $1000 on it. The defense did not deny the talk, but insisted that it was simply a good-natured joke. Two witnesses testified that they heard the conversation and thought it a joke. The Court was urged that he could see no joke in being hung on the lamp-post, nor being threatened with such an unpleasant proceeding.

The Judge turned the joke on the joker by fining Mr. Hamilton $50.

The trial of the case of Gardner and Gilmore, accused of having burglar's implements in their possession, and having planned extensive burglaries, was called up.

Officer Long acted as prosecutor with considerable tact. With the permission of the Court he withdrew the charge against Gilmore, to use him as a state's witness. After Col. Field, for the defence, had fired several broadsides at the "arrogance" displayed, and arranged some preliminaries, the witnesses were placed in separate rooms and then examined, *seratim*.

Officer Glass, sworn: Knows Mr. Gardiner, and was present at his arrest, and when a lot of burglar's tools were found in the house. Gilmore was present and the ostensible purpose of searching, as represented, was to find weapons. Accused kept a tailor shop, and there the tools were found. He said there were no fire-arms on his premises, but there might be a knife, with some tools. On cross-examination by Mr. Long, he could not positively say when the knife was mentioned.

Mr. Long testified that he had received information that an iron safe would be robbed during the night at a certain place, and witness, with another officer, watched for the burglars. They saw Gardner, Gilmore, and another person in the yard of a soldier; but they disappeared when they saw the officers there. They had gone to Gardner's store, which then was watched and searched next morning, when the burglars' tools were found. Col. Field asked Mr. Long how much gold Mrs. Gilmore had given him. He stated the purpose of the question to be, to prove that Mr. Long could be bribed so as to invalidate his testimony. The answer was that Mrs. Gilmore came to the room of witness and forced a twenty dollar gold piece on him, and that he still retained the money, for a certain reason.

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