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NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1862.

THE NORTH STAR.—This steamship came into our port yesterday, at 2 P. M., from New York on the 29th ult. Her officers will accept our thanks for files of papers of very recent dates.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—We find the following mortuary report in yesterday's *Evening Delta*. In connection with it we observe that Dr. G. W. Stemeyer, who has held the office of Secretary of the Board of Health, has been removed, and Dr. Hire put in his place:

Diseases.—Apoplexy 1, atrophia 1, congestion of brain 7, softening of brain 1, bronchitis 4, cholera infantum 2, congestive chills 1, convulsions 6, puerperal convulsions 1, debility 1, dentition 2, acute diarrhea 4, chronic diarrhea [illegible], dysentery 2, chronic dysentery 2, [illegible] 1, diptheria 2, drowned 1, dropsy [illegible], dyspepsia 2, [illegible] 12, epilepsy 1, congestive fever 7, cerebral fever 2, pernicious fever [illegible], remittent fever 1, typhoid fever 3, typhus fever 4, puerperal fever 2, gastritis 2, disease of heart 1, hepatitis 1, hydrothorax 1, hydrophobia [illegible], ulceration of the lungs 1, marasmus 7, [illegible] 1, old age 1, paralysis 1, phthisis 19, pneumonia [illegible], rheumatism 1, concussion of spine 1, stillborn [illegible], sunstroke 2, tetanus 5, not stated 1; total 161.

Conditions.—Adult males 26, adult females 20, children, male, 49, children, female, [illegible].—Whites, 128.

Males, colored 16, females, do. 10, slaves 7. Colored, 33. Total, 161.

Ages.—Under 1 year 39, between 1 and 2 years 20, between 2 and 5 years 14, between 5 and 10 years 8, between 10 and 15 years 4, between 15 and 20 years 4, between 20 and 25 years 3, between 25 and 30 years 8, between 30 and 35 years 7, between 35 and 40 years 6, between 40 and 42 years 3, between 45 and 50 years 7, between 55 and 60 years 8, between 60 and 65 years 2, between 65 and 70 years 1, between 70 and 100 years 1—129. Not stated 22 [illegible].

Nativities.—England 2, France 5, Germany 14, Ireland 16, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 2, Scotland 2, Switzerland 2, New Orleans [illegible], Louisiana 7, New York 1, Kentucky 1, Virginia 2, Massachusetts 1, Pennsylvania 1, Ohio 1, not stated 53; total, 161; last week, 176; decrease, [illegible].

Shot—Probably Fatally.—A quarrel took place yesterday [illegible] on board the steamer Iberville, which led to violence that will probably result in homicide. A man by the name of Peter Cuddy went on board the steamer, on which he had been employed on a previous trip, and, according to his account, presented a bill for payment. Some difficulty arose between the Captain and Cuddy about the account, which led first to violent words, then to blows, and finally to the use of fire-arms. Capt. McQuoid drew a pistol and shot Cuddy directly in the breast, inflicting a wound which, it is feared, will prove fatal. The wounded man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, which he reached apparently in a nearly dying condition. Capt. McQuoid was immediately arrested by some Federal soldiers, and at once taken before the Provost Court.

In his defence he stated that he had received orders to go to Baton Rouge; that he had engaged Cuddy for the voyage, and he refused to go at the last moment; that this led to a quarrel, when Cuddy struck at him, and he drew [illegible] and shot him.

Judge Bell held that under the circumstances Capt. McQuoid was quite justified in his action, and directed his immediate discharge.

Inquests.—The inquests held by Coroner Beach in the cases of "Found Drowned," and "Found Dead," elsewhere noticed, resulted, in the latter case, in discovering the deceased to be Miss Wallis, an Englishwoman, 31 years of age, and to have died of "Gastritis."

In the other case, the deceased was identified as Nicholas Zimmer, a native of France, 41 years of age, and a shoemaker by trade. He lived on Circus street, being near Dr. Mercier's Infirmary, keeping a little shop there. He had been missing since last Saturday, but there is no clue as to how he fell into the river. He is presumed, from his habits, to have been in liquor. He leaves a daughter, about 12 years of age. A verdict of "Found drowned."

Arrest of Jack Tars.—There was quite a commotion among the Jack Tars from Tuesday night to yesterday morning. Some eleven were arrested in the Second District, seventy in the First, twenty-five in the Third, and a few in the Fourth. These arrests were made in consequence of special and peremptory orders, and irrespective of any leave of absence that might have been granted to any of them. They were ordered to be sent on board the fleet forthwith.

Taking Care of Her Husband.—Mrs. Talbot and Patrick Broughal and Wm. Murray arrested on Tuesday, on the charge of threatening to kill her worthy husband.

In connection with the affair, Joseph Fleming was arrested on the charge of attempting to rescue a prisoner from Sergeant Mahan. St. Mary's Market and its environs were the scene of the occurrence.

Interfering with an Officer.—M. McChesney was arrested last Tuesday, on the charge of interfering with an officer in the execution of his duty, and of damning him in the police office.

Violent Wife.—Mrs. O'Neil was arrested on [illegible] street, at a very early hour Tuesday morning, on the charge preferred against her by her husband, of being an habitual drunkard, and assaulting him in the police office.

More Light.—Auguste [illegible] was arrested on Tuesday night for driving his cab without lights. His cab was sent to the pound.

Larceny.—J. W. Cosgrove was arrested on a charge of larceny yesterday morning. He had in his possession a cup belonging to one of the sailors of the Brooklyn.

Stabber.—Mary E. Call was arrested on the charge of drawing a knife on Margaret Elliott, [illegible].

Found Dead.—Coroner Marcellies reports the body of a woman found dead in the house 95 [illegible] street, between Perdido and Gravier streets. The Coroner was notified.

Found Drowned.—The Coroner was called on yesterday morning to proceed to hold an inquest on the body of a man lying at the foot of St. Philip street, in the Second District. It had been found floating in the river.

Wanted to Kill.—C. H. Baaker was arrested on Tuesday, on the charge of being drunk, and drawing a pistol on Sergeant Mahan, with intent to kill.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Thomas Kearney, who was formerly in Bienvenu [illegible] Company, and has lately given way to his penchant for King Alcohol, was sentenced to the Parish Prison for a year, for having threatened to shoot one of his neighbors, unless he hauled down a United States flag over his house. The court went the harder against Tom that a Confederate flag was found at his house.

Three police officers from the First District were sentenced to three months in the Parish Prison, for interfering with a recruiting sergeant and abusing him.

A baker of the name of Stone was fined $100 for selling bread short of weight.

[illegible] Reagan was sent the Workhouse for [illegible] for stealing a coat.

[illegible] McGraw, of the well known commercial firm of McDonnell & McGraw, was required to give bail in $5000 to appear on Monday next, and answer a charge of attempting to get whisky outside lines without a permit. He was arrested on the Mexican Gulf Railroad. A small chest belonging to a boss, and two days' provisions were all he had in his possession.

Capt. Murphy, of the steamboat Fox, now in the U. S. employ, was fined $10 for striking a Federal officer, and calling him a liar, in violent [illegible] declaration that the Captain had been a strong Secessionist before the arrival of the Federals in the city.

Fred. Seibert was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor to soldiers. He protested that he thought the men to whom he sold the liquor were officers; and the Court accepting his statement, discharged him.

A musician employed at the Opera House, was arraigned on the charge of not properly maintaining his wife and six children. The case was one of obvious domestic incompatibility and consequent misery; and the Court disposed of it by dismissing the charge and sending the defendant home to his family to do the best he could.

A sparkling, black-eyed quadroon dame was brought for having cheated another personage of similar [illegible], who had been in board with her. The father of the latter [illegible] is quite young, had deposited with Mme. Dupuy, in [illegible], $200, to provide for her board at $20 per month. After the Federals arrived here, however, there was a great scarcity of bread; and Mme. D. could not provide bread for her table. Mlle., however, could not and would not do without bread; but as it was [illegible] to get it, she [illegible] the [illegible] had left for her board, that she might go somewhere else and live, and this money she demanded in currency. This led to the quarrel which brought the parties to Court. Judge Bell directed the complainant to go to some other place to board, and when the father comes back he could make the defendant pay for it.

Mother Taylor was arraigned on a charge of disturbing the peace, and using obscene language towards a female neighbor, named [illegible]. Ever since Mother Taylor was arrested, [illegible] time ago, and charged the officers who arrested her with having robbed her of a large amount of money she had been hoarding till her case, whatever her reputation may be, forces itself upon a man's mind as one of malignant persecution. The Court seemed to hold an opinion tending somewhat in this direction, for she was discharged, with an admonition to be guarded in her conduct.

ARMY SURGEONS.—[illegible] correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, [illegible], of our [illegible] in the Federal army:

There is a great want of surgical aid in the Federal army. For instance, at the Alexandria Seminary Hospital there are fourteen hundred patients, and only four surgeons. It is a remarkable fact that the country cannot furnish surgeons and physicians enough for the exigencies of such a war as this.

FIGHT AT BATON ROUGE.

GENERAL WILLIAMS KILLED.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE WOUNDED.

The Evening *Delta* published the following, in an extra edition, last evening:

We have the following note from an officer at Baton Rouge:

"BATON ROUGE, August 5, 1862.

"*Dear C.*—The enemy advanced early this morning. Gen. Williams went out to meet them, and led his men in person.

"I have no time for details.

"Nim's battery thrice repulsed the foe, and did them great slaughter.

"The rebels were led by Gen. John C. Breckinridge. He lost his right arm by a cannon shot.

"The fight took place on the edge of the town—General Williams being unwilling to expose the helpless women and children. It was a fierce conflict, but we were victorious.

"We have captured a large number of prisoners—among them Capt. Bland, Gen. Breckinridge's aid-de-camp.

"We shall send the prisoners to New Orleans.

"I have delayed saying [illegible], my friend, our chief and guide, Gen. Williams, was killed.

"Our men displayed the most wonderful valor. [illegible] entitled to imperishable glory.

"Two of our regiments were not in the fight.

"Gen. Williams behaved like a hero. He went into the conflict with all the confidence of a man going to church.

"I do not know the exact loss of the enemy; but it must have been severe, because our men charged and recharged upon them.

"We hold our own, and have, besides prisoners, taken three of their guns.

"I have no time for further particulars."

At a later hour the *Delta* published a second edition, giving the following additional particulars of the fight at Baton Rouge:

The U. S. steamship Kinsman [illegible] came down last night, and she brings us intelligence of the most important character.

About four o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, a rebel force, variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand troops, under the command of Generals Lovell and Breckinridge, made a furious attack on the Federal camp in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. A combat of the most obstinate character ensued, with great loss of life on both sides.

The enemy charged six [illegible] times, and every time was repulsed with great slaughter and at length retired in confusion at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Our loss has been considerable, two hundred and fifty being killed, including a large proportion of officers.

Among the gallant dead, we have to mourn General Williams, the military commander of Baton Rouge.

Our brave soldiers captured three of the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet.

From prisoners we find that the loss of the rebels must have been immense. Among the killed was Gen. Lovell, and Gen. Breckinridge [illegible].

The rebel ram Arkansas [illegible] the conflict, but did not dare to [illegible].

Another conflict is impending every moment, and we may expect stirring times.

Among the prisoners taken was Capt. Bland, of General Breckinridge's Staff. The Union troops evince the most determined spirit, and are confident they can hold the town against all odds.

Most of the fleet now before our city had sailed up for the scene of operations, and reinforcements to the land forces have also been sent. So we may soon expect to hear of the complete rout of the rebel army and the bagging of the rats.

Latest from the North.

[illegible] Governor [illegible]—Acceptance [illegible] of the Proclamation of the [illegible].

By the arrival of the North Star, from New York, at noon yesterday, we are put in possession of Northern news to the 29th ult.

In the second evening edition of the New York *Times* of the 28th ult. we find the following:

St. Louis, Friday, July 25.—Considerable excitement existed here to-day.

The British Consul's office was crowded by a large number of persons claiming the protection of the British flag to exempt them from being enrolled into the State militia service, under the recent order of Gov. Gamble.

An excitement [illegible] around the Consul's house, and many indignant citizens were anxious to punish the perfidy of the Anglican residents, who, having families here, doing business here, and being located permanently here, in the hour of peril, shrink from duty by claiming themselves as subjects of Great Britain.

Several persons in attempting to get papers were severely handled by the crowd. Numerous fights were made.

Several affrays and struggles took place between the disturbers and policemen. One or two of the former attempted resistance to the latter, and were arrested.

A detachment of the Provost Guard was ordered out, and by timely caution the outbreak was suppressed.

The third edition of the *Times*, published at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 26th contains the following important intelligence:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has issued a brief proclamation warning all persons within the contemplation of the sixth section of the Confiscation Act, to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures within, and by said sixth section provided.

The Army of Virginia.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED FROM JACKSON AND EWELL.

The New York *Times* of the 28th publishes the following:

LATE REPORTS FROM THE ADVANCE.

Little Washington, Rappahannock County, Va., Wednesday, July 23, 1862.—The reports recently telegraphed from Warrenton that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court House with 34,000 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total of 38,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed. Gen. Pope's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

In its third edition the *Times* publishes the following additional late news from Gen. Pope's department:

FROM LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA.

Little Washington, Va., Saturday, July 26.—The people of Culpepper, Orange and Madison, were thunderstruck at the sudden appearance of the Union forces under Gen. Hatch. They are represented as being heartily sick of the war. They may well be, for the prospect of starvation stares them in the face. Their stock has been driven off by the Confederates. The wheat crop is almost annihilated by the rust and worm, and the corn, scarce above the ground, has no chance of ripening before the autumn frosts.

There has been almost incessant rains in this section for several days, raising the mountain streams to a great height, retarding trains in some cases, and rendering travel more circuitous.

The Army in and Around Richmond.

We find the following in the Harrison Landing correspondence of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 22d July. The correspondent, after mentioning that Father Hagan, Chaplain of the Fourth Excelsior Regiment, who was taken prisoner, had returned from Richmond, goes on to say:

The city of Richmond and its environs are one great camp. Father Hagan learned much about the spirit that [illegible] the enemy, and enjoyed opportunities for judging of its general [illegible]. He says that merit is the only avenue to promotion. There are men in the ranks worth [illegible] fortunes serving under officers who have not a dollar. Money and political influence are of no advantage, but military knowledge and skill every thing. Father Hagan, who has traveled in the South and formed some acquaintances there, found one of them serving as a private who is quite wealthy. A private in the same company was shot in the late battles near Richmond, leaving a destitute family, and his wealthy neighbor and comrade drew his check for five hundred dollars on a Richmond bank and presented it to the family. The camps about Richmond are kept scrupulously clean, as well as the streets of the city, an epidemic or pestilence being feared in consequence of massing so many men there. The most rigid discipline is maintained, and the reverend gentleman says that a sight of the troops in and around Richmond would give the Northern people a different idea of the magnitude of the task they have undertaken than that entertained by them at present. They would also see the necessity of going into the contest with the same ardent and self-sacrificing spirit that animates the South, who feel that they are struggling, as they believe, for their very existence.

[illegible] Washington.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT HAD TO SAY ABOUT HIS VISIT TO THE PENINSULA.—Again, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in a late letter to that journal, from Washington, speaking of the impunity with which the contraband mongers of Washington distort the most evident truths, says:

Of a precisely similar nature were the stories manufactured about Gen. Scott's sayings and doings when he gave up the command of the army and left Washington. And so were half the more absurd accounts of the old General's opinions, and military criticisms and hopes. Those who knew General Scott would never appeal to the papers to give them a formal contradiction on matters, the very nature of which often seal his lips, and so they lied on in safety. Very similar, too, I suspect, are four-fifths of the accounts recently sent out from Washington concerning the President's visit to the Army on the James River. On the single matter of the President's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions; while I happen to know that every one of them conflicts with the statements the President himself made to a certain party of [illegible], only last Friday evening.

Said the President, with marked emphasis, "I can't tell where the men have gone in that army. I have sent there, at one time and another, one hundred and —" (perhaps prudence requires that I should still leave the exact figures blank) "one hundred and — thousand men, and I can only find just half that many now. Where can they have gone? Burnside accounts to me for every man he has taken—so many killed in battle, so many wounded, so many sick in the hospitals, so many absent on furloughs. So does Mitchell [illegible] Buell, and so others; but I can't tell what has become of half of the army I've sent [illegible]." Mr. Lincoln may have made contradictory statements to others, but I respectfully beg to say I don't believe it.

Another correspondent of that paper, writing from Washington, says the following:

GEN. POPE'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Pope's address to his army excites much indignation among McClellan's men. They say that it is in excessive bad taste, egotistic, and a slur on the army of the Potomac.

Interesting from Richmond.

Under this heading we find in the New York *Herald* of the 25th the following interesting news, copied from Richmond papers:

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 19.]

MORTALITY AMONG WOUNDED PRISONERS.

The wounds of many of the Union prisoners brought to the city are of a very desperate character, and although they are favored with the skill of their own surgeons, and all the superior facilities which they have at their command, the mortality has been very great. On yesterday twenty deaths occurred among the number provided for at the York River Railroad depot. Many of them complain of their surgeons, but we suppose the best is done for them which their circumstances will allow.

[illegible] THE PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners who had arrived in the city at the time of the publication of the official report in the *Enquirer*, a few days subsequent to the last of the recent series of battles before Richmond, was about four thousand. We stated at the time that several thousand more were on the road and in the hospitals below the city. Nearly all of these have now been brought in, and make up about four thousand more, making an aggregate of about eight thousand. Three thousand of these are still in the Libby prison, and the remainder have been removed to the camp at Belle Isle. When the returns shall have been complete, it will be found that our estimate, some time ago, was very nearly the figure, or upwards of nine thousand.

The flag of truce boat, to convey the prisoners [illegible] to the Federal army, who have been released on parole, will leave this morning at five o'clock. The mail which goes down with them is very large, comprising letters from nearly every prisoner now in and near Richmond, who know how to write, and also from citizens having friends or relatives in the North. The citizens' package shows that the number of families separated from wives by the "blockade" is by no means small.

[illegible] Dispatches.

The following dispatches are published by the Northern papers which have been received by the last arrival:

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE—THE ENEMY IN LARGE FORCE NEAR CHATTANOOGA—FIVE THOUSAND REBEL CAVALRY IN EAST TENNESSEE, ETC., ETC.

Nashville, July 24, 1862.—The latest accounts from Chattanooga report that the rebel infantry had crossed the river in force. Their number is large, and three generals are in command.

The rebel force of cavalry is heavy in East Tennessee. It is stated to be 5000 strong.

There are few provisions in Chattanooga, and the citizens are much distressed by forced contributions to supply the rebels.

One bridge is rebuilt on the Murfreesboro' Railway, connecting between Murfreesboro' and Bridgeport.

The rebel Forrest was at McMinnville yesterday.

COTTON BURNING IN TUSCUMBIA.

Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1862.—Advices from Tuscumbia state that six thousand bales of cotton were burned by guerrillas in that neighborhood within ten days. It is further stated that the rebels in the cotton-burning districts are in favor of the secessionists letting them sell and get gold from Union men and their agents, and then destroy the property thus paid for.

There were several commitments to the military prison to-day, among them Rad W. H. Worth, recently of the rebel army, who will be sent South of the Federal lines.

RESIGNATION OF THE REBEL MEMBERS OF THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL.

Baltimore, July 25, 1862.—All the rebel members of the second branch of the City Council have resigned, in compliance with an intimation from General Wool that their resignations would tend to the preservation of peace. A special election will soon take place to fill the vacancies with loyal men.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

New Albany, Ind., Sunday, July 27.—The *Ledger* says the rebels have congregated in considerable force at Haweeville, Ky., and boldly and defiantly insulted the Union citizens. The Federal ram Hornet, with troops, has gone there.

The military prisons at Louisville are so full that daily consignments are made to the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Penitentiary.

A large number of young ladies of New Albany have proposed to act as clerks and salesmen for the young men of that place who will enlist, and give them half their salaries while they are absent.

Among the news published as obtained from Southern sources, the following item occurs:

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Knoxville *Register* states that Andy Johnson has resigned his Military Governorship and returned to Washington. He has been succeeded by Wm. B. Campbell.

A Raid on Florence, Ala.

A Cairo dispatch, dated July 26, says:

The steamer Evansville, from the Tennessee river, brings the news of a rebel raid at Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last. They entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for our commissary or quartermaster stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity.

They also seized the United States steamer Colona, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals. They took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her.

The property destroyed is said to be of great value.

A small detachment of Gen. Mitchell's [illegible] was captured.

The rebels then proceeded down [illegible] the river to Chickasaw, Waterloo, [illegible] vicinity of Eastport, and burned all the warehouses which contained cotton.

Another band of [illegible] rebels attacked a wagon train near Pittsburg Landing, and captured sixty wagons conveying commissary and quartermaster stores.

The 10th Ohio Regiment, guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Decatur and Courtland, were attacked to-day by a large force of guerrillas, under Stearns and Ward.

Thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been killed.

The road was considerably damaged, but not so much as to cut off communication.

A large rebel force is reported to be near Tuscumbia.

Col. Forrest is reported to be at Carthage, with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on the Louisville Railroad.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of the 26th says:

The *Ledger* says the rebels have congregated in considerable force at Haweeville, Ky., and boldly and defiantly insulted the Union citizens. The Federal ram Hornet, with troops, has gone there.

Henderson and Owensboro' were quiet on Friday, and both towns strongly garrisoned with national troops, who arrest all persons who talk or act in favor of the rebellion.

Passengers from Henderson say the guerrillas have appeared with a pretty strong force opposite Mound City, and it was feared they would attempt to burn the Federal gunboats building there.

A FEMALE WOUNDED IN BATTLE.—One of the Washington correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

Among the 1200 patients now in the hospital here is a woman, who was wounded in one of the recent battles before Richmond. Her wound is a flesh one in the leg. It is said she followed her husband to the field of battle.

[illegible] Gunboat Arkansas.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives the following description of the gunboat Arkansas, and of the battle between her and the Federal fleet:

[illegible] The fleet of Commodore Davis took up a station at about dark, and opened on the batteries to draw their fire. They succeeded admirably, and at an unexpected moment the fleet of large vessels struck into the channel and descended the river. Astonish boat arrived opposite the Arkansas, she slackened and poured her broadside into her. She answered as well as she could in such a storm of missiles, and put one or two balls into our vessels; but her main occupation was to lie still and take it. Upwards of a hundred guns, some of them throwing ten inch shots, poured their deadly charges into her. Eleven-inch steel-pointed shot were fired into her, and, I learn, by naked courses, that one of them went through her and killed two men.

This, they maintain, is the only damage done her. The firing was tremendous. The Sumter also ran into her and tried to knock a hole in her hull, but completely might as well have run into a rock. The batteries, of course, joined in the engagement, and poured shot into our vessels as well as they could in the darkness. The roar of guns was like an earthquake, and nothing more terrible ever was conceived than this grand artillery duel by night. It lasted an hour, and then our vessels passed below and took up their old anchorage. By the morning messengers were dispatched to see what damage the Arkansas had sustained.

By going to the opposite bank of the river she could be plainly seen. She was careened, as if to stop holes in her hull, and her steam pumps were at work. A barge lay alongside for the use of the carpenters. It did not appear that she was in any danger of sinking. Two hitters, such as no boat in the world ever went through before, had failed to demolish her. I find, by the account of those who had a good view of her, that this formidable craft has perpendicular sides of six or eight feet, in which the port holes are pierced. This is different from the common understanding of her model, which has been that her perpendicular sides were but [illegible] six or eight feet in height of solid iron, eight inches thick. She is [illegible] and fifty feet long.

[illegible] Later from Europe.

The steamship Edinburgh passed Cape Race on the evening of the 24th ult. She left Liverpool on the evening of the 17th ult. By this arrival we have additional intelligence from Europe:

GREAT BRITAIN.—*The War and the Tariff.* The Times [illegible], in a letter from its correspondent at Liverpool, Mr. Spence, [illegible] of the energy and power of the Confederate. He points out the difficulties against which the Confederates labored in organizing and maintaining armies, and argues that there is but one source of such strength, viz: unity of right.

The London *Times* again reverts in desponding terms to the new American tariff, and hints at the injury that will be done to England, but contends that [illegible] will be nothing to what American will suffer [illegible]. What have the people of England done that they should be the objects of all this flerce, ill-sighted hostility? What have the people of America done that they should be doomed to undergo all this misery at their own hands. They are welcome to rejoice that they are injuring us as long as we are allowed sincerely to regret that the blow thus wantonly aimed at us, and destined to have so fearful and deadly a recoil."

Miscellaneous.—The *Gazette* officially announces the revocation of Edwin James's patent as Queen's counsel.

The Times says it was reported by a private telegram from India that 115,000 bales of cotton were shipped from Bombay in one week. This is believed to have been under the news of the rise of only a penny in Liverpool; it is consequently inferred that when the news of the recent great advance is received, much larger shipments will take place than has been expected.

A grand banquet was given in London by M. Millet, the French Minister of Commerce, [illegible] guests presided. The chairman, in proposing the health of Napoleon, said that no one had done more to maintain cordial relations between the two countries than he. Mr. Cobden proposed as a sentiment the close alliance of England and France. Mr. Cobden [illegible] the sentiment of the Emperor, and expressed the opinion that nothing short of an attempt to humiliate France would induce him to be a party to a rupture with England.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* states that the approaching Imperial and Royal interview will take place at Baden or Coblentz.

The French provisional journal which had announced that Count Bar the recognition of Italy, had received warning for having hailed a sovereign friendly to France.

The Bourse was heavy and unchanged. Rentes [illegible].

The treaty of peace between France and Cochin China was expected to be signed on May [illegible].

The Enforcement of the Confiscation Act.

The following is the proclamation, referred to elsewhere, with regard to the enforcement of the confiscation act:

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to, and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section, to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Section 6, referred to, in the proclamation, reads as follows:

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS UPON THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. HALLECK.—We take from some of the New York papers the following comments upon the appointment of Gen. Halleck:

The Herald.—We [illegible] the Executive order of July 23d, and the appointment of Gen. Halleck, as full of promise [illegible]. We [illegible] campaign of Union victories to the field—[illegible] and an end to all previous reverses. It only remains for the Government to push forward with energy the all-important work of reinforcing our two important armies in Virginia.

The World.—Gen. Halleck possesses, in a higher measure than has yet become apparent in any other soldier, the military knowledge, the firmness and energy of mind, the clearness, sureness and steadiness requisite for directing great operations.

Halleck and McClellan are probably at last each in the place for which he is best fitted. McClellan is more popular with soldiers, more easily wins their hearts, and is therefore better fitted to lead them in the field and share with them the dangers of the campaign.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE SHINPLASTERS [illegible] New York [illegible] of the 25th ult. under the head of [illegible] publishes the following:

The following [illegible] indicates that the late [illegible] the issue of shinplasters, after it takes effect. The notice is properly given at the present time to save our citizens the expense of procuring such kinds of currency engraved or printed:

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that, after the 1st of August, motives of commercial expediency will be of official duty will compel prompt prosecutions for any issue of signed commonly called "shinplasters" [illegible] after the recent act of Congress [illegible] the said [illegible].

The collection of the [illegible] penalties or the [illegible] can be rigidly enforced by due process of arrest.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District Attorney.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney City and County of New York.

July 26, 1862.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fire at Davenport, Iowa.—Davenport, July 22.—A fire in this city partially destroyed Burroughs & Albion's mills, three stores and a block of five buildings. The property was valued at $100,000. There was a partial insurance on the loss.

From Cairo.—Cairo, July 22.—Fifty-three men, of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, were captured by the rebels near Booneville, Miss., on Saturday. Skirmishes occur almost daily in that vicinity.

From Harper's Ferry—Grand Scouting Expeditions—No Enemy in Force.—Harper's Ferry, July 21st.—The recent scare in regard to the threatened advance of the rebels on Winchester is entirely abated. Four scouting expeditions of Miles', Gen. Piatt's, and Gen. Kelly's commands have returned to their respective headquarters, and report no enemy in force within fifty miles of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and Potomac river. The force that threatened Winchester last week was discovered to be only a few hundred local cavalry or guerrillas, who, after making a dash forward and driving in some of our pickets, retired as suddenly toward Staunton.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Seizure of Property in the Rebel States.—Washington, July 25.—The original manuscript of the Executive order for the seizure and use of property in the rebel States, etc., does not include North Carolina.

The Suppression of the Slave Trade.—Washington, July 23.—Alonzo C. Upham, of Leroy, New York, has been appointed Judge, to reside at Cape Town, under the Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

Making Use of Contrabands.—Washington, July 23.—The female portion of the contrabands recently removed from Capitol Hill to the late camp of the McClellan Dragoons, near the suburbs of the city, are to be made useful in the capacity of washerwomen for the hospitals.

Political Prisoners.—Washington, July 23.—There are now 135 prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison, under the direction of Provost Marshal Doster. They belong to almost every State in the South.

War Meeting in Detroit.—Detroit, July 22.—An immense meeting was held this afternoon in Campus Martius, to aid enlistments under the recent call for troops. The stores and factories were generally closed throughout the city.

Resolutions were passed requesting the City Councils to pay a bounty of $50 to each unmarried and $100 to each married man enlisting in a regiment to be raised by this city. Liberal private donations in addition were offered.

Movements of European Steamers.—Halifax, July 23.—The Asia arrived here at midnight, and sailed at 3 30 A. M. for Boston. She passed the China on the 13th, outward bound.

Boston, July 23.—The Europa sailed hence for Liverpool to-day, taking out $75,000 in specie.

Arrest of an ex-United States Marshal for Treason.—Burlington, Vt., Thursday, July 24, 1862.—Gen. Lewis Partridge, of Norwich, Vt., was arrested a few days since by United States Marshal Baldwin on the charge of treason, and taken to Windsor, where the United States Circuit Court sits next week. His trial is expected to take place during the coming session of the court. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Gen. Partridge was United States Marshal for this State under Buchanan's Administration.

Escape of Prisoners from Camp Douglas.—Chicago, Thursday, July 24, 1862.—The city was considerably excited last night, in consequence of the reported escape of a number of prisoners from Camp Douglas. As near as can be ascertained only four got away, one of whom was captured this morning.

The Common Council of Rochester have resolved to issue $50,000 worth of City Checks, as currency.

EX PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN.—The Washington papers publish the following proclamation:

Washington, Friday, July 25.—The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States, the decease, at Kinderhook, New York, on the 24th instant, of his honored predecessor, Martin Van Buren.

This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished. Although it has occurred at a time when his country is afflicted with division and civil war, the grief of his patriotic friends will measurably be assuaged by the consciousness that, while suffering with disease, and seeing his end approaching, his prayers were for the restoration of the authority of the Government of which he had been the head, and for peace and good will among his fellow-citizens.

As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The New York *Sun* of the 26th ult. has the following:

A. R. Johnson, a rebel guerrilla leader, has addressed an insolent letter to the Union citizens of Henderson, Ky., who had formed resolutions, condoling with the Federal troops on their loss in a recent attack made upon them, and denouncing the attacking party as thieves, murderers and robbers—and declaring war on those who made the attack, in which he says: "If they do not wish to see and hear the din of war in their midst, let them have their towns cleared of blue coats, and I will guarantee that no one of them will be molested by Confederate soldiers. I want all persons to know that we are at war with the Federal soldiers, and if they will shut themselves up in houses, will sometimes give them a little fight just for recreation. Attached to this is a list of names in these resolutions, all of whom I consider as having declared war against the Confederate States, and each name that I do not find appended to an *article denying that to be their intention, I shall hold him as an enemy and his property subject to confiscation.*"

Powder Mill Explosion—Eight Men Killed.

Springfield, Mass., Thursday, July 24, 1862.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, five buildings used in the manufacture of gunpowder at Hazardville, Conn., were destroyed by an explosion. Seven of the workmen and one teamster were instantly killed. Severe damage was done to the buildings in the village by the tremendous jar. The explosion was felt over a distance of forty miles. The men killed were mostly foreigners. They leave families behind them. Their remains could not be identified, so badly were they mutilated.

The loss of powder and property is not so serious as to interfere with the regular business of the company, which has seventy-five buildings left, including duplicates of those destroyed.

Of the dead men, all but one leave dependent families. There had been vacancies caused by enlistments from among the workmen, and some of these had just gone to work in the places of those who had volunteered. James Beach had commenced work Tuesday, and Patrick Fallon began and ended his services yesterday. Miss Smith was niece of James M. Adams, Esq., of Hartford. Arthur Beach leaves a wife and seven children; James Beach, wife and children; Patrick Carney, wife and three children; Thomas Nowell, wife and children; Wm. Leland, wife; Edward Grammond, wife and child, Harry Clark, wife and five children; Lono Meneses, a newly married wife.

The pecuniary loss is perhaps short of $10,000. It was said that about ten tons of powder exploded in all the mills. No building within a mile escaped the effect. Some were thrown down, some unroofed, some lost all their doors and windows, and a boarding-house chimney was smashed by a flying timber. The armory and depot at Springfield were shaken, and windows in Thompsonville, four miles distant, were broken.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Wednesday Evening, August 6, 1862.

SUGAR.—We have little to notice a good demand, and there being only a limited supply of the market a further advance in prices has been realized, to-day's sales embracing about [illegible] hhds., in assorted lots, [illegible] for Common, [illegible] for Fair, [illegible] for Fully Fair to Prime, and [illegible] for White Clarified.

MOLASSES.—There is no supply on the levee, and we did not hear of a sale to-day. Yesterday's sales were at [illegible] gallon for good plantation Fermenting.

FLOUR.—A lot of 800 bbls. [illegible] was offered at public [illegible] on the levee, but no bids were made. We hear that the other [illegible] have been [illegible] and agreed not to pay over [illegible] bbl.

HAY, CORN, OATS AND BRAN.—The market is [illegible] bare of these articles. A supply would command [illegible] prices. The last sales were at [illegible] for Northern Hay, [illegible] 100 lbs. [illegible], and [illegible] bushel for Corn. Oats, have been selling from the landing at $1 [illegible] bushel.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is very light, and very high prices are being realized for nearly all descriptions of Provisions. We note sales from the landing of 40 bbls Lard, Prime, [illegible]; 40 tierces Sugar-cured Hams at [illegible]; 30 kegs Butter, [illegible] English Dairy Cheese at [illegible], and 1000 boxes Goshen Cheese at [illegible].

WHISKY.—Rectified [illegible] at $1 [illegible], and [illegible].

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, August 7, 1862. Arrived yesterday [illegible] Beeves and [illegible] Hogs. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 7, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Harvest Home, Dickey, for New York

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S steamship North Star, Jones, from New York 12th ult., with [illegible], L P T

Bark [illegible], Simmons, 22 days from Philadelphia, to master—2d dist

Bark [illegible], 4 days from Key West, in ballast to master—2d dist

Schr [illegible], Albion, 25 days from New York, to master—2d dist

Schr Johanna, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

Schr Telemaque, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

Schr General Surprise, fm Coast, to master—2d dist

Schr Surprise, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

Sloop Liberty, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Iberville, McQuoid, from Donaldsonville

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

Towboat Fox, Palmer, from the Passes, brought up barks Fred Loring, Tyson and schooner [illegible]

PASSENGERS.

Per U S Mail steamship North Star, from New York—E S Lockwood, A W Gill, Capt J H Beattie, E S Craig, Capt B Pepper, W E Carr, Major E K Brown, U S A, [illegible], J P Van Bergen, O P W Bailey, H Schreiber, C Kochlinsun, Dr H Sheppard—6 in steerage

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Bark Harvest Home—[illegible] hhds sugar, 34 bbls do, 200 do rosin

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per U S Mail steamship North Star—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Fred Loring—[illegible]

KEY WEST—Per bark Tyson—ballast

NEW YORK—Per schr [illegible]—assorted mdse

CONSIGNEES.

NEW YORK—Consignees per schooner [illegible]

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Iberville—[illegible]

COAST—Per schr General Surprise—110 hhds sugar to order

COAST—Per schr Surprise—[illegible] hhds molasses [illegible] to order

COAST—Per schr Telemaque—[illegible] hhds sugar [illegible] to order

COAST—Per schr Johanna—[illegible] hhds sugar [illegible]

COAST—Per sloop Liberty—[illegible] bbls sugar [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Aug. 6, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. [illegible].

The City Surveyor and Street Commissioner are authorized to employ not less than one thousand men (including those now employed) to work on the streets, wharves and canals. In the selection of these laborers, [illegible].

[illegible] the end out of the appropriation and on the fund raised by General Order No. 55.

While this force was paid by taxation of the [illegible] of the city, the Commanding General [illegible], but it now being employed at the expense of [illegible], the Commanding General proposes that they should be paid the same that was paid them by the same party for work on the fortifications, to wit: one dollar per day for each day's labor.

The ration heretofore, a gift to these laborers by the United States, will now be discontinued.

This order to take effect from and after the first Monday in August, 1862.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER, Commanding Department.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Auction.

THE Cargo of the Steamship NORTH STAR, consisting of Flour, Corn, Oats, [illegible], etc., etc., [illegible] FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 8th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

Received by the Latest Arrivals.

Half Umbrellas, Coventry Felt Hats, Black and Colored Muslin de Laine, Colorado, Boring Silk, Ribbons, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Artificial Flowers and Feathers, Tours de Tete, &c., &c.

In Bond—Plain and Figured Bareges, Black and Colored Crapes, Satin Gloves, &c., &c.

G. SAVALDE & SON, No. 69 Chartres st.

For Sale.

500 bags Corn; [illegible] bbls. Baltimore Flour; [illegible] boxes superior Glucose Starch; [illegible] bbls. [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Mess Beef. WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

Notice.

[illegible] by the steamship OREOLE, from New York, are requested to call immediately and receive their goods; otherwise the goods will be stored at their expense. WARNEKEN & CO. 41 Union street.

For Sale.

225 No. 1 MULES, 6 do. BLIND MULES.

VERY strong and good working Mules. Also a number of [illegible], old Omnibuses, [illegible] in good condition, and [illegible] lot of old Omnibus Wheels and second-hand Harness, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

Apply at the Stables, on Tchoupitoulas street, Jefferson City, above the Brick Hospital, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. HART & WINTZ, Proprietors.

HAVANA CIGARS.

20,000 HAVANA CIGARS received per Philomene, and for sale by J. B. PAIN, 38 Commerce street.

For New York.

Leaves on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 9 A. M.

THE United States Mail Steamship NORTH STAR, [illegible] tons, A. J. Jones, Commander. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers, having been fitted up expressly for the passenger trade. For freight or passage, apply to T. C. DAYAN, 72 Camp street, or on board the steamer.

For New York.

THE steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will leave for New York on SUNDAY, August 10th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. For passage or freight apply to WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

For Philadelphia.

THE STEAMER SUWANEE will sail for PHILADELPHIA on SATURDAY next, 9th instant. For passage apply to the Captain on board, foot of Bienville street.

For Baton Rouge.

Leaves on SUNDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE fine steamer EMPIRE PARISH, [illegible] Captain, having been released by the U. S. Government to her owners, will run regularly to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week. For freight or passage apply on board to A. DE GRUCHEMIA & CO., 40 Carondelet st. New Orleans, July 31, 1862.

For the Coast.

THE steamer TARE AND TRUE, Taylor master, for [illegible], or down, according to order [illegible].

DRUGS—Gum Opium, Powdered do., Gum Camphor, Cream Tart., powdered and in crystals, Castor Oil, Chloride of Lime, Gum Chamomile, Dover's Powders, Powdered Ipecac, Tonic, for sale by R. & A. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

Cargo of the Steamer Columbia, from Philadelphia.

FLOUR, PORK, HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON, BEEF, HERRINGS, CHEESE, ETC.

1500 BARRELS [illegible] Family Flour; [illegible]. For sale in private by BERNARD TURPIN, No. 29 Old Levee street.

RICHARD J. EVANS, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, New Orleans, La.

DESIGNS for all description of [illegible] furnished. [illegible] AND OTHER [illegible].

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

[illegible] New Orleans.

THE undersigned [illegible] Builders and Masons, and the Public generally, that he has received [illegible] at his Lime Depot, [illegible], at the lowest market prices. Dealers in [illegible] Lime will be allowed a fair discount. J. MADISON [illegible].

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 297 OLD LEVEE STREET, [illegible]. And on sale in full operation.

Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 5th July, 1862.

[illegible]

J. C. Marbler & A. T. Wurtemburg, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CIGARS.

Wanted.

A YOUNG French Lady [illegible] family residing children in [illegible] English, and will attend to the [illegible]. She is also an excellent [illegible]. Please address G. C. at the office of this paper.

AUCTION SALES.

Dairy, Dairy, Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 7th August, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Esplanade street, in front of the City Railroad depot, on the property formerly belonging to Mr. Duconet—

[illegible] Milch Cows. 1 Bull. [illegible] Horses. 1 Mule. 2 Milk Carts.

The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms—Up to $100, cash; above $100, three months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

Furniture..........Furniture.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, near the corner of Toulouse street—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Parlor Sets, Sideboard, Armoir, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Looking-glasses, &c.

Terms cash.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

THE negro woman ISABEL, about [illegible] years of age, medium height, speaking English and French, ran away from her master's residence about a fortnight ago. Her [illegible]. The above reward will be paid on her arrest and delivery at the City Jail. Apply on Royal street, No. 229, between Dumaine and Philip streets.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the residence of the undersigned, on Tuesday last, the negro woman MARIE, 17 to 20 years of age, speaking English and French, slim and of medium height. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said girl to the police jail. F. SANCHO, No. 229 Old Levee street.

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, New Orleans, Aug 1, 1862.

THE Company notify the public that notwithstanding the conviction and punishment of several offenders, there are still numerous counterfeits of their tickets in circulation; and this Company cautions the public from receiving them.

The Company again offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of counterfeiters and circulators of forged tickets; the reward of one hundred dollars and no more to be paid to the informer in each case, whether the prosecution include only one person or several accomplices.

J. B. SLAWSON, President.

First Draining District.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT, No. 25 City Hall, New Orleans, July 30, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the River Mississippi in front, Julia street and the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear and Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below, are hereby notified that the first instalment of the assessment for the costs of Draining said District is now due, and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 20th of August next, will be deposited in Court subject to legal proceedings. Persons calling to pay bills will please bring a written statement of their property. G. INGRAM, President.

Exchange.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 29th July, 1862.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale by this Bank. ODA A. FERRET, Cashier.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, La., July 11, 1862.

The collecting together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

HOFFMAN & HARRS, (JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,) 41 [illegible] STREET, NEW ORLEANS, [illegible] a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.

To Printers.

GEORGE BRUCE, Typefounder, No. 13 Chambers street, New York, advises he has for sale the largest stock of Printing Types, [illegible], of the latest styles. He [illegible] Presses, Cases, Bricks, Stones, Ink and every other article used in a printing office. Orders of any magnitude can be supplied immediately. GEORGE BRUCE.

F. GONTHIER, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN & ED. DUCOURNAU, MERCHANT TAILOR, St. Charles street, corner Common street.

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 29, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Sixteen Dollars ($16) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, as follows, until further notice—

Thirty-six ounces of bread for..........20 cents. Eighteen..........10 cents. Nine..........5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and two ounces of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made. CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF EMINENT AMERICANS, for albums. Our assortment of this is unrivalled. [illegible] on receipt of stamp. E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of Photographic Materials.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company.

No. 538 Broadway, New York.

WITH GREATLY IMPROVED MACHINES and reduced prices, we renew our invitation to the citizens of New Orleans to call and examine, or send for a circular, which, with new price list and samples of work, will be sent free. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or money refunded. WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Wanted to Purchase,

20 ACRES improved land, down the Coast, four to seven miles from the city. Address MICHEL DIETRICH, No. 168 Camp street.

Notice.

THE undersigned informs city dealers and builders that his Hardware Store, corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets, is positively to be closed, and to close his business by the 1st of January, 1863, he is nevertheless ready to dispose of his stock on liberal terms. All persons indebted to him, are requested to call and settle immediately. J. ANTHOENS.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

[illegible timetable]

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM.

A sure cure is to be had at the above diseases at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Also, instant relief of Cramp, Sore Throat, Cholera, Colic, Bilious, Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Swellings, &c.

Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Sores, &c., &c.

A special remedy for each and every disease.

Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in each of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office No. 117 St. Ann street every day.

Office hours from 1 to 5½ P. M. every day; also [illegible] from 8 to 11 A. M.

By reading the certificate of Mr. F. Bergander in the newspapers, some people find it astonishing that he [illegible] No. 117 St. Ann street, and I don't deny it, I was one of the [illegible]. [illegible] at No. 117 St. Ann street, [illegible].

New Orleans, July 18, 1862. [illegible]

GAULINE PAPER

BALSAMIC [illegible]

[illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on [illegible], before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, [illegible] that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company. A. BROTHER, President. JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] of January, 1862. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February 1862. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, [illegible].

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, [illegible] [illegible].

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President. [illegible] SHAW, Vice-President. JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES. [illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following STATEMENT: [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] JOHN PEMBERTON, President. CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary. [illegible]

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

No Scrip to be redeemed until the capital of one million be completed.

DIRECTORS: [illegible] R. P. Voorhies.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans make the following statement: [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] ARTHUR SAUCIER, [illegible] Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

DIRECTORS. [illegible]

Bear Mutual Insurance Company, No. 1½ Carondelet Street, New Orleans, August 31, 1861. [illegible]

[illegible] One DOLLAR per [illegible].

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of March, 1862, before me. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the second Monday in May next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June 1862. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. A. CARRIERE, Vice President. H. P. SARVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES. [illegible]

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS, For the Year ending December 31, 1861. [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] THOMAS SLOO, President. JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary. [illegible] D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. [illegible] THOMAS SLOO, President. JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President. JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS. [illegible]

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement: New Orleans, 1st October, 1861. [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] E. GANUCHEAU, President. A. PICOLET, Secretary. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 5th instant, the Board of Directors have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the year ending 30th September, 1861, [illegible]. E. GANUCHEAU, President. AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS. [illegible]

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to the [illegible], the price of Sugar Kettles, [illegible] as follows: [illegible]

E. V. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant. [illegible]