New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,771.

[illegible] ...on the premises, the con[illegible] ...and Hospital streets, in [illegible] of this city a lot of merchan[illegible]

[illegible] ...The annual ex[illegible] Charles Institute, No. 15 [illegible] take place on Friday and [illegible] o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, [illegible] Clara Mace, the princi[illegible]

We are indebted to the courtesy of Wm. H. [illegible], purser of the magnificent steamship Evening Star, for a file of New York papers.

The Latest News Through Southern Sources.

FIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.

THE CHARLESTON BOMBARDMENT.

The *True Delta* issued yesterday afternoon the following from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 4th instant:

Morton, August 1.—A large number of the chiefs and braves of the Choctaw tribe passed through here yesterday, on a visit to the Great Father at Richmond.

Grant has established a garrison of about three thousand at Natchez.

Richmond, August 3.—A Liverpool letter states that one of Laird's iron-clad vessels was launched a short time since. She is most formidable, and will have two turrets and a ram projecting seven feet. It is believed this vessel is designed for the "rebels."

Mosby's men made a raid on Fairfax Court-house on Wednesday, capturing a number of sutlers' wagons loaded with goods.

Osterhaus was not killed, as reported.

Serious riots occurred recently in Belfast, Ireland, between the Catholics and Protestants.

In New York on Friday gold was 128⅜, firm.

The *Tribune* correspondent gives an authorized contradiction to the report in the *Herald* in relation to the discussion of the proposition for peace in the Cabinet at Washington. It says, Chase, Stanton, Welles and Usher are of the opinion that slavery should cease in all sections, and Blair, Seward and Bates claim that the interests of political economy demand that emancipation should be gradual. With the exception of this difference, the Cabinet is a unit.

Charleston, August 3.—Slow firing on both sides continued yesterday and last night.

Our casualties on Morris Island yesterday were two killed and fourteen wounded.

All quiet this morning.

Richmond, August 3.—The President has issued an address to the soldiers of the Confederate States, and reminds them that there is no alternative but victory or subjugation to slavery and utter ruin. All that is necessary to insure victory is that those called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart should promptly repair to the post of duty and stand by their comrades now in the front, and thus so strengthen the army of the Confederacy as to insure success. After referring to various causes of absence from the army, the President appeals to his countrymen to hasten to their camps in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty.

He declares a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men absent without leave who shall, with the least possible delay, return to duty; but no excuse will be received for delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of publication. This amnesty extends to all accused and convicted absentees without leave or desertion, with the exception of those twice convicted.

The proclamation closes with an earnest appeal to the women of the Confederacy to try the use of their all-powerful influence in aid of this call.

Richmond, August 2.—There was a cavalry fight yesterday near Brandy Station, between Hampton's brigade and three brigades of the enemy, lasting several hours. The Confederates fell back upon their infantry supports and the enemy were then repulsed. Our loss is less than 100 killed and wounded. Col. Baker, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded in the arm.

A Col. Black, of the First South Carolina, was wounded in the right hand.

Both arrived here this afternoon.

The weather is extremely hot to-day.

The Baltimore *American* of the 1st has a telegram from Washington of the 31st, which says that information was received to-day from the army of the Potomac that Lee had massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock.

The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpepper.

General Banks died in New York from wounds received in the attack on Fort Wagner.

Lincoln is about to visit the New England States.

The rebels under Pegram were defeated in the attempt to destroy the railroad bridge at Paris, and were subsequently defeated at Lancaster, with a loss of 100 prisoners.

Nassau advices state that two steamers had returned, being unable to get into Charleston.

Ten steamers cleared for Charleston at Nassau on the 10th.

Richmond, August 2.—Letters of the 29th June, from Gen. Cooper and the President to Lee, intercepted by scouts about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, are published in the Northern papers. Cooper informs Lee that the President is embarrassed to understand that part of his letter which refers to the plan of assembling the army at Culpepper under Beauregard.

This is the first intimation had that such a plan was in contemplation.

The rest of Cooper's letter relates to the late demonstration of the enemy against Richmond.

The President referred to the operations in Mississippi, and says Johnston continues to call for reinforcements, though his first requisition was more than filled by withdrawing troops from Beauregard and Bragg.

He informs Lee that he has no brigades to send him or to form an army to threaten if not capture Washington, as soon as it is uncovered by Hooker's army.

It is reported this morning that the Yankees were in force near Fredericksburg on Saturday. Weather clear and very hot.

Charleston, August 2.—The firing from the land batteries was continued on both sides on Wednesday night at regular intervals. Thursday morning two of the Monitors opened about half past ten o'clock on Battery Wagner. Shortly after the ironsides steamed into position, and opened furiously on Battery Gregg, firing whole broadsides, enveloping Cummins' Point and Battery Gregg in long, continued heavy columns of smoke.

Subsequently the two Monitors joined the Ironsides, and concentrated their fire on Battery Gregg. The flashing of the guns, the explosion of the shells, and the reverberations of the cannon, made the scene truly terrible. Fort Sumter and Battery Gregg replied deliberately, their shots being made with great accuracy, nearly every one striking and taking effect on the Ironsides.

The latter and one Monitor ceased firing about four o'clock.

The firing on Battery Gregg was renewed in the afternoon by one Monitor, the battery replying regularly. Our loss up to four o'clock in Battery Gregg was two killed and seven wounded. The damage to the battery was very slight and easily repaired. The bombardment was still going on slowly up to 11 P. M.

The enemy's battery on Black Island has also been engaged in throwing an occasional shell at our works on James Island, but without effect.

Two more transports, supposed to be supply vessels, arrived Thursday afternoon.

Gen. Beauregard paid a visit of inspection to the forts and batteries yesterday.

Reported Capture of the Moses Taylor.

The news we copied from the New York papers of the 20th July in reference to the supposed capture of the Moses Taylor by the Alabama, is thus contradicted by the New York *Herald* of the 27th:

Late English papers contain the intelligence, received by the West Indian mail from Barbadoes, that the well known California steamer Moses Taylor had been captured by the privateer Alabama. It is also reported that she had one million of dollars in gold on board, and further, the pirate sunk the United States vessel that convoyed her.

There is no truth in any of these statements. First, the Moses Taylor is on the Pacific coast, where she has been two or three years. Secondly, she belongs to a line that carries no treasure; and thirdly, we have dates from Barbadoes up to July 1, which are as late as any received in England, and we have no news of any disaster to any of our treasure ships, nor any of them missing. The whole story was no doubt gotten up for some stock jobbing purpose.

The Next Field for Gen. Banks.

Our Port Hudson correspondent mentioned in his letter on the capture of that post, that no sooner had Port Hudson fallen, than Gen. Banks, without losing an hour, put his forces in motion, and that the smoke of the last gun [illegible] had scarcely rolled away, before troops were seen marching down the [illegible] and swarming upon the decks of the transports, to be conveyed to other fields of action.

[illegible] that the posts which Gen. Banks [illegible] necessary to maintain in Louisiana [illegible] Point on the right bank of [illegible] Port Hudson on the left [illegible] Shreveport on the Red [illegible] the Teche, and Fort Ba[illegible] the Sabine River, be[illegible] Orleans. All of these [illegible]

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE EVENING STAR.

By the arrival of the steamship Evening Star we are placed in possession of New York papers up to the 29th ult. Most of the news they contain has been anticipated. We publish below important news from Mexico. From the *Commercial Advertiser* of the afternoon of the 29th we take the following information:

Pegram's Advance into Kentucky.

The bulletin of Gilpin's exchange has the following from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. It is dated Cincinnati, July 29:—

Morgan is disposed of in time for Burnside to attend to fresh foes, now advancing towards Lexington. There are all sorts of rumors afloat.

The substantial facts are that Col. Scott's old command, with Pegram's and Ashby's regiments, in all about fifteen hundred men, crossed the Cumberland river a day or two ago, at Big Creek Gap, and moved toward Lexington; our pickets and patrols retiring before them.

Detachments of the Tenth Kentucky and Second Ohio cavalry, and One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois mounted infantry, in all four hundred men, under Col. Sanders, were attacked at Richmond, Ky., yesterday morning, overpowered and badly cut up.

They fell back on the Kentucky river, where they crossed, pursued by the enemy.

The people of South Kentucky river were panic-stricken and fled North, bringing improbable rumors of the advance of eighteen thousand rebels, via Crab Orchard, with Buckner and fifteen thousand more in reserve at Knoxville. All improbable.

Martial law was declared in Lexington, and all the citizens were called to arms. Gen. Hascall commands the post. Gen. Burnside has gone to Lexington.

The Hickman bridge is strongly guarded and the rebels will not probably cross the river.

Gen. Porter's and Gen. Gilmore's command are in the rear of the rebels, so they will not probably remain long in central Kentucky.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE EMPIRE DECLARED.

Prince Maximilian Elected to the Throne.

THE APPOINTING POWER VESTED IN THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Juarez Reported to Have Fled to Monterey.

GENERAL ORTEGA AT TAMPICO.

Tremendous Fire in Havana.

[From the New York Herald of the 29th.]

The steamship Roanoke, Captain Drew, from Havana on the 23d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. By her arrival we have some later intelligence from Mexico.

As the Roanoke was leaving the bay of Havana, a great smoke was seen in the direction of Reglas, evidently proceeding from an extensive conflagration. Barges, boats and steamers were seen crossing from the city, loaded with troops and men.

When the Roanoke got underweigh a clear view was obtained of the burning scene. The fire had taken in the extensive *almacenes*, or warehouses of Messrs. Fesser, situated on the Reglas wharf. This immense range of warehouses consists of about fifty buildings, divided midway by a street and the station house of the Reglas and Matanzas Railroad.

The fire had commenced in the fifth building of the range, and, under the influence of the strong east wind, had already rapidly consumed sixteen buildings, and there appeared no prospect of arresting the progress of the flames before reaching the street and the railroad station. If the railroad depot should burn nothing could possibly stop the fire until all the remaining warehouses to the west were destroyed.

From passengers on the Roanoke who were well conversant with the locality and the contents of the warehouses already destroyed, it is estimated that sugar to the value of $1,000,000 was burned. There is said to be no insurance on the buildings or their contents.

The News from Mexico—The Second Empire—Fire in Puerto Pinto—Blockade Runners, &c.

Havana, July 22.—The French transport Milan arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left there on the 15th inst.

She brings dates from the former capital of the republic to the 10th inst., on which day, in the city of Mexico, was proclaimed the empire, the Archduke Maximilian to fill the throne.

The Council of Notabilities, being duly assembled by a previous convocation, declared unanimously, with the exception of two votes, that the Mexican nation, through them, selected the empire as the form of government, and through them proclaimed the Archduke Maximilian of Austria Emperor of Mexico; and that should his Royal Highness refuse the throne thus offered him, they implored the Emperor of the French to select a person in whom he had full confidence to occupy the throne of Mexico. The public proclamation of the empire of Mexico took place in that city on the 10th inst.

A courier was immediately dispatched to Vera Cruz, and the Milan went off with the news.

It is stated, from Vera Cruz, that all the towns along the route of the courier made immense manifestations of joy on the promulgation of the news, and at Vera Cruz one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event.

The British steamer of war Cygnet arrived here yesterday, having left New Orleans on the 15th instant.

The Bunney, from Key West, reports the Morning Star as having passed that place on the night of the 19th inst.

The English mail packet Conway arrived here this morning from St. Thomas, also the City of Paris, the Spanish mail steamer, from Cadiz. There is no news by either worth transmitting.

There was a large fire in Puerto Plata, St. Domingo, in the first part of the month, involving a loss of some $400,000. And said succor had been sent from Porto Rico.

Considerable amusement was caused here by the arrival of a letter and duplicate by the Evening Star and Eagle, from Senor Tassara, the Spanish Minister at Washington, asking for a light draught steamer to be sent to Washington to protect him and the Spanish subjects. No doubt the Minister supposed—perhaps hoped—that Gen. Lee would capture that city. The steamer Santa Lucia was sent, as requested.

Gen. Lee's Army.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Baltimore, July 25, 1863.—I have received to-day some news in regard to General Lee's army which confirms the intelligence contained in my letter of July 21, and serves to develop a little more the designs of the rebel General. General Lee's army is still where I stated it to be in that letter—namely, near Winchester, with outposts towards Snicker's Gap, Ashby's Gap and Chester's Gap, in the Blue Ridge. On all the three roads leading to these passes in the mountains there are detachments of rebel troops; but even their outposts do not come this side of the Shenandoah river. As the army correspondent of the *Herald* will inform you of the position of General Meade's army, you will see at once that the opposing forces are in close proximity again. Indeed, there is nothing between them except the Shenandoah river and the Blue Ridge mountains. And yet there will be no battle immediately or for some time to come. Why? Because General Lee does not wish to fight now, nor where he is at present, and it is beyond General Meade's power to bring on an engagement merely by advancing to the spot now occupied by General Lee. If the former should do so, the latter would immediately retreat to Staunton and compel General Meade to follow him there.

General Lee's expedition into Pennsylvania has cost him the loss of thirty thousand men. But as he took every man of ninety thousand with him, he has still sixty thousand troops—to wit: Stuart's cavalry, eleven thousand, as General Gregg ascertained at Shepherdstown, on the 17th, where they constituted Lee's rear guard; Longstreet's corps and Ewell's corps, eighteen thousand each, and Hill's corps, fifteen thousand. But these and eighteen thousand more troops at Richmond and Petersburg, and at various other points on the peninsula, constitute, as I have ascertained to-day, all the rebel troops in Virginia. In fact, the Confederacy never had so few troops in arms as at present. Their recent losses at Vicksburg and Port Hudson decimate their armies terribly. All the troops they can now muster consist of the thirty thousand at Charleston, under General Beauregard; ten thousand at Mobile; fifteen thousand under Marmaduke and Price; twenty thousand under General Johnston, fleeing before General Grant; fifty thousand under General Bragg, retreating before General Rosecrans; the ninety thousand in Virginia, mentioned above, and twenty five thousand at various detached points—in all only about two hundred and forty thousand troops. These are positively all the troops which the Confederate Government has now in arms, and all they can probably get for some months, except the few that will be returned to them in exchange. On the other hand, it is known at Richmond that the Union armies now number over six hundred thousand disciplined troops.

It is owing to this state of facts that Gen. Lee has received the orders under which he is now acting. His army, while it is the largest, the best organized and the best disciplined in the South, is also the last hope of the Confederacy. As long as it remains intact the rebels do not abandon the hope of still being victorious in the end. But were any serious disaster to befall that army—were it to suffer, what it has not yet suffered, a crushing defeat—Richmond would fall, and their hopes of separate and independent nationality would fade away. General Lee has reported to the War office at Richmond that Meade's army is numerically superior to his, and the Union army is composed now chiefly of disciplined troops—evidently referring to the fact that Couch's levies of raw militia from Pennsylvania have left Meade's army and are no longer acting with it. Consequently—so my information stands—orders have been sent to General Lee not to fight Meade now, nor near his present position, but to manœuvre in such a manner as to draw the Union army down towards Staunton or Gordonsville. By the time this is done they hope to be able to reinforce General Lee's army to an extent as to secure the defeat of Meade's army.

It is certain that the rebels have no fears for the safety of Richmond so long as General Lee's army remains in existence and undefeated. It is a fact that they have made that city inaccessible by water, so that it is out of the reach of our mortar fleets and gunboats; and General Lee is charged with the duty of seeing that no hostile army approaches it from the north. The only thing they do dread is a well organized peninsula campaign, and that they do fear. They cannot understand why it is that such a campaign has not been organized this summer, and they look for it yet. When it does come, if it does come, they look to the army of General Lee to defeat it.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are running their trains regularly, as usual, to Harper's Ferry. The great bridge over the Potomac at that place was destroyed by the Union troops a few weeks ago, at the time the Maryland Heights were evacuated. The exact condition of the road between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland has not yet been ascertained. That portion between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg is still virtually in the occupancy of the Confederates; at least they are known to be in pretty strong force near Martinsburg. All the bridges on the road between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland are known to have been destroyed, and much of the iron of the track has been torn up and some of it carried away. Still the company have made every preparation for the speedy repair of the road, and they will begin the work of reconstruction the moment the enemy has disappeared from its vicinity and Winchester and the line of the road itself has been again reoccupied by the Union troops. The road can be put in working order in twenty days after the work is commenced.

PURCHASING EXEMPTIONS.—The Mayor of Brooklyn recommended, and the Common Council does not object, to appropriate half a million of dollars to purchase exemptions from the conscription.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thanksgiving Day.—According to the proclamation of President Lincoln, this has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Collector Bullitt gives notice, in consequence, that business will be suspended at the Customhouse, except from 9 till 10 o'clock A. M.

Provost Court Postscript.—Mr. Walkinshaw, of the parish of Lafourche, was brought up on the charge of stabbing a negro on a plantation on Bayou Lafourche. The accused wished to postpone the case until he could procure his witnesses, but this was overruled, on account of difficulties which lay in the way of any continuance. The prosecutor and his witnesses being negroes, Mr. Myers objected to their testimony on the ground that they were slaves, but the Court held that the claim of the prosecutor to be free is correct, and that there was no objection to his testimony. It appeared that the accused was overseer on the plantation, and in the field had taken the prosecutor, George, to task for lagging in his work. According to the testimony of the witnesses, George made some reply to the overseer which seemed to provoke him, though it was not an impertinent remark, but, saying that he would not let anybody contradict him, white or black, he made several thrusts at George, who retreated, and finally fell. As he was getting up, he was stabbed in the breast. He walked, however, the remainder of the day, and that night he went off to the soldier's camp, where he got his wound dressed, which has since disabled him—the stabbing having taken place a month ago.

An officer of the army, who made the arrest and brought the parties to the city to have the case tried, confirmed some of the circumstances detailed by the prosecutor and his witnesses.

The accused being called on for his statement, said that when he went on the plantation as overseer, he found the negroes very much demoralized, and that it had become necessary for him to institute the most rigorous and determined rule to put down insubordination and to obtain proper control of the hands. It was under this state of things that the difficulty occurred, which had resulted in the present charge against him.

The court held that it was a great outrage, and might have resulted fatally. The accused must go to prison for six months.

The Sisters in Trouble.—Yesterday morning all the police stations throughout the city were completely filled with the kinky haired gentry, to the number of several hundred, who had been captured in a simultaneous raid upon that portion of the community. All who could not show good cause for exemption were sent to the Cotton Presses, there to be detailed and organized into working parties, and it we [illegible] correctly from the extent of the compass [illegible] already begun, we believe that very few of the idle and vagrant will manage to escape the drum.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

[From the New York Herald.]

The Peace Movement in the Cabinet.

TERMS TO BE OFFERED TO THE SOUTH—OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS, ETC.

Washington, July 24, 1863.—The movement under the leadership of Mr. Seward, having for its object the offer of liberal propositions to the insurgents and the ending of the present war, has received an impetus from the news which has just reached here from our foreign ministers in London and Paris. It is now admitted by the most sanguine members of the administration that never were our foreign affairs in so menacing a state. England—so the official advices and other information say—is determined to furnish the South with an iron clad navy, including rams, and rams. It is equally certain that the Emperor of France has made up his mind definitely to interfere in our domestic affairs. It is true that at the date of the last advices from abroad the impression was general in Europe that Lee would defeat Meade's army, Washington be captured and Baltimore and Philadelphia sacked, while the Northern States seemed apathetic and indisposed to continue the war, but this condition of things only finally determined the English and French governments to pursue a policy which they had all been prepared to pursue, and with comported with their interests and sympathies.

The changed condition of affairs due to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the rebel defeat at Gettysburg will not, it is believed by the most sagacious of the friends of the administration, alter the character of the action which France and England have finally determined to adopt. The appearance of a fleet of French vessels at New Orleans, to protect the interests of the creole population at that point, and the sailing of a very large iron-clad fleet from the English ports, are certain to take place. Indeed, it is understood here that the real peril to the North will come when it is apparent to the Emperor Napoleon and the British Cabinet that there is a strong probability of the overthrow of the South as a military power.

So long as the contest was an even one, they could afford to be neutral and let the matter be fought out, but the moment there is a danger of the North overpowering the South, then intervention will be tried to compel a separation upon which both England and France are determined—England to cripple the power of this great republic, and France to preserve her dominion in Mexico. There is no doubt that if the North and South were to come together, France would immediately be compelled to relinquish her hold upon Mexico, and this Louis Napoleon is determined shall not happen. Hence, it is argued, he will take time by the forelock, aid the South against the North, earn a title to its gratitude, and thus retain his hold upon Mexico and pursue his schemes in Central America. England also is aware that should the Union be restored it will find both North and South embittered against her and ready for war. It is a matter of certainty—and the English understand it well—that the American republic will follow the example of the old Roman republic, which always embarked upon a foreign war after a civil convulsion so as to induce a unity of national spirit.

With these indications before them, and with the unofficial dispatches of our ministers and consuls abroad, Mr. Seward and the President are convinced that this is the most critical time, so far as regards our relations with foreign Powers, that we have had since the commencement of the war. We cannot afford to permit England to destroy our commerce, nor allow France to pursue her designs on New Orleans. This state of affairs has made the President and Secretary of State anxious to settle up our present quarrel. They see very clearly the straits of Jeff Davis and the rebel government reduced, their absolute despair—as is shown by the call for a levy en masse of the fighting population of the whole South, and they believe that proper measures taken now would restore the Union and put an end to the present unhappy war. From what I hear I am inclined to believe that measures are now on foot looking to this end, and that it is not impossible that we may see a sudden change of parties in the United States within the next month—that Governor Seymour, Vallandigham, and the odds and ends of the Democratic party, and the conservative Republicans, may be found to be the warm supporters of President Lincoln and his able Secretary of State, while the republican presses and orators—the Sumners, Phillipses, Wilsons, Wades, Chandlers, with the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Post*, and all the agency of the radicals—will be brought to bear in an opposition party against the reunion that will be proposed by the President. Of course the whole shoddy interest in the war, and the enormous sums interested in the moving of armies, will be bitterly opposed to any adjustment. But the prospect of peace, North and South, will, it is believed, rally the bulk of the people of the North to the standard of the administration, provided it will decide upon some such course.

Of course, reunion at this stage of the war will involve the necessity of the Administration changing its abolition policy. The programme is, that the Territories, as decided in the recent Congress, shall remain free forever, thus preventing the extension of slavery. Slaves freed by the march of our armies will remain free. Missouri is to become a free State, as she has chosen to be, and Maryland and Delaware may also be free if they should so decide. But the other slave States are to retain such of their slaves as will be under the actual control of the masters at the end of the war. Mr. Seward argues that slavery has received a blow in this country from which it can never recover, and that it would be better to leave the natural causes at work to end it than to convert the South into a desert by depriving it of its laboring population. It is understood that this plan will not suit the radicals, and the embarrassment of Mr. Lincoln now is, not to bring about a reunion so much as to know what to do with his party in case he should consent to a peace. The situation is a perplexing one, and will call out all the sagacity and administrative ability of the people in power.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Army of Gen. Rosecrans.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE POSITION AND MOVEMENTS OF HIS FORCES—HIS PROJECTED OPERATIONS—BRAGG REPORTED IN RICHMOND—HIS ARMY SCATTERED, &C.

Very late and authentic intelligence from Gen. Rosecrans's army proves all the reports of movements of Union troops upon Chattanooga and Rome to be entirely unfounded. The main body of the Army of the Cumberland, inclusive of all the cavalry, is still resting and preparing for another campaign along the northern slope of the Cumberland Mountains. Huntsville has been visited, but not occupied for any length of time by part of the cavalry. The only troops as yet south of the mountains are small bodies of infantry, holding points on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, as far as Stevenson and Bridgeport, on the Tennessee river.

Trains from Nashville have been running this week beyond Decherd, and are expected to reach Bridgeport by to-morrow. Only one span of the great bridge at that point was destroyed by the rebels. The tunnel near Stevenson was not injured.

General Rosecrans's head-quarters were removed on the day before yesterday from Tullahoma to Winchester. The General himself is still at Nashville. As soon as the new second army base, necessitated by the recent advance, will be fully established, and other preparations required by the peculiar character of the proposed future operations completed, General Rosecrans will recommence active work. The indications are that the whole army will be again in motion in the course of next week. The country is very rich assured that the summer will not be allowed to pass without the redemption of East Tennessee.

General Rosecrans's latest information from the enemy is to the effect that only Hardee's corps remains in Tennessee, upon a line of defenses covering Chattanooga. The remainder of Bragg's army went southward from that place, whither is not exactly known. Bragg himself is reported to have been called to Richmond. It is ascertained, however, that but from two to three thousand, partly mounted cavalry, are left in East Tennessee and North ern Alabama, owing to Morgan's expedition north.

With the great numerical ascendancy thus gained by our cavalry that remnant will soon be swept away, the rebel lines of communication placed at our mercy, and the road for raiding incursions to the heart of Alabama and Georgia opened.

General Stanly will improve the advantage at which he now has the enemy at an early day.

Rebel Prisoners in New York.

OVER TWO THOUSAND OF THEM ARRIVED IN THE HARBOR.

Within the last few days of the week just closed a large number of rebel prisoners have been transferred from Washington and other points to New York, where it is expected that quarters will be provided for over 2000 or 3000 on the healthy islands which adorn the bay. These prisoners have been brought to this point by land and by water. Elizabethport and Amboy are the depots where they are received, and thence they are immediately transferred to David's Island. Many of the rebels are badly wounded—as they fought at Gettysburg—and the greatest attention is shown to all who stand in need of it. The people at Elizabethport lavished all kinds of good things on the rebels, sometimes to the improper neglect of wounded Union soldiers. The agent of the Sanitary Commission, however, took the matter into his own hands, and insisted that no delicacies whatever should be given to rebels which the wounded Union soldiers did not share.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Later from Europe.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

London, Thursday, July 16.—The *Daily News*, referring to the news brought by the steamship Bohemian, observes that the intelligence is not absolutely decisive. Whether the Confederate army was in a position to renew the attack, it is, of course, impossible to say, but after being repulsed at every point for two days, there would seem to be little chance of their doing so with any prospect of success. If another item of news can be relied on, that Gen. Sedgwick's corps had pushed through York and got to the rear of the Confederates, Gen. Lee would, in any case, have been compelled to retreat at once.

The London *Herald* observes that when the mails left the decisive blow had yet to be struck, the destiny of the Northern Republic was yet involved. The accounts which we have are from purely Northern sources, and are meagre in detail and outline. All that we are assured of is, that three great battles have been fought, and that on the close of the third action no very decisive victory had been obtained on either side. It is curious that after the interval of twenty four hours no later news had been received from Gen. Meade.

THE LONDON TIMES FINDS CAUSE FOR ANOTHER GROWL.

The London *Times* of the 15th, in its city article, contains the following statement:—

"A short time back the United States Consul at Hamburg refused to give the usual certificate of the validity of a material signature because the document to which that signature was attached contained the name of Messrs. Schroder, who were connected with the Confederate Cotton Loan. It appears, however, from the following recital, that a much more high-handed step has been adopted at New York.

"Some bills for about £2,000 drawn on Messrs. Schroeder, by Messrs. Schaufenburg & Co., of Havana, for a cargo of sugar shipped to Amsterdam, were sent as a remittance by another Havana firm to their agent at Quebec. That gentleman was W. H. Smith an English subject, who being about to return to Havana, brought the bills in question to New York, whence he intended to sail for Havana. His trunks were searched by a Customhouse officer, and the drafts on Messrs. Schroeder being found in them, he was detained as a prisoner, and the drafts impounded. Subsequently he was released, and allowed to sail, but the drafts were not returned to him."

The New York *News* has the following item in the Williamsburg locals:

GHOST CAPABLE[illegible].—Yesterday afternoon about half past three o'clock, the occupants of No. 8 South Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., were startled by the crashing arrival of a 32 pound ball, which struck the house at the southwest upper corner, passed entirely through and entered an adjoining building fronting on Second street, stopping in the kitchen thereof. On inquiry it was ascertained that a school of officers had been practising on the steamer Savannah, lying at the Navy Yard, and had carelessly discharged one of the large guns, forgetting that it was loaded with ball during the prevalence of the shot in the city. Fortunately only the buildings were injured.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Paroled Confederate Soldier Found Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest this morning on the body of Frank Moore, of Co. B, 6th Miss. Reg't, which was found in the river. He was only half clothed, but a parole was found on his person showing that he came from Vicksburg. Verdict—found drowned.

A Boy Accidentally Killed.—A distressing and fatal accident occurred to-day at the mineral water establishment of H. Delerche. A boy ten years old, named Simeon F. Boyle, was moving about the factory, when he slipped and fell against the fly wheel of the force pump, crushing his skull and breaking his right arm—causing death. The Coroner held inquest, and the verdict was accidental death.

Overhauled Again.—J. P. Hall, the main witness in the Gardner's case, was yesterday convicted before Col. Dwight of robbing a soldier in Algiers of $140, and was sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison. He has two months in addition—the balance of his work-house sentence.

Mortuary.—The Board of Health reports the total number of deaths, for the week ending the 2d August, at 101.

The Cotton Stealing Case.—Yesterday Pat. Kearns, a shop keeper in Tchoupitoulas street, near Notre Dame, was convicted before Judge Hughes of buying a lot of stolen cotton from the little girls whose transactions in that line have recently been brought to light. This is the second of the parties concerned, and Pat was sent to prison for three months.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—Hard-working.—A youth connected with "the 4th estate" was fined $5 and put under a bond of $50 to keep the peace, for slapping one of his brethren.

Kate Gobbing, a Basin street nymph, was called upon for a contribution to the treasury of the Court, for getting tight and disturbing the peace.

The usual proportion of the unhappy victims of Louisiana rum in the shape and dress of women, were brought forward. It was "short shrift and a long journey to the C. W. H.," or a fine of $5 in the majority of such cases.

Emma and Rachel, two fancy colored feminines, were arraigned on the charge of assaulting and beating Caroline Muller, a German girl, and tearing a ring from her finger. The "green eyed monster" was at the bottom of the affair. The author of the mischief appeared to have been dividing his affections between the lily and the olive. He had borrowed $4 from the lily night before last, and she went to his room yesterday to be repaid, according to his request. When she arrived and inquired for him, she was confronted by the olive dame, when the mutual jealousy which was burning in their bosoms broke out into fierce words and finally into blows, hair pulling, comb breaking, ear ring smashing, clothes tearing, &c. Miss dusky said she had a pre-emption right to the disputed treasure, because she had been living with him for 20 years, while Miss Germania thought her claim was best being founded on the inner principle of congenial color, blood, &c. Her appearance on the disputed territory amounted to a declaration of war, as it turned out, because it led to a fierce battle. The evidence was rather puzzling, but it was nearly evident that the darkies were spoiled, and had been impudent to the lily. Both parties, however, were required to give peace bonds of $150 each.

An assault and battery case, in which a man was charged by an elderly woman, was ventilated; but on the showing that she had struck him in the face with a pitcher, while he only pushed her away as gently as he could, the case was dismissed.

Another case, very similar, was also dismissed, after examination—it not amounting to "shucks."

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Wednesday Evening, August 5, 1863.

COTTON.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 3 bales Middling sold by auction at 54½c. To-day, 46 bales classed Strictly Low Middling, sold privately at 56½c., and 5 bales Strictly Middling at 59c. There are only two or three small lots remaining on sale.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We have heard of the sale of 118 hhds. clarets bottoms at 6c. We have heard of several other small sales from store, but did not learn the particulars. The last report of sales was 10c. for fair new crop, and 11c. for fair old crop. There have been no sales of Molasses. The stock is light and the demand is limited.

FLOUR.—The stock is liberal, the demand is limited and prices are declining. The movement is confined to the supply of the retail demand at $7 50@$7 75 for Superfine, and $8 75 per bbl. for good and choice Extra.

FEED.—There is little or no Corn, Oats or Bran in first hands and the small quantity held by dealers is selling at $2 25 per bushel for Corn and Oats, $1 25 for Bran, and $45 per ton of Hay. Yesterday, 600 bales sold at auction at $21 50@$22 50 per ton.

We have nothing else to report, rainy weather having interrupted out-door operations.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 5, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 29 Beeves, [illegible] Hogs and [illegible] Amount of stock sold was [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs [illegible] Veals. Stock remaining on sale [illegible] Hogs and [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Wednesday Evening, August 5, 1863.

The condition of monetary and financial affairs have undergone no change of any moment. Rates of Specie and Foreign Exchange have been rather weaker, but operations were unimportant. [illegible] Small sales of gold were effected at 25 a 26 per cent. premium. There was less offering and the demand is limited. Silver 20 a 21 per cent. premium. Legal Tender Notes have changed hands at [illegible] per cent. premium for small lots. Offerings of Foreign bills are in excess of the demand. [illegible] for Sterling and [illegible] for Francs. Northern bills range from par to ½ per cent. premium for Legal Tender Notes, and [illegible] per cent. for Currency.

Sales of Insurance Scrip Certificates are frequently made, but the rates are irregular and the particulars are mostly suppressed. The last sales of City Railroad Stock were at $[illegible] per share.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 6, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Continental, Yorn, for St. Louis — Master. Bark Jason Edwards, (British) Olsen, for Matamoras — Master. Brig Panel, Upton, for Boston — J. Kelley. Schr Tip Top, (British) Roberts, for Havana — Master. Schr May Rover, Holten, for Pensacola — Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, from New York July 25, to Elliott & McKeever.

U S transport steamship Crescent, Latham, from Mobile Bay, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist.

French war steamer Cardinas, Fabre, from New York—in the stream.

British sloop-of-war Styx, Ward, from Jamaica—in the stream.

Ship Alexander, Bowers, from Bath, (Me) to master—4th dist.

Bark Sharpsburg, Randall, 27 days from Boston, to O A Fosdick—4th dist.

Schr F. D. McGlaughey, (Goodspeed), from Tampico, to F Clark & co—7th dist.

Schr Columbia, Rowe, from Coast, to master—3d dist.

Schr Surprise, Turner, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Schr Palma, Elliot, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Lugger Eclipse, Mauro, from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Lugger Interceli, Lalso, Pointe-à-la-Hache, to master—2d dist.

Lugger Eagle, Rojis, from Barataria, to master—2½ dist.

STEAMBOATS.

J Reynolds, Adams, from Port Hudson.

Iberville, Bennett, from Port Hudson.

Zephyr, Irwin, from Port Hudson.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat St. Charles, —, from the Passes—Brought up ship Alexander and bark Sharpsburg.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Trade Roots, 45 days from New York, to master.

Bark Dolton, — 34 days from Boston, to master.

Schr Central America.

MEMORANDA.

The officers of steamship Evening Star report having passed on the 3d of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M., 30 miles west of Sand Key Light, the steamship Orego[illegible] Washington bound North.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Evening Star, from New York—A T Ba[illegible] Mrs C Knapp & child—Theo Harris—N L Ar[illegible] Spencer—E R Hunt—Jas G Noyes—Geo Moore—H D Hall—Jas Joblo—Mrs E H Deartn & ch—J C Smith—Wm Dotten—Mr St Clair—Miss H K Lawrence—P G Knowles—Jos Jessler—J S Martin—Geo Seigel—Jas O'Conner—Frank Bakes—Jas Pinckney—Henry Hadfield—Silas Wright.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Evening Star, from New York—Adams Express Co—Archer & Beckwith—J Angelina & co—S Bernau & co—G H Butler—G A Barnes & Bro—F Bouvain—Val Backer—R H Bowles—Ew Burbagh—J B Barradin—C T Buddecke—Bowers & Garner—H Kendall Carter—Christmas & Hoyle—Geo M Chapman—Jno Jones—Wm Deynoodt—Davis & co—P Dure—Dixon & co—Dreyfous & co—E Bot & McKeever—Z Epstein—S Eustimayer—M Farrell—S B Griffen—Hess Hayes & Hardshien—F F Hayman—S M Hellfield—W W Humphreys & co—J J Jackson—J W Kem—M Kaiser—John Kenny—Jas Lazard & Michael—Loeb Lemle—Levy & Reindhardt—L Mic[illegible]—J Magnus—F Meker—E E Mason & Magner—S E Moore & co—Needles & Bro—North & co—Ogden—Pealer[illegible]—Jas Ramsey—Geo Rohdenb[illegible]—Knox & co—Sanders & Hilterbran—Simonet, Levy & co—Thomas Sugden—Mrs Smith & Whiting—M E Stacker—Sylvester & co—Swain—A Case Belges—Taylor & Co—Thompson & Rankin—Torrell & Co—Wagner—Warner & Co—Weil Bretboure—E A Yorke—R W Ross—Azend & St Cyr.

EXPORTS.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—Ass'd [illegible]

MATAMORAS—Per bark Jason Edwards—1 bale [illegible]

BOSTON—Per brig Panel—[illegible] bbls [illegible]

HAVANA—Per schr Tip Top—[illegible] bags [illegible]

PENSACOLA—Per schr May Rover—[illegible] bbls molasses, 100 bbls flour, 1-3 bbls beef, 3 half do, 10 bbls [illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—Ass'd mdse.

BATH—Per ship Alexander—[illegible] bbls [illegible]

BOSTON—Per bark Sharpsburg—[illegible] bbls [illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

PORT HUDSON—Per steamer J Raymond—[illegible] bales cotton to order.

COAST—Per schr Columbia—[illegible] bbls corn to master.

COAST—Per schr Surprise—[illegible] bbls potatoes, [illegible] bbls corn to order.

COAST—Per schr Dolton—[illegible] bbls molasses to order.

COAST—Per lugger Eclipse—[illegible] bbls potatoes, [illegible] pumpkins to order.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Intercelli—[illegible] bbls potatoes, [illegible] do corn to Hoch[illegible]

BARATARIA—Per lugger Eagle—[illegible] melons to order.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—Continual use tells us that unless the stomach is kept in good working order, the system, to which it supplies the materials of the blood, cannot be vigorous and healthy. Nothing has yet been discovered or invented that so effectually and invariably cures and prevents indigestion as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Dyspepsia, flatulence, oppression after eating and the feeling so often described by the sick as an "all gone" sensation, are removed in a few days by the use of this most healthful of all stimulants. No one, however feeble, need fear it, for it contains no fiery ingredients. Its earliest action neither the stimulation nor the brain. On the contrary, its effect is genial and soothing. It promotes sleep as well as restores the energy of the digestive powers, and may be taken not only without danger, but with a certainty of the most desirable results by the feeblest lady invalid.

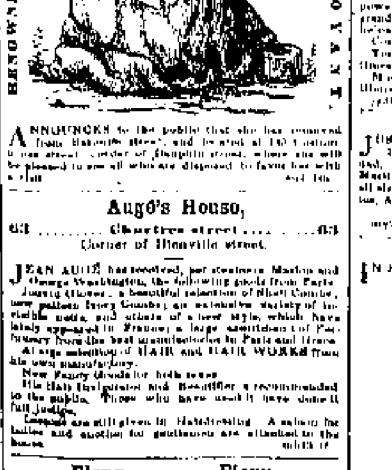
Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against the following described NOTE, lost by Mr. Jean Terrelli, the bearer but not owner of the same, to wit: A balance of $[illegible] of a note for $[illegible] 00, deposited, in currency, by the undersigned in the hands of Messrs. Menard & Vignaud, signed by them and to their own order, dated October 1st, 1863.

New Orleans, August 5th, 1863. JEAN TERRET.

Madame La Mars,

RENOWNED ASTROLOGIST AND CLAIRVOYANT



ANNOUNCES to the public that she has removed from Bienville street, and is now at 140 Custom-house street, corner of Dauphine street, where she will be pleased to see all who are disposed to favor her with a visit. [illegible]

Augé's House,

63 .... Chartres street 63

Corner of Bienville street.

JEAN AUGÉ has received, per steamers Marion and George Washington, the following goods from Paris: Jouvin Gloves, a beautiful selection of Shell Combs, new pattern Ivory Combs; an extensive variety of toilet articles, and others of a new style, which have lately appeared in France; a large assortment of Perfumery from the best manufacturies in Paris and Grasse. Also a large selection of HAIR and HAIR WORKS from his own manufactory.

New Fancy Goods for both sexes.

His Hair Invigorator and Beautifier a recommended to the public. Those who have used it have done it full justice.

Lessons are still given in Hairdressing. A saloon for ladies and another for gentlemen are attached to the house.

Flour. Flour.

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE

300 barrels FLOUR, Madison City Mills Extra,
200 do. do., Superfine, various brands,
100 do. do., Davis & Co.'s choice extra,
100 do. do., Virginia Mill Extra,
100 do. do., Winona Mill Extra,
100 do. do., Magnolia Mill Extra.

ALSO

300 barrels FRESH PILOT BREAD.

For sale by JEROME & VANHORN, No. 80 Magazine street.

Flour! Flour!

1000 BARRELS choice Extra FLOUR, various St. Louis brands.

1500 bbls. Superfine FLOUR.

For sale by H. WILLOZ & CO., 81 Tchoupitoulas street.

Mackerel—Mackerel.

250 KITS No. 1, MACKEREL;
100 kits No. 2;
100 half and quarter bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
100 bbls. Nos. 2 and 3 Large.

For sale by A. D. GRIEFF, 44, 46 and 48 Old Levee.

Coffee.

40 BAGS CHOICE GREEN HAVANA COFFEE, for sale by BOENIG & BROTHERS, 34 Chartres street.

For St. Louis and Cairo,

Leaves on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

THE steamer J. H. RUSSELL, J. H. Russell, master, is ready to receive freight for as above. Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping on board. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the foot of Common street.

For New York,

To Sail for New York on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE well-known, fast and splendid steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, Commander, will leave her wharf, at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to J. WARNEKEN & CO., [illegible] Union street.

For New York Direct,

Sails THURSDAY, August 13, at 8 A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, H. B. Barton, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first, second and third class passengers, apply to [illegible] M. J. REID, 9 Magazine st.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will furnish me with such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire, or caused to be set, to the building occupied by Dellamore Brothers, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, on the night of the 29th or the morning of the 30th of the present month. The money to be paid immediately after conviction, on application to

JOHN VIGENES, Fire Warden, No. 48 St. Ann street.

New Orleans, May 29th, 1863.

A Fine Chance for Profitable Business.

THE proprietor of one of the most complete, best stocked, successful and stably located BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the city of New Orleans, wishing to retire offers the whole in same for sale or lease. The premises are suitable for other business, or Brewery with ample cellar room for [illegible], having a front of [illegible] feet, with a depth of 170 feet. The place is furnished complete for a first class Bakery and Confectionery, with the most eligible for several other kinds of business.

For particulars, address "D. F." at this office.

LIQUIDATION! LIQUIDATION!

On Account of a Dissolution of Copartnership.

WE offer, for cash, our splendid assortment of goods, consisting in varied articles of Chinaware, Crystals, Glass, Crockery and Earthenware, Hardware, Household Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., and an extensive selection of Ironstone ware, to which City and country dealers will find in our store every thing in their line at greatly reduced prices. Families, Hotel, Restaurant and Coffee-house keepers are invited to call and examine our stock and see the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Common assorted Crockery for dealers.
Fine Chinaware and Crockery for families and hotels.
Strong Chinaware for restaurants—a large assortment.
Harrison Crystals and Glassware.
Sandstone, Earthenware, &c.
Table Cutlery, Just bought.
Alfenide and Plated Ware.
Lamps of all kinds.
A large assortment of Fancy Goods.

Being desirous of disposing of our stock, we will sell all the above Goods at terms which will defy competition. E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti streets.

Flour, Flour.

100 BBL "Plant's" CHOICE EXTRA,
50 bbl "T Harrison & Co." CHOICE EXTRA,
50 " CHOICE SUPERFINE,

ALSO

20 bbls MESS PORK,
100 coils Richardson's HEMP ROPE.

For sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., No. 30 Poydras street.

Sundries.

WOOL, COTTON CARDS, BACON SIDES, TOBACCO, TEA, SOAP.

For sale by A. F. DUNBAR, 51 Common street.

Harmony.

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

PHONOGRAPHY, MUSIC, LANGUAGES, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, READING.

BY a happy combination of Music and Phonetics, the art of Reading is pleasantly taught in less than half the time and labor necessary with the common method, although the English be the chief language of this institution, French and Spanish are obligatory, since the pupil has begun the Fourth Reader.

TERMS.

For 4 (or more) child's of one family, 5 to 14 yrs old, $[illegible] per month.

Day Class hours: 8½ to 1—4½ to 6 o'clock.

Half an hour's recreation and gymnastic exercises at 12 o'clock M.

Evening classes, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Private Lessons in Book-keeping, Spanish, &c., during day and evening, each pupil has a separate desk and a teacher attending him exclusively. Terms moderate. O. V. AUY.

Clocks.

25 DOZEN ASSORTED CLOCKS, for sale by E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti streets.

To Bar-rooms and Coffee-houses.

WE offer to sell cheap in lots to suit, [illegible] 1500 boxes Bar-room Glasses and [illegible]. E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti streets.

For Sale—Stoneware.

5000 GALLONS, [illegible] Stone Jugs, &c. E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti streets.

To Bakers.

FOR sale by the undersigned, 10,000 Fire Bricks, for baking ovens. E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti streets.

1000 Providence Paving Tiles, for sale by E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti streets.

Coal Oil Lamps.

A LARGE assortment of assorted Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Oil, &c. For sale by E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti streets.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

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

Special Treatment of the following Diseases.

TYPHOID FEVER, cured in twelve days. PNEUMONIA, (inflammation on the chest,) cured in eight days, without a resort either to bleeding, leeches or blisters, in short, all diseases cured with the same treatment.

I beg leave to remind the ladies of my name, so well known all over Louisiana for female diseases, acute or chronic, rheumatism, &c.

CONSULTATIONS daily, from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted. At home, every day, and at all hours.

Perfectly well ventilated, well furnished and separate rooms, and a bathing saloon are offered to patients desirous of being treated under my personal superintendence either for operations or diseases, apply to

Dr. LUCIEN PAULIN, M. D., from Paris, No. 15 Bourbon street, bet. St. Ann and Dumaine.

Secret Diseases.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, SCROFULA, [illegible] &c.

MR. E. GAUDOZ, from Paris, informs his clients that he attends specially, as heretofore, to the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, in both sexes.

Cutaneous Diseases, Ulcerations, Old Sores, Syphilis, in the second and third stages are radically cured. All Chronic Diseases successfully treated, for the last eight years, at the Drug store, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets.

For Sale.

A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the Second District, bounded by Broad, Live Oak, Bayou and Roman streets. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

The Great Clairvoyant,

M'me LaBlanch .... M'me LaBlanch.

THE renowned and wonderful Clairvoyant and Spiritual Physician, has her Residence No. 107, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. It is admitted by all who consult her, that the facility and accuracy with which she reads their past life and reveals their future is no less astonishing than truthful. Her extraordinary gift of Second Sight enables her to locate disease with absolute certainty and so correctly prescribe for them, a certain cure follows, no matter how obstinate the disease may be. Persons in the country, by forwarding day of birth, can obtain their Horoscopes, containing an accurate and full exposition of each individual's life, viz: Past, Present, and Future, and learn their disease or ailment, and also definitely locate the very disease that may afflict the person, either MALE or FEMALE.

MADAME LABLANCH unquestionably has established a reputation in this city which she may well feel proud of. The public and the press are unanimous and all concede that M'me LaBlanch is abundantly the only natural, wonderful Spirit Clairvoyant that ever visited within the memory of man. M'me LaBlanch's powers of revealing the Past, Present and Future are grand, sublime, surprising and truthful. She may well be called the Wonder of the nineteenth century.

Consultation given in French and English.

Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate to suit the times.

M'me LaBlanch's residence and office, N. 107, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED. A splendid lot of the finest Havana Brands, such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Prefereucias, Ingenuidad, Noestro, San Roman, Marlinez Ybor, Alvaro de Bazan and many others of all sizes, namely Londres, Brevas, Concha, Regalias, Augustas, &c. In store and for sale by BOENIG & BROTHERS, No. 34 Chartres street.

Sundries.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned
100 bbls Mess Pork,
10 tierces Hams,
1000 reams Paper,
50 tierces Lard,
25 bbls. Mackerel, No. 1, large, new,
100 " Flour, Favorite,
100 " various brands, Superfine,
50 boxes Green Shoulders,
20 bbls Dried Apples,
15 boxes Chewing Tobacco,
150 boxes assorted Brooms,
20 bbls Choice Sugar,
15 bbls Crushed Sugar, Lovering, Philadelphia,
5 barrels Green Tea,
150 sacks Fine Salt,
200 " half Ground Salt,
10 bbls Old Bourbon Whisky,
50 sacks pure Rio Coffee,
15 bbls Choice Goshen Butter.

FRED. AYET & CO., 13 and 61 Old Levee st.

Ho for the Lake!

A New and Convenient Route.

VISITORS to the lake are respectfully informed that the undersigned will open a new, cheap and convenient route to the lake, NEXT SUNDAY, (the 26th.) Boats will start from the Halfway House and the lake every hour on Sunday, and hourly in the afternoon of week days.

Fare one dime each way—children half price. The Canal street cars connect. CHAS. ROLLING.

FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

30 BOXES CLARET, Bordeaux;
[illegible] St. Julien;
[illegible] Haut Brion;
[illegible] Cognac;
[illegible] Latour;
[illegible] Leoville—Larose, Margaux;
[illegible] Lafitte, Latour;
[illegible] White Wine, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

India Bagging, Pilot Bread, Fresh Kegs, Flour, Soap, Cheese, Whisky, Brandy, Schnapps, etc. at auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, August the 7th, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 23 Camp street—
77 bales INDIA BAGGING;
150 boxes and barrels PILOT BREAD;
21 barrels FRESH EGGS;
40 barrels FLOUR;
50 boxes SOAP;
20 kegs BRANDY CHEESE;
5 cases WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS;
12 barrels and ½ pipes WHISKY and BRANDY.

Also

A large variety of other GROCERIES.

Terms—cash in current funds.

Corn Meal and Mess Pork at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, August 7th, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 23 Camp street—
[illegible] barrels CORN MEAL;
[illegible] barrels MESS PORK.

Terms—cash in current funds.

Cattle! Cattle!

BY GEO. E. TYLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 1 Magazine street.

WILL be sold August 7th, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M., at [illegible] Station—

[illegible] Head Cattle, consisting of Milch Cows and Calves, Oxen, Steers and Fat Cows.

By order of Capt. J. T. [illegible]

Terms—cash in Treasury notes.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Mrs. Widow Georges Sutterlin vs. Joseph Ignatius Zanoni.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, and pursuant to an agreement entered into between the parties hereto thereto, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the 1st District of this city, on MONDAY, September 7th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND situated, lying and being in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bienville, Conti[illegible] Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Which said portion of Ground measures American measure, according to a plan drawn by F. A. Gorrier, civil engineer, dated [illegible] and deposited in the Notarial office of [illegible], and will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, twenty three feet six inches front on Bienville street by one hundred and twenty seven feet six inches in depth between parallel lines.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a three story brick house with slate roof with all the improvements thereto, including three rooms and stalls, gallery in front, two rooms in the attic, etc., with the rights thereto attached.

The vendor sold by [illegible] as the above will more fully appear by reference to an act passed before [illegible] notary public in this city, dated March 18th, 1853.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Armand Caba vs his Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. [illegible]—By virtue of an order of sale rendered July 28th, 1863, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, August 6th, 1863, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter named, for account of the creditors of said insolvent.

The contents of store lately occupied by the insolvent and situated at the corner of [illegible] Levee and Hospital streets, in the Second District of this city, consisting of Merchandise, Winter and Summer Hats, etc., etc. The whole as per schedule on file.

Also the Fixtures and Shelvings of said store.

Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Terms—cash on the spot. JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Mrs Fanny Asher vs John Fridenstein.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, August 14, 1863, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M., on the premises hereinafter designated—

The balance unsold of the CONTENTS of a Blacksmith Shop and Wheelwright Establishment situated on Philip street, near Magazine street, in the Fourth District of this city, as per inventory which can be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever it will bring, at [illegible] months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond with good and solvent security, bearing [illegible] per cent. interest per annum from date till paid.

Said purchaser shall have the right and pay in cash the amount of printing, Sheriff's fees, and taxes, and keeping at [illegible]. JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Shumway & Howe vs Sophie Parker.

THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. No. 5462. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. Edmund Maspier, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 201 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets: One Victoria Walnut Bedstead, one Cottage Bedstead, one Walnut Armoir. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot. JOS. G. BAUM, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Guillaume Dupare.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19,681—Whereas Mrs. Lise Lasea has petitioned the Court for Letters of dative testamentary executrix on the Estate of the late G. Dupare deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

PHINNEY & AMORY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

ATTEND to sales of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, &c.

Cash Advances on Consignments.

For Sale, at a Very Low Price, AT BROTT & DAVIS'S,

CORNER TCHOUPITOULAS AND GRAVIER STS.

A consignment of Men, Women and Children's SHOES, assorted kinds and prices.

FOUGERA'S

COMPOUND IODINIZED COD LIVER OIL.

This Oil, by the addition of Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus, chemically combined with the best New Foundland Oil, is therapeutically FIVE TIMES STRONGER than simple Cod Liver Oil. It is therefore the best remedy in a [illegible] condition, as it saves TIME, MONEY, SUFFERING and LIFE. In diseases of the Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Swelling of the Glands, Rickets, Affections, and General Debility of the System it is certainly the most effective remedy known.

Price $1 a bottle.

Agent E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist, New Orleans.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with its amended Charter this Company makes the following statement.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863, viz:	
Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]
Premiums on Life Risks	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1863	$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
On Life Risks	[illegible]
Add Return, Expenses, Profit and Loss, &c., less Interest, Discounts and Profit [illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Profits for year ending 30th April, 1863	$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Loans on Bonds and Public Stocks	$[illegible]
Loans on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c.	[illegible]
Due for Premiums, in course of collection	[illegible]
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)	[illegible]
1000 shares Bank Stock	[illegible]
Louisiana State, City and other bonds and Notes	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash and Foreign Exchange	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 2[illegible] day of May, 1863, before me the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President, and WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem. of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

Severally subscribed and sworn to this 2[illegible] day of May, 1863, before me.

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday in July next.

They have further declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of Twenty Per Cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	C. W. Cammack,	Wm. B. Tuttle,
George Jonas,	John D. Bein,	F. Annoulaux,
Samuel Bell,	H. Frerett,	J. J. Nelson,
John Watt,	Samuel Smith,	A. Rolan,
M. O. H. Norton,	P. Rouquie,	H. Quin,
R. B. Summer,	Alex. Dubuit,	A. M. Applegate,
M. Greenwood,	James Turner,	F. W. Schmidt,
W. H. Robinson,	P. S. Strong,	Magle Fels,
H. M. Wright,	S. B. Newman,	Ferdinand Marks,
C. T. Buddecke,	J. J. Person,	J. J. Hanna,
S. H. Kennedy,	Robert Geddes.	

For Sale.

3 CASES containing each 300 ½ boxes TRUFFES brand "Fre. Roche" Nantes. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Oil Silk.

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

Stores to Rent.

A THREE STORY Brick Store, No. 13 New Levee.
A five story Brick Store, No. 24 Common st.,
A five story Brick Store, No. 44 Canal street.
A four story Brick Store, No. 107 St. Charles street.
A four story Brick Store, No. 4 Front Levee.
A five story Brick Store, No. 126 Common street.
A five story Brick Store, No. 41 Union street.
A five story Brick Store, No. 121 Gravier street.

Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., No. 16 St. Louis street.

Barley Malt.

700 BUSHELS BARLEY MALT, just received and for sale by R. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

For Sale.

20 SACKS JAVA COFFEE, 2 boxes PEPPERMINT OIL. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement.

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 30th, 1861	$[illegible]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1862,	
On Fire Risks	$721,418 17
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Total premiums	$[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1862	[illegible]
Return Premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September 1862	$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest and contingent	[illegible]
Net profits	[illegible]
Net earned premiums	[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned	[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits	[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgages and Pledge	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Confederate States loan	[illegible]
Bank Stock of Louisiana	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the [illegible] day of October 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the Parish of [illegible], personally appeared A. RICHERAL, President, and W. HINCKS, Secretary of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

ALBIN ROCHEREAU, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me [illegible] 1862. JAMES GRAHAM, Notary Public.

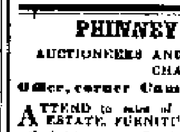
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay [illegible] FIFTY PER CENT. [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

O. Rabeira,	J. M. Caba[illegible]
T. Baum Bourgeois,	J. M. [illegible]
Pierre Fourcade,	F. A. [illegible]
J. M. Lapeyre,	[illegible]
A. [illegible] Rocheveau,	[illegible]
Char. Lafitte,	[illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.



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

Amount of unterminated risks of 1861 and Premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862	[illegible]
Viz.—For premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]
For premiums on River Risks	[illegible]
For premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec. 1862	[illegible]
Return premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862	[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz: Fire Risks	[illegible]
River Risks	[illegible]
Marine Risks	[illegible]
Discount, interest, &c., expenses, taxes, &c.	[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862	[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City Mortgage and State bonds	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 79 Camp street)	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

JOHN E. SHAW, Vice President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

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

The Board of Trustees have this day, after reserving funds sufficient to meet all outstanding and contingent losses arising from depreciation of securities, the balance of [illegible] to PAY SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof on and after the 9th of February next.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 79 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN E. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John E. Shaw,	J. J. Gross,	Jno. R. Rodenberg,
Elijah Peale,	Alfred Moulton,	Lafayette Folger,
J. P. Harrison,	W. C. Thompson,	J. Villarrubia, Jr.,
Joseph Hoey,	P. B. Moore,	H. W. [illegible]
E. C. Jory,	John Hall,	A. B. [illegible]
S. L. Levy,	W. A. Johnson,	[illegible]
A. H. May,	John P. Moore,	T. A. [illegible]
Jno. A. Stevenson,	Jas. C. Rogers,	[illegible]
Edward Hosea,	Thomas [illegible]	[illegible]
J. E. Lemonnier,	John M. [illegible]	[illegible]
J. G. Brown,	Ambrose [illegible]	[illegible]

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1862 — $[illegible]

Viz: On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Less Premiums unterminated and Returned Premiums	[illegible]
Earned Premiums 30th November 1862	[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]
Reinsurance	[illegible]
Expenses, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.	[illegible]
Net profits, 30th November 1862	[illegible]
Earned premiums	[illegible]
Less amount on which 15 per cent. has been returned	[illegible]
Amount participating in profits	[illegible]

The Company has the following assets viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Loaned on pledges of Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Mortgages, Loans and Bonds	[illegible]
Bank Stocks, City Railroad and Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this [illegible] day of December 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared J. Lacey, President, and A. [illegible], Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, 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.

J. LACEY, President. A. [illegible], Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] December 1862. [illegible], Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip [illegible] for the years 1857 [illegible] on and after the second Monday in February next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a Dividend of Twenty Per Cent. [illegible] of the Company for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.

J. Lacey, President,	[illegible]
Jas. A. [illegible]	A. [illegible]
A. H. [illegible]	[illegible]
Ar. Millenberger,	A. B. [illegible]
J. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. Marquez.

The Company continue to take risks against the perils of the Seas, of Rivers and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by act and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1863,	
Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]
River Risks	[illegible]
Marine Risks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Less return Premiums	[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30	[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz: Fire Losses	$[illegible]
River Losses	[illegible]
Marine Losses	[illegible]
Total losses	[illegible]
Reinsurance	[illegible]
Expenses and interest on capital, discount and interest	[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]
Gross Profits	[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated Risks	[illegible]
Net Profits	[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital Stock Notes	[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgages	[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, 14th May, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company, 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 the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, on the 14th May, 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 the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after this date.

Ricord's Injection.

The only preparation used by DR. RICORD whenever the disease is recent. Cures cured in a few days. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT, Surgeon Dentist, 107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel,

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. (On account of the hard times he has reduced his prices.)

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 unearned premiums of the previous year	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
Total premiums	$[illegible]
Less premiums not earned on 31st May 1863	$[illegible]
Return Premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1863	[illegible]
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	[illegible]
Net Profits	[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in hand	[illegible]
Deposit in [illegible] Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Stock [illegible]	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Net Profits	[illegible]
Net assets	[illegible]

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

[illegible]

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held [illegible] [illegible]

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this [illegible] day of January 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. [illegible], President, and James Edwards, Secretary of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS [illegible], President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January 1863. JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved, after reserving [illegible] to PAY SIX PER CENT. INTEREST [illegible] on and after the [illegible] day of February next.

THOMAS [illegible], President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

James P. Bagnegro,	R. J. Hart,
A. B. Kelly,	Jas. C. [illegible]
Hugh Wilson,	[illegible]
Henry [illegible]	J. H. [illegible]
A. C. [illegible]	John G. [illegible]
N. T. [illegible]	Thomas [illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

NINTH 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 [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

CHAS. BRIGGS, [illegible]

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1863. JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 1st day of June next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1863.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs,	J. Aron,	Wm. Urquhart,
Aut. Carriere,	J. S. Alexander,	A. B. Montgomery,
O. A. Fosdick,	A. Elcoine,	J. W. [illegible]
M. Pilcher,	P. A. [illegible]	W. [illegible]
E. Conroy,	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Dupasseur,	A. [illegible]	C. W. Schroyer,
J. Villarrubia, Jr.,	[illegible]	Geo. W. Hyman,
C. Lafitte,	[illegible]	J. J. Vose,
Jno. Pitt,	S. W. Samuels,	Wm. Frellz,
R. Brugier,	A. P. Nichols,	C. T. Williams,
A. Lacombe,	L. Faley,	Jas. Jackson.

RECEIVED by late arrivals from France and for sale at the Drug Store, corner of DAUPHINE AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS—Surraud's Iodinated Syrup of Horse Radish. Auberge's Syrup of Lactucarium. Aubert & Lamouroux's Pectoral Syrups. Labarraque's Wine of Quinquina. Jozeau's Soluble Phosphate of Iron. Pate Sub. Nitrate of Bismuth. Pectoral Lozenges with Lactucarium and Iceland Moss. Dr. Churchill's Solution of Hypophosphites of lime and soda. Dr. Delongh's Cod Liver Oil. Viola's Natural Powder and Lozenges. Pelletier's and Hygienic Society's Dentifrices. Laville's Liquor and Pills, against the gout. Lamouroux's sugarcoated Dragées of Aloes. Asafoetida, Cathartic Pills, Compound, &c., &c. Raquin's & Mothe's Pure Copaiva Capsules, &c., &c.

For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, Corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Fresh Tamarinds.

40 KEGS FRESH TAMARINDS, just landing and for sale by E. MOUGIN, Druggist, corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Swedish and Hungarian Leeches!

5000 OF those well known and approved Medicinal LEECHES, received per steamship "Morning Star," for sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary, Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets.

Exchange.

SIGHT AND TIME [illegible] ON NEW YORK, for sale in sums to suit [illegible]