New Orleans Bee.

Office. 73 Chartres street | SUNDAY EDITION......NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1864. | Vol XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 13,163

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10.

Capt. D. C. Shebie, and Mr. G. L. Smith, of the St. Louis and New Orleans steamer Ida Handy, will accept our grateful acknowledgments for esteemed newspaper favors.

It is stated that ex Senator C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, had arrived from a Southern port at Bermuda, *en route* to Halifax, whence, as the report goes, they are to proceed to Europe in the secret service of the Jeff. Davis Government.

A Piece of Political Gossip. — The following gossip from Washington preceded the announcement of Mr. Chase's resignation and the appointment of Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury:

It is rumored that Mr Seward, after the Presidential election, is to go abroad, Mr. Taney retires from the bench of the Supreme Court, Mr. Chase get the Chief Justiceship, and Pitt Fessenden be appointed secretary of the Treasury.

Additional and Later by the Ida Handy.

GOLD 225 to 228.

REPEAL OF THE GOLD BILL.

By the arrival, last afternoon, of the steamer Ida Handy, from St. Louis, we are placed in possession of additional and later news, from the North and West, and from Europe. It will be seen that gold closed in New York on the 1st at 225 to 228, instead of 210 as reported by telegraph from Morganza.

The War in Arkansas, as Reported from Cairo.

Cairo, July 1—The tin-clad gunboat Queen City, Acting Master M. Hickey, was captured at Columbia, in White river, on the morning of the 24th ult., by rebels under General Shelby, numbering 2,500 men. Most of her officers and crew were captured. The enemy, during Thursday night, planted a battery on the shore opposite where the gunboat was lying at anchor and at daylight opened on her and immediately disabled her. The rebels took off three of her guns and a quantity of ammunition, when three other gunboats came up and compelled the rebels to abandon and burn her.

Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is entirely suspended, owing to the rebel blockade at the Cut off.

It is believed a heavy fight occurred in the vicinity of Clarendon on Saturday and Sunday, between our gunboats and the rebel batteries; as continuous cannonading was heard at the mouth of White river.

Gen. Marmaduke, with a large force of rebels is at Red Fork, on the Arkansas river, and a part of his army has crossed over, and at last advices were threatening to occupy St. Charles and Crockett's Bluffs, on the west side of White river.

Marmaduke is reported to have over 8,000 men and forty pieces of artillery, and it is believed to be his intention to isolate Gen. Steele from his base of supplies, and co operating with Gen. Price, compel him to abandon the State.

Dash on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by Guerrillas.

Baltimore, June 30.—Last night a party of guerrillas made a dash into Duffield's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, beyond Harper's Ferry, robbed the stores and captured some fifteen members of an Ohio regiment, but did no damage to the road, and quickly decamped, pursued by our troops under Sigel. Trains run without interruption, and the road is thoroughly guarded.

Cotton Speculators' Train Gobbled Near Vicksburg.

On the 22d, a party of eight men, belonging to the 30th Illinois cavalry, were hired by some cotton speculators at Vicksburg to go a short distance into the country to escort twenty-five bales cotton. A party of guerrillas attacked them, capturing the train, killing two soldiers, and wounding two others mortally.

Destructive Fire in Louisville.

Louisville, July 1.—A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning in a warehouse in Peterson's block, occupied by Government as a depository for hospital stores. It soon communicated to another similarly occupied, and finally destroyed the whole block with nearly all its contents.

Loss about one million dollars, half of which was sustained by the Government. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The other principal losers were John Simm, J. B. McIlvain & Bro., J. T. Brown, L. L. Anderson, and Francis McW rry.

From Washington.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF MR. CHASE'S RESIGNATION.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

Washington, June 30.—It is now settled that the question of filling Mr. Cisco's place, followed by a difference of opinion between himself and the President, about the recommendation of a new tax bill, was the occasion for Mr. Chase's resignation, of which his injuries at the hands of the Blairs was the cause.

Mr. Chase desired the President to send a message to Congress embodying his views upon the necessity of enforcing rates of taxation in the bill on its passage, so as to raise eighty-five millions of money. This the President declined to do, and in the heat of his resentment Mr Chase tendered his resignation, and withdrew.

He could not have known that it was accepted until after the message was sent to the Senate nominating ex-Governor Tod, as he was during the forenoon in conference with the Finance Committee, and in conference with a number of the Ways and Means Committee, laboriously attending to the duties of his office in its relations with Congress, during the passage of a financial measure.

Judge Leach, of Ohio, Solicitor of the Sixth Auditor's Bureau, and Third Auditor Atkinson, of Ohio, Mr. Chase's appointees, have resigned; it is said Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, resigned to-day. Mr. Crittenden, the Register, resigned some days since. The chief supporters of Mr. Tod have been Governor Dennison, Governor Brough and Columbus Delano.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Washington, June 30.—The friends of Mr. Chase tell different stories. They say his resignation is the consummation of a purpose long entertained and delayed only by accident, that he was determined to leave the Cabinet and had prepared his resignation at the time Frank Blair made his assault upon the Treasury Department, which occasioned an investigating committee, that he could not honorably retire while this investigation was pending, but that to-day, since the committee had reported, exonerating him from all shadow of censure, he availed himself of the first opportunity, when it could be done with honor, to peremptorily resign.

Appointment and Confirmation of Mr. Fessenden.

Washington, June 30.—The President, to-day nominated Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine, to be Secretary of the Treasury, without consulting him. The confirmation by the Senate was unanimous. His acceptance has not been received yet.

Congressional Repeal of the Gold Bill.

Washington, July 1.—The House transacted much miscellaneous business of no special importance, and then passed the Senate bill providing for the satisfaction of bounty land claims.

The House then passed the Senate joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States.

The House then passed the Senate bill, with verbal amendment, for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Mr. Payne, of New York, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the gold bill.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, objected.

The House took up the bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, as returned from the Senate, with a substitute therefor.

Mr. Garfield offered an amendment to the Senate's substitute, authorizing recruiting and voluntary enlistments from the rebel States. Agreed to—58 against 13.

The Senate substitute, as amended to-day by the House, was disagreed to.

On motion, a Committee of Conference was ordered.

The House then took up the Senate bill to repeal the act prohibiting certain sales of gold and foreign exchange, commonly known as the gold bill, and passed it, 86 against 29.

The Senate took up the House bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses in calling out the militia during the rebel invasion of 1863. The bill had previously been amended so as to embrace the New York and New Jersey militia.

The joint resolution repealing the Gold act was adopted 24 to 13.

Effect of Mr. Fessenden's Appointment in New York.

New York, July 1—The *Post's* money article says: The appointment of Mr. Fessenden, as Secretary of the Treasury, is very favorably regarded in financial circles. Confidence is reviving, as there is general anticipation of the repeal of the Gold bill, and also of terminating the violent and exciting movements in currency, which have been caused by the sudden enlargement or contraction of the volume of the circulating medium. This being removed, the belief is currency will be more stable. It has had a gratifying effect upon the government securities.

New York, July 1.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The announcement of Mr. Fessenden's appointment, advanced 5-20's and certificates 1 to 2 per cent.

New York Markets.

New York, July 1st, P. M.—Cotton is 1 cent better, at $1 56 to $1 58 for middling uplands.

Money rather more steady at 7 to 8. Sterling excited, selling as high as 300 and as low as 292.

Gold excited, and closed decidedly lower; opening at 240, advancing to 275 and closing at 225 to 226.

Government stocks declining. 5-20's 101½ to 102; 7 3 10, October and April, 104½ to 103.

Stocks stronger; one year certificates 94½.

Flour—State and extra 75c. to $1 higher, quoting at $11 to $11 40 for extra State; $11 to $11 75 for extra R. H. O.

Whisky heavy, unsettled and decidedly lower, at $1 67 to $1 75 for State and western, closing at $1 67 to $1 68, cash.

Petroleum excited; crude is quoted at 40 to 50c; refined, in bond, 85 to 87c; do free, 95 to 97c.

Wool market very firm and prices higher, at 86c to $1 05 for super pulled; $1 to $1 05 for extra.

Pork in fair demand, closing without change. Beef market very firm and in good demand at $16 to $18 for country mess; $8 to $10 for country prime.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, July 1st, P. M.—Flour is higher and unsettled; super $8 50 to $8 75; extra $8 50 to $9.00.

Whisky closed firmer at $1 75.

Provisions unsettled, and nothing like accurate quotations can be given. Holders are not disposed to name a price. 40 hhds bacon shoulders sold 15 to 15¼c and some old lard at 17¼c.

Lard oil advanced to $1 40 to $1 45 and linseed oil to $1 66.

Sugar and coffee, as well as all kinds of foreign goods, are held out of the market. No use in attempting to give quotations.

Gold was bought at 165 to 170, and sold at 190 to 200 premium. Exchange steady. Money tight at 12 to 15 per cent.

St. Louis, July 1st, P. M.—The produce market was quite animated to-day, and an advance was established on almost every article of produce on the market.

Tobacco—The market was active at fuller prices, and the break heavy, including 10 hhds green and damaged lugs at $7 90 to 10, 13 common factory do at $10 25 to 11 75, 34 planters do at $12 to 15 50, 42 common shipping leaf at $15 75 to 23 76 medium do at $24 25 to 41, 6 common and medium manufacturing at $35 to 49, 2 good do at $51 and $61, and 2 flue do at $70 and 75 per 100 lbs.

Flour—The market was very firm, but holders were so far above the views of purchasers that we have very few lots to report, although it is believed some large lots changed hands which were kept private, from motives best known to the operators. The reported sales were 200 bbls super at $7; 200 do at $7 50; 100 bbls country double extra at $9 50; 200 bbls do do at $9 60; and 200 do do at $9 62 1/2 per bbl.

Corn—The market was better, and the sales were 1,240 sks mixed and yellow at $1 40, 593 sacks yellow at $1 41, 325 sks prime do at $1 42; and 197 sacks do at $1 42 1/2 per bushel.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Fight Between the Alabama and Kearsarge.

Sandy Hook, July 1.

The Arabia, from Liverpool, with two days later news, has arrived.

Manchester market is tending upwards. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull. Consols 89 7/8 to 90; Petroleum quiet; Cotton easier and quotations unchanged.

Smith O'Brien died on the 17th, it is reported. The Alabama left Cherbourg this morning, the 29th, to fight the Kearsarge. Heavy cannonading was heard. The result was unknown.

London, June 19—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 90 to 90 5/8. Markets generally firm. Paris Bourse—Rentes closed dull at 66 f. 10 c.

The Spanish Minister at Paris, has declared that Spain had no idea of the conquest of the Peru.

Late Deaths in the Country.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 5th chronicles the death in that city, on the 2d inst., of Mr. Iverson S. Kidd, of Winn Parish, La.; also the death of a former old citizen of Vicksburg, Miss., Mr. John M. Pascoe, a native of England, aged 56, in Galveston, Texas, on the 12th May. In the Baton Rouge *Comet* is recorded the decease, after a long and painful illness, on the 30th ult., of Mrs. Zerelda Bogel, wife of Dr. Wm. Bogel, in the 34th year of her age. The same paper states that Samuel Oldfield, an old resident of Baton Rouge, died suddenly in that place on the morning of the 27th ult.

Death of Preston Pond, Jr.—We learn that Preston Pond, Jr., of the parish of West Feliciana, died at his residence in that parish, on Thursday last, the 20th June. In the by gone time he is remembered as one of the most eloquent and formidable in the ranks of the old Whig and American parties. Well to be remembered as one of the orators of the day on all great occasions. The times have past, the questions of the day settled, and all the issues buried in the deep bosom of the ocean. Not only has the audience dispersed forever and the music settled into death-like silence, but even the orators have gone to their long home, and the world of mind moves on towards the unknown and undiscovered bourne of the future.—*Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet.*

Memphis Municipal Affairs.

Gen. Washburne, commanding the District of West Tennessee, by an order dated July 2, has dissolved for the time being, the civil administration of Memphis, and appointed officers to perform the municipal functions of that city, including those duties previously devolving on the Board of Aldermen. Below is the text of the leading provisions of this order:

1—The utter failure of the Municipal Government of Memphis for the past two years to discharge its proper functions, the disloyal character of that Government, its want of sympathy for the Government of the United States, and its indisposition to cooperate with the military authorities, have long been felt as evils which the public welfare requires to be abated. They have grown from bad to worse until a further toleration of them will not comport with the sense of duty of the commanding General. The city of Memphis is under Martial Law and the Municipal Government existing since the armed traitors were driven from the city, has been only by sufferance of the military authorities of the United States.

Therefore, under the authority of General Orders No 100, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, April 24th, 1863,

It is ordered that the functions of the Municipal Government at Memphis be and they are hereby suspended until further orders. The present incumbents are forbidden to perform any official acts, or exercise any authority whatever, and persons supposed to be elected officers of the city, at an election held the 30th of June, 1864, will not qualify. That the interests and business of the city may not be interrupted, the following appointment of city officers are made:

Acting Mayor—Lieut. Col. Thos. H Harris, Ass't Adj't Gen'l U S. V.
Recorder—Fred. W Rittinghaus.
Treasurer—James T Davis.
Controller—W. O. Lolland.
Tax Collector—F. L. Warner.
Tax Collector on Privileges—John Loague.
Chief of Police—Patrick M. Winters.
Wharf Master—J. J. Butler.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter of the Baltimore Convention Committee and President Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance, Approving the Platform and Defining his Position on the Monroe Doctrine.

New York, June 14, 1864.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln:

Sir: The National Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on June 7, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States for four years, from the fourth of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the honor of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we believe, the great body of Union men in the country heartily approve. Whether these resolutions express the national gratitude to our soldiers and sailors, or the national scorn of compromise with rebels, and consequent dishonor; or the patriotic duty of union and success; whether they approve the proclamation of emancipation, the constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, or the solemn obligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union, of whatever color or race; whether they declare the inviolability of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed force of foreign monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, sir, that this is the people's war for the maintenance of a government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only from the resolutions themselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war, which is as vigorous, unmistakable and unfaltering as the national purpose itself.

No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of peril every faithful citizen concedes that, for the sake of national existence and the common welfare, individual liberty may, as the Constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, and to the least detail, that absolutely necessary power shall not be hastily or unwisely exercised.

We believe, sir, that the honest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this Convention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armed rebels in the field, and the security of permanent peace and Union by liberty and justice under the Constitution. That these results are to be achieved amid cruel perplexities, they are fully aware. That they are to be reached only by cordial unanimity of counsel, is undeniable. That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time they know. That in the conduct of all human affairs the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuasion. They have watched your official course, therefore, with unflagging attention; and amid the bitter taunts of eager friends and the fierce denunciation of enemies, now moving too fast for some, now too slowly for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just, leaning upon the heart of the great mass of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that long before the convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate, and the convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will. Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American liberty and of the American Constitution. In the name of that liberty and Constitution, sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination; reverently commending our beloved country, and you, its chief magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessings of Almighty God.

We are, sir, very respectfully,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,
William Dennison, Ohio, Chairman.
Josiah Drummond, Maine.
A. A. Atocha, Louisiana, and others.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, June 27.

Hon. William Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention:

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the resolutions of the Convention—called the platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of Republican government upon the western continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government, in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General Walker's Confederate Troops.

On the 4th of July, at a very early hour in the morning, a report was brought in that Walker's division had crossed Black River and was moving on Vidalia; consequently a great quantity of live and rolling stock, from the neighboring plantations, came rushing in, and in a short time the usual quiet of Vidalia was broken up and was swarming with live stock. A scout was immediately sent out to ascertain the truth of the report, but with what success we have not learned.—[*Natchez Courier, 5th.*

An Enterprising Agent.

An enterprising traveling agent for a well known Cleveland tomb stone manufactory, recently made a visit to a small town in a neighboring county. Hearing in the village that a man in a remote part of the township had lost his wife, he thought he would go and see him, and offer him consolation and a grave stone, on his usual reasonable terms. He started; the road was a horribly frightful one, but the agent persevered, and arrived at the bereaved man's house. The bereaved man's hired girl told the agent that the bereaved man was splitting fence rails over in the pasture, about two miles. The indefatigable agent mounted his horse and started for the pasture. After falling into all manner of mud holes, scratching himself with briers, and tumbling over decayed logs, the agent found the bereaved man.

In a subdued voice he asked the man if he had lost his wife. The man said he had. The agent was very sorry to hear it, and sympathized very deeply with the man in his great sorrow, but death, he said, was an inexorable archer, and shot down all, of both high and low degree. He informed the man that what "was his loss was her gain," and would be glad to sell him a grave stone to mark the spot where the loved one slept—marble or common stone, as he chose, at prices defying competition. The bereaved man said there was a slight difficulty in the way.

"Haven't you lost your wife?" inquired the agent.

"Why, yes I have," said the man, "but no grave stone ain't necessary; for you see the cussed critter ain't dead. She scooted with another man!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth—Amusant.—Mary Cullen was charged with having torn the clothes of a soldier [illegible] to treat every soldier in the same way, if any [illegible] Mary Thomas and Lena Frost, who were charged with harboring two soldiers and then getting into a fight with him were sent to the workhouse for thirty days. Mrs McAdams, who furnished liquor to a soldier received the same sentence.

A State of War.—Several parties who had been held for trial a length of time begged for a discharge through their counsel. They had been arrested by picket and supposed to be suspicious. The military officers who made the arrest had not returned from their expedition. The Court held that in times of war hardships could not be avoided consistent with public safety and held the parties for future examination or disposal.

Severe Charges.—J. B. Rainey, Dr. J. W. Ball, John Williams and M. Sweeney were arrested on the charge of treason, violating military orders, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The examination in the Provost Court showed that Rainey, who claims to be a Confederate soldier, was arrested in an ambulance making his way towards Morgan's Ferry on the Atchafalaya. The vehicle contained quinine and other drugs for the relief commission in Alexandria, and all the property was owned by Dr. Ball.

This led to the arrest of Dr. Ball and a letter from Mr Williams directed to a party in Shreveport led to the arrest of the author and brought the parties accused before the Court. Dr. Ball admitted having obtained the quinine from a pedlar named Levy and that he was in an arrangement with him to get some cotton into the federal lines. Pedlars it was shown by witnesses furnish every thing desired handy for the parties residing beyond the lines. The brought out expressions of indignation against the traders and expressed his wish that the military hang them as soon as caught.

Dr. Ball said that he never meddled in military matters, but was coerced by the Confederates to have his plantation as a kind of a depot. The defence relied on the point that the movements of the parties up to the time of their arrest were within the Confederate lines and that no military offence against this department had been committed. The same defence was set up for M. Sweeney, who was arrested at the same time with some dry goods in a small cart with a pony. He was only a waggoner, as stated by Rainey, who knew him. The court took all these cases under advisement, to render a decision to-morrow.

More Blackmail charges.—The Provost Court sent only a few days ago a detective to the parish prison for a term of one year on conviction of his having extorted blackmail. Yesterday two other detectives, Wilson and Bratshaw were required to give bonds to appear for trial on a similar charge.

Not There.—Colonel Field, the counsel of Mr. Bogel yesterday offered bonds for the release of some quinine seized in the prosecution of the celebrated drug cases. The court fixed the bonds at $2000, but on inquiry it was found that the medicines had been turned over to the Medical Director to be accounted for. Thus the property question abides the decision of the Court.

Released.—J. Brown, a youth who was arrested with some blockade runners, in whose employ he was, and had been sentenced to prison for six months, was brought again before the bar of the Court. The Judge stated that the defendant, as represented to him, had an aged mother, depending on him for support, and her indigent circumstances would only be increased by a prolongation of the imprisonment of the young man. Under these circumstances, the Court in the discretion vested therein, ordered the release of the young man.

Fined.—Carle Jefferson and Catherine Smith, ill behaved females, for whom special ordinances were enacted, had not the fear of the police before their eyes. This caused their arrest and the infliction of a fine to the extent of $25.

Untidy.—Rose Bradley found that it is very easy to get into trouble, but pretty hard to get out of it. She had to pay $10 and furnish a peace-bond for breaking the peace of the State on the person of Mrs. Price.

Seditious Language.—H. B. Chandler and wife, of Algiers, had a conversation, wherein a policeman joined. Among other language concerning the seizure of horses, etc., the lady expressed a doubt as to the value of greenbacks. The policeman brought the case before the Provost Court, where witnesses testified to the good standing of accused, and that Chandler, even during rampant secession times had been a Union man. Judge Warmoth said it was proper to teach disloyal people to respect the Government, and sentenced the couple to the Workhouse for sixty days. As the lady expressed her grief by loudly sobbing, an officer escorted them to prison immediately.

Sent before the First District Court.—The negro Quarley Jones, whose careless driving caused a severe accident to Mrs Whitacker a short time since was brought up for examination yesterday. The result was, that Recorder Vennard sent the accused before the First District Court, for further proceedings.

Constitutional Convention.

Saturday, July 9th 1864.

The labor of revising and amending the Constitution having been completed so far as the action of the members of the Convention is concerned, that body yesterday adjourned until Thursday next in order to allow the Committee on Form and Arrangement time to report, when the new Constitution will be ready for the signature of the members and it is presumed the Convention will adjourn *sine die.*

A Postoffice clerk sends the following to Holbrook's *U. S. Mail:*

A man called at our general delivery one day when I happened for the moment to be engaged elsewhere in the office. He whistled loudly. I stepped to the window and savagely inquired "Whose dog he was whistling for?"

"One of Uncle Sam's pups," said he, quite composedly. I had nothing to say.

[From our yesterday evening edition.]

The New Board of Education.—The first meeting of this body took place yesterday evening at the City Hall, and the Board was organized by the election of Mayor Hoyt, President, Judge Durell, Vice President, and D. L. Gibbens, Secretary. The only important transaction after the Board was organized consisted in the choice of a Superintendent of the Public Schools. Having elected the present incumbent, Mr. J. B. Carter, to that office, the Board adjourned to the following Friday.

The officers of the steamer Maria Denning, from St. Louis, have our thanks for Memphis dates of the 2d.

From Helena, Ark.

A reliable gentleman who left Helena at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, states that the rumors of the capture of that place and great rebel successes are without foundation. There was some excitement in the streets as there has been for several days, but nothing else.—*Memphis Bulletin*, 2d.

The pension act for the benefit of the wives and children of colored soldiers prescribes that two years' cohabitation will be regarded as sufficient proof of marriage.

One Day Later.

Progress of the War in Virginia—Siege Works Commenced by Grant—Gen. Wilson's Operations Against the Danville Railroad—Additional Regarding the Recent Battle in Georgia—The Change in the Cabinet at Washington—Senator Fessenden, of Maine, Secretary of the Treasury—Decline of Gold from 270 to 210.

The *Era* and the *Times* have the following, received at a late hour last night by telegraph from Morganza:

New York, July 1.—News from Grant, June 29th, says: Gen. Leslie occupied a knoll and threw up siege works for a siege battery. It was a position we have been unable to hold before our skirmish lines. In the morning the rebels discovered what had been done and instantly opened on it from three different directions, and will undoubtedly do their utmost to take it to day. The siege guns—four 32 pounders—will be put up to night in position.

Near Petersburg, June 28, P. M.—A large body of rebel cavalry had moved around our left and is now at Reams' Station on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Gen. Wilson's 3d division of cavalry passed this place a few days ago en route for the Danville and Richmond Railroad. Rebels were too slow in their movements to head him off. Wilson reached the road and destroyed many miles of track before his return. He met with no opposition until he earned the point from which he started. All the track was composed of scrap iron placed upon wooden supports. The destruction of the one was the destruction of the other. As the track was torn up, it was placed upon the wood on sleepers and burnt until it was bent and useless. A locomotive and a train were surprised at one station, and before the engineer could move off, all were in the hands of our men. The cars were crowded with refugees from Petersburg. All the cars were destroyed, together with the locomotive. Gen. Wilson having accomplished his work in the most successful manner, and destroyed over twenty miles of railroad, rendering it completely useless, commenced his return. When his advanced guard reached Ream's Station, the rebels were discovered in force awaiting his coming at the Station. All the cavalry the rebels could muster were spread out between our gallant raiders and their infantry support. All day they fought and until the morning of this day. General Wilson could not push his way through the rebel force, consequently he made fight on until reinforcements reach him. An officer succeeded in reaching General Meade's headquarters, with intelligence of Wilson's awkward position. The 6th Corps being on the extreme left, and the scene of strife, was instantly dispatched there to divert the attention of the rebels.

New York, July 1.—The *Herald's* correspondent with General Sherman, under date of June 27, says of the battle of Kennesaw Mountain: On the 17th heavy skirmishing opened, and towards night the rebels commenced firing fiercely. Bradley's and Bridges's batteries were brought to bear upon them with considerable effect, and Logan's and Blair's batteries also shelled their works. Hooker, having repaired [illegible] was swinging around their left, capturing many prisoners. Soon heavy musketry firing was heard, and the rebels made repeated onslaughts upon the position our troops had taken from them, but were repulsed each time.

Early in the morning Gen. Howard ordered forward his line, and it [illegible] into one which was found to be of great strength, but by posting our troops in various positions, and bringing to bear a concentrated fire, they were forced to fall back again, leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands. Their loss must have been heavy.

On the 19th the enemy were again found in works on a prominent ridge of the Kennesaw. Our batteries opened on them at short range. The troops were bunched together, and so close that the rebels made an effort to pierce our center. The conflict was bloody, and at nightfall no material advantage was gained on either side.

The next morning fighting was renewed with increased fierceness, and was going on at the close of the correspondent's letter.

Later advices by telegraph advise us that the rebels were forced to fall back again.

Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28—On the 25th of June, Davis's Division of Palmer's Corps was moved round from a position it had occupied to one near Hooker's line. Corresponding changes were made in the arrangement of Dodge's and Logan's Corps, so that the continuity of line was unbroken. The change seemed significant of some active operations about to take place.

The next day was Sunday, and very little was done by either army, but another day the reason for the change, as I have mentioned became evident—an assault was to be made upon the enemy near the center of his line, which was at this time held by Hardee's corps, Hood's corps being on the rebel left, and Loring's on the right in this assault, Davis's division was to take a conspicuous part, as also Newton's division of Howard's corps. Demonstrations were to be made upon the enemy's works all along the line, and Dodge and Logan were to drive the rebels from Kennesaw Mountains, if possible, and occupy that mountain on the morning of the 27th, at 6 o'clock. Blair, upon our extreme left, moved forward to the left of the Kennesaw to make the rebels think he designed turning their right wing and attacking the mountain in the rear. His men moved a considerable distance, encountering nothing but skirmishers. Dodge, on Blair's right, advanced a heavy force of skirmishers to within forty paces of the right, where they halted an threw up fortifications. Dodge's force advanced, supported by the troops of Graham's Division of Blair's Corps, who also fought successfully the enemy's skirmishers until the 53d Indiana, being drawn into what seemed and ambuscade, lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Dodge sent out three additional regiments to protect the flank of this line and hold on to this position.

Logan's corps, on the right of Dodge's, had a severe fight. Promptly at the hour assigned, he moved out three of his brigades to assail the right half of Kennesaw. Wolcott's brigade of Howard's division, was on the left—Chas A. Smith's brigade, of Morgan L. Smith's division, and eight thousand of the same division on the right. Thus advancing they scattered the enemy's skirmishers—pushing on up the hill with impetuosity and carrying part of the rebel rifle pits. Some of the retreating enemy were captured while endeavoring to escape to a gorge which separates hostilities on the right and left of the Kennesaw. Still pressing forward, our troops arrived at the foot of the perpendicular cliff, 30 feet high from the crest, on which the rebels formed in line of battle, and poured forth a destructive fire and rolled down stones upon our men.

Seeing it impossible to scale these cliffs, our line halted and retired a short distance and fortified on the extreme right.

Cox's Division, of Schofield's Corps, attacked some of the rebel works on the Lost Down Road, and occupied them, driving the rebels beyond Hassall and maintained some sharp skirmishing with the enemy during the day, but it was on the center where the most desperate conflict took place. Mitchell's and McCook's brigades, of General Davis's divisions, were formed into two columns, with a battalion of Harker, Wains and Kimball's brigades, of Newton's division. At a given signal, Generals McCook, Mitchell and Hooker emerged from behind our own fortifications and rushed toward the enemy with splendid courage and enthusiasm. They beat back the enemy's advance and carried the first line of defenses. Wagner followed closely upon the left of Hooker, and Kimball upon the left of Wagner. It seemed as though we could certainly break the rebel lines, as the colors of several regiments were floating before their works, and several of our soldiers mounted the ramparts; and but for the death of Harker and wounding of McCook, would have done so. The fire of both musketry and artillery poured in upon our columns was terrible, and the difficulty of deploying such long columns under such fire rendered it necessary to recall our men. Newton's troops returned to their original line. Davis's Second brigade threw up works between these they had carried and the main rebel line and there remained while the contest lasted, little more than an hour. We lost at least 3000 men, including many valuable officers. As the enemy fought behind works altogether his loss was not so great. Among our dead is Harker, whose heroism was admired by all. Colonels Whitefield and McCook greatly distinguished themselves. The army is not at all disabled by the shock, and has lost neither confidence nor courage.

Mr. Fessenden is Secretary of the Treasury.

Later—A dispatch from New York, received at the Board of Trade this evening at 8 o'clock, July 1st, put the latest price of gold 210—a decline of 60c. since 10 o'clock this morning.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the resolutions of the Kentucky Democratic State Convention, which met at Louisville on Tuesday, are to the point, and recommends them to the earnest consideration of its readers.

General McClellan, who is at present sojourning at Lake George, was serenaded at his hotel recently. He responded to this compliment of his friends and admirers in a speech, telling his auditors that they must "support to the last the Union of our great nation."

Henry Ward Beecher on the Political and Military Situation.

Mr. Beecher's position as leader of one of the most ultra and yet influential schools of opinion comprised in the Republican party, and his adhesion to the Baltimore platform and nominations, impart an unusual importance at present to all the political remarks that fall from him, and the subjoined passage from a speech he lately made in New York at a meeting for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers will be read with interest:

He was not one of those who believed that the war was owing to the fiery radical speeches of Northern men. The cause was in the blood, and had to work itself out. The North and West are democratic in origin and tendency; the South, originally democratic, was irresistibly drawn, by the character of her social institutions, toward aristocracy. It is sometimes said that the South is not republican; this is erroneous. She is aristocratically republican.

Adverting at once to the present war, the speaker remarked that the North put her trust in brains and not in bayonets. She had faith in the power of ideas. Give us time, said the people of the North, give us liberty of the press, and we will by arguments, by votes, regenerate the nation and secure the perpetuity of the Union. And they were in the way to do it. Men said that we ought to hold our tongue, to preserve a discreet silence in regard to political differences. Nothing is so dangerous as for men to hold their tongues when public wrongs are to be remedied. Talking was the safety valve of the nation. As long as this safety valve was open, there was no danger of an explosion, but when the safety-valve was loaded down, when an endeavor was made to crush free expression of opinion, there ensued an explosion which nearly shattered the nation to pieces.

The North believed that with time and free discussion, we would gain the victory for liberty, but the South, fearing what the North hoped for, opposed to argument the sword. It was not optional with the North to fight. To have refused to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the South, would have been like refusing to fight the robber who steals away your child. The North was so confident in the victory of ideas, that it was slow to war, and hesitated until to hesitate longer would have been to turn her back on national honor. We have a peace party among us, men who cry out that the war must stop. But, in sliding down hill, if you don't want to go to the bottom you should not start at all. A man who asks to slide down a glacier must not hope to stop half way.

This nation is rushing, not down any icy glacier, but over a dreadful pathway of fire, and there can be no pause until the end is attained. This question between the North and South is simply one between wind and bottom, and we must fight it out. Mr Beecher ridiculed the abortive drafts which the Government has made and comparing them to nets which caught men, as one of the Apostles caught fish upon a certain occasion—each man with a piece of money in his mouth to purchase his commutation. He would have the Government prepare a draft which should not only catch men, but hold them.

In conclusion Mr Beecher spoke of the great number of wounded soldiers returning to the North, and the sympathy which they excited. He spoke of the remarkable change which had come over the South. At the beginning of the war one Southerner was to whip five Yankees and drive the whole army back to Boston. Now, the South wages a defensive war behind intrenchments, and General Grant in vain sought to draw them out into an open fight.

This mode of warfare exposed us to greater losses, especially in wounded. We count our wounded by tens of thousands. They crowd our hospitals. The land is filled with sighing, and this is the best thing that could happen. We needed sorrow to chasten the fierce spirit of enterprise and extravagance which possessed the nation. But let 1½ years go by. There is not a man who now languishes in the hospital, who would exchange his honorable scars for the broadest insignia that royalty could bestow. The day may come when a man may almost wish he had but one leg.

He spoke of the wealth of New York, and said that if any man had a right to a share of it, it was the man who had periled his life for the nation, and was brought back wounded and suffering, from the field of battle.

A "Union" and Abolition View of the War by a French Journal.

[From the Paris Siecle, June 9.]

We cannot too energetically oppose the false ideas which certain organs of opinion have accredited on this subject among the French public. It is no rarity to meet people, thorough liberals, too, who rejoice over the triumphs of the South, who triumphs there are, but who would be puzzled to explain their preference. We must repeat it, however, the South is in the position which our provinces in the South or the West would occupy were they to revolt against France of French unity.

[illegible] dare in that case to justify such insurgents? The North is fighting for country, for the Union of the States which form it; it is fighting, moreover, for a great principle, the abolition of slavery. Each forward step of the Federal army strikes to the heart this monstrous and inhuman institution, which the South declares it cannot live without. The triumph of the South, on the contrary, would eternize slavery, and justify every despotism. General Grant is the representative of the two grandest and holiest things in the world—country and liberty.

General Lee, on the contrary, despite his undoubted qualities, his military talents and his admirable energy, is merely a rebel leader who reaches with arms in his hands, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the slavery which Christ condemned. Do the partisans of the South know that? In lamenting the successes of Grant and his army, do they really know that they are opposing the principle of national unity, liberty and human fraternity? For ourselves, our sympathies could not be doubted for an instant, we are for the North, as we should be for France against La Vendee or Brittany, if they wanted to sever the tie which binds them to French unity: we are for the North because we abhor slavery.

The Princess Alexandra at Cambridge.

Here is a pleasant account of the Princess of Wales' recent visit to the University town of Cambridge:

"The conduct of the Princess of Wales at Cambridge won the hearts of all who came in contact with her, or even looked at her. "The true secret," says an observer, "lies in the Princess' simplicity of manners, in the openness and unrestrainedness of her enjoyment, in the freedom with which she shows her delight in the enjoyment and festivity of which she is the center. It is impossible to imagine a more marked contrast than between the Princess and the great ladies of her suite. She seems an impersonation of simplicity, freedom and capacity for enjoyment, beside their more artificial manners and *guindé* bearing. I suppose she would be even open to censure by admirers of what is called aristocratic breeding for want of restrainedness, and repose, and of the power of concealing her pleasure. But there is something inexpressibly delightful in this spontaneousness. It seems to tell of her earlier years, of narrow fortunes, simple habits, small state and scanty pleasures, and one cannot but wish that it may long survive the influence of English Court etiquette, and the freezing, fettering, soul-subduing influences of English Court life.

"An account is given of an under graduate who, in imitation of Raleigh's gallantry to Queen Elizabeth, spread his gown on the pathway for the Princess to walk on. The Princess paused for a moment, as if puzzled and startled by the sudden act of superfluous devotion; but when one of the suite had whispered a word of explanation, it was charming to see how sedulously she lifted her dress to show the dazzled and rather abashed proprietor of the purple toga of Trinity that she was actually setting her foot on the gown, bowing her acknowledgements to him at the same time.

Death by Heat in St. Louis.—Mr. Philip Wagner, while walking on Mullanphy street, near Twentieth, yesterday afternoon, dropped suddenly to the ground, and expired a few minutes afterwards. The coroner held an inquest, from which it appeared that death was caused by sun-stroke. Deceased was a carpenter by trade, and resided on Clark avenue. He leaves a wife and five children.

Inquest was also held on the body of Giles D. Sullivan, in a house on O'Fallon street, between Fifth and Sixth. Sullivan was formerly a soldier in the Seventh Missouri. He died suddenly in bed, about 10 o'clock Wednesday night, of congestion of the lungs produced by the heat.—*St. Louis Republican* 1st.

A Frenchman has added to the common musket a revolving six-shooter, adjusted to the barrel four inches in advance of the trigger. With this improvement the soldier can, while charging bayonet, fire with his left hand six charges into the enemy's ranks. Also, an Austrian army officer has invented a rifled cannon of two charges, which can fire six balls in a minute. The secret of this invention is held by the Austrian Government.

The Richmond *Sentinel* claims that the rebel government gathered thirty-eight thousand small arms on the battle-ground of the Wilderness.

DIED,

Saturday morning July 9, 1864, at half-past 4 A. M., VICTORIA V. GASQUET, youngest daughter of W. V. Gasquet and Martha Vaughan. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral which will take place from the residence of her parents, 351 Bourbon street, at 9 o'clock TO-MORROW morning.

Yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, ISABELLA, daughter of Fernando Gonzales Carbajal and Juana Carbajal, aged one year and four months. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from her father's residence, corner Canal and Franklin streets.

The Fast-sailing Schooner Mary Caroline at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, July 12th, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at the Old Basin, Head of Toulouse street—

The fast sailing schooner MARY CAROLINE, with all her apparel and tackle. She is in complete order and ready for sea.

Also—Well adapted for the Matamoras trade. Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. jy10

For Rent.

TWO large well ventilated and well furnished rooms, for rent at moderate terms. Night keys will be furnished. Apply at No 139 Royal street, one door from the corner of Toulouse. jy10 1w

COFFEE—400 sacks Rio, Laguayra, St. Domingo and Java, for sale by
R. J. HART & Co.,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.
jy6

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE
Saturday Evening July 9, 1864

The excitement in the Western Produce markets has subsided, but apparently more from all available lots having been taken up by speculators than from any abatement in the demand, the previous advance being either firmly maintained or followed by a further improvement. Sugar and Molasses are held at outside figures, but although there is a fair enquiry, there is very little doing in either, operations being prevented by scant supplies. Our leading staple is still without any movement. The supply actually in sale is limited and holders show no disposition to make any abatement in their pretensions. We notice that the latest New York report places Middling at $1 52@1 55.

The Gold market opened this morning quite unsettled by the published telegram reporting the New York market as having declined 60c per dollar on the 1st inst. or from 270@280. This range appeared so extravagant that a very general doubt was entertained with regard to its accuracy, and after a few round sums had changed hands at the reduced rates of 230@234, holders became less yielding in their views and the movement was continued, to only a moderate extent however, at 235, 236, 237, 238, 239@241½ at all of which rates there were sales of lots varying from $1000@$5000 each. Dealers paid 230@234 for the small sums offered at their counters. At a later hour the St. Louis papers of the 1st came to hand, with telegrams reporting the New York market as opening on the 1st inst. at 250, rising to 275 and closing at 225@228.

In Silver we notice a sale of $1000 in American half dollars at $2 30 per dollar, Mexican dollars continue scarce, and are wanted at the full premium of gold, or a fraction more.

Domestic Exchange was quiet, as is usual on the day after the weekly northern mail. Some three day's Sight on New York, ($15,000) sold at ⅛ per cent. discount, which is below the views of bill drawers generally, who ask ⅛@¼ premium for Sight and one day's Sight. The Banks continued to check at ⅛ premium and dealers supplied their customers at ¼, but there was very little counter demand.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Foreign Exchange. A Bank [illegible] for sterling, which was quite above the views of the buyer. Rates cannot be determined even by the price of gold, the fluctuation of the market making parties unwilling to draw, until after the New York market shall have become more settled. Francs are nominal, but a small sum was sold by one of the Banks at 2 10. Nothing was done outside both in Sterling and Francs but none of the particulars were reported.

The only transactions reported in Stocks were at auction, at which 15 shares Water Works brought the advanced rate of $6½, and 3 shares Bank of America sold at $85, which would be equal to 100, with the dividend paid to-day. In City Bonds we noticed sales of 4 Consolidated at 6½, and 10 to 2 lots at 97½, both showing a advance. The Railroad issues are held at $5, and an offer of 42 was refused. This indicates a corresponding improvement. There was no more inquiry for Insurance scrip with sales of $7 of Crescent of 1859, at 44 cents per dollar, and some Louisiana, of 1863, at 44 [illegible] interest.

There was a more general demand for uncurrent Bank notes, 1½ per cent premium was offered for $10,000, assorted, and the sales included $250, Louisiana State at 1½ premium, $450, Bank of Louisiana at 81c per dollar, $100 do. at sixty at the same, $500, Bank of New Orleans at 67c, and $2000, Crescent City at 80.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, July 9, 1864

COTTON—The market has continued nearly at a stand still to-day, the only sales reported being 1 bale inferior at 7[illegible], 11 bales good ordinary at $1 [illegible] and 31 bales at auction, as follows: [illegible] bales pickings at 37, [illegible] bales do at 71, 7 bales wet and dry at 71½ and 1 bale at 48. Notwithstanding the comparatively liberal receipts this week there is a very moderate supply [illegible] and holders adhere to their previous pretensions.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There was some inquiry but there were only a few small lots offering at very high prices, and no sales had transpired when we left the market.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The excitement noticed yesterday has subsided. The market is now, however, quiet, but settled, and very firm and steady, and all the leading articles in Western Produce and Provisions are very firmly held at yesterday's advanced prices, although purchasers withdrew to-day to await later advices from the North and West and further developments looked for between now and Monday.

FLOUR—Yesterday afternoon, not reported, there were [illegible] barrels, to fine lots, at $[illegible] for superfine, $11 for [illegible] extra and $[illegible] barrel for [illegible] making [illegible] sales yesterday [illegible] barrels. Nothing transpired to-day.

PORK—Yesterday evening 100 barrels prime Mess sold at $37 ₱ barrel.

LARD—Yesterday afternoon, not previously reported, [illegible] prime Western kettle-rendered sold at [illegible] [illegible] ₱ lb. [illegible] the total advance since day before yesterday [illegible] ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Yesterday evening, not reported, 50 barrels refined sold at $1 47½c and 150 barrels raw at $1 65 ₱ gallon.

BACON—A lot of 10 casks Sugar-cured Hams sold this morning at [illegible] ₱ lb—an advance of 1½c ₱ lb on previous prices.

CORN—There were sold to-day of 700 sacks mixed at $1 35—an advance of 10c ₱ bushel since yesterday.

OATS—100 sacks sold at $1 20 ₱ bushel.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 10, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Schr Witch Queen, Webb, for Palisse pilots, in ballast.
Schr Elias, Durrenda, for Tampico, Master
Steamer H Von Phul, Frazey, for St Louis, L. Jouhlanc, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Daniel Webster, Weston, from City Point, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
Schr Norma, Martinez, from Pointe a la Hache to master—2d district
Schr Urbuline, Fassiarts, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Thine—2d district
Lugger St. Louis, Nimo, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger J Campuel, Manuel, from Barataria to master—2d district
Lugger Brilliant, Spot, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Telegraph, Amoros, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Breakfast, Smith, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Irish Doctor, Harris, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Mahoney, Mobaney, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Passe Partout, Beleom, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Sharp Head, Terrebonne, from Cabanage Frat. quis, to master—2d district
Lugger Petite Dame, Piquata, from Coast, to master—2d district
Lugger No 50, Mandenburg, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Eclipse, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger No 4, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Mary Belle, Dermandre, from Pointe a la Hache to master—2d district
Lugger Celina, Boudreaux, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger D & C, Shelley, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Rough and Ready, Gary, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Flying Fish, Parse, from Jefferson Parish, to master—2d district.
Lugger Des Couleurs, Spor, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger North Star, Ludwig, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Gray, Mathieu, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Normandy, Popeyecas, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Napoleon, from Barataria, to master—2d dist
Lugger Antonia, Adam, from Barataria to master—2d district
Lugger Leda, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Louisa, from Barataria, to master—2d dist
Barge Augusta, from Jefferson Parish, to master—2d dis

—STEAMBOATS—

Ida Handy, Pegram, from St Louis.
Hetty Gilmore, Lobertue, from Thibodeaux.
W W Crawford, Good, from Memphis
James Eliza, Stute, from Bayou Lacombe
Star, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge
Mittie Stephens, Heus, from Baton Rouge.
Maria Denning, Dwyer, from St Louis

MEMORANDA.

The U S Transport Steamship Arago, previously reported as coming up, is aground on the Bar. The tugboat Leviathan is inside the S W Bar repairing her rudder. The America is coming down with her.

The steamer Ida Handy, Capt Pegram, left St Louis 1st inst—in port steamers Sultana, Pauline Carroll and Continental—arrived at Cairo on the 2d inst, and left for this port on the 3d inst—met steamer Leviathan at Paddy's Hen and Chickens, Empress at Memphis, 5th, B M Runyan at Helena, Stephen Decatur at Yazoo Pass; 6th, Olive Branch at White River; 7th, Henry Ames at Vicksburg, City of Memphis same place; 8th, Luminary at Ellis Bluffs and Mollie Able at Glasscock Island.

EXPORTS.

TAMPICO—Per schr Eliza—121 bbls flour 12 bxs soap 5 bxs starch 1 bbl lard 10 bxs candles 1 tc hams and sundries

ST LOUIS—Per steamer H Von Phul—200 bbls molasses and sundries

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Ida Handy—25 bbls flour 1 doz chairs J Vanderen—2 pkgs unstated Howard & Ashbridge—10 hhds clay 500 sks malt C T Buddecke & co—11 bbls eggs 4 do cheese Schneider & Zuberbier—2 pkgs mustard G Rufell—90 bbls potatoes J. Quevo—20 bales hay 50 bbls beer 16 butts and 7 hhds tobacco J T Moore & co—8 boxes do 1 bale cotton Ober, Atwater & co—89 stoves and fixtures Rice Bros & co—500 sks bran S H Kennedy & co—46 pkgs stoves A Stitton—6 tcs hams 20 tubs butter G W Griffin—1 pkgs tobacco S Hunson—55 bxs cheese A D Grieff & co—1 do eggs C Able—40 bbls beef G Elmer—14 bags butter, L Doyle—36 head cattle 211 do sheep C Wilkins & co—7 do cows and calves J Devenney—95 head cattle 1000 bbls flour 2600 bxs bread 60 bbls vinegar 300 bxs candles 166 bales hay 250 bxs soap Capt Atwood—4621 sks oats 2105 Capt Armstrong—46 pcs lumber U S Quartermaster—5 bxs eggs R B Reed & co—sundries to order

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Maria Denning—10,273 sks oats 1069 sks corn 322 bales hay Captain Armstrong—143 head hogs 137 do sheep C Wilkins & co

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Star—34 bags cotton S F Griffin—27 bbls molasses 13 bbls cistern sugar to M. Stern, Value & co—29 hides 1 bbl tallow W H Wetherell—18 bales gunny bags G W Putch—sundries order

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—10 bbls molasses C K Gallagher—1 do 8 bbls cistern sugar Burt & Williams

MEMPHIS—Per steamer W W Crawford—36,376 feet lumber order

BAYOU LACOMBE—Per steamer James Eliza—36 cords wood to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—3 bales cotton H W Taylor—7 bbls molasses A Bruhn—30 bxs peaches and sundries to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Mary Belle—600 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Celina—800 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger C & D—600 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Rough and Ready—300 melons order

JEFFERSON—Per lugger Flying Fish—32 bbls potatoes order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Des Couleurs—450 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger North Star—800 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Gray—500 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Normandy—500 melons to order.

BARITALIA—Per lugger Napoleon—450 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Antonia—400 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Leda—200 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Louisa—300 melons order

JEFFERSON—Per barge Augusta—12000 bricks order L Boyhi

BARATARIA—Per lugger St. Louis—700 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger John Campuel—500 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Brilliant—400 melons to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Telegraph—5 bbls potatoes to F Martin

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Norma—1500 lbs meat L Boyhi

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Ursuline—50 bags to master

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Breakfast—6 bbls potatoes 500 melons to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Irish Doctor—10 bbls onions

BARATARIA—Per lugger Mahoney—700 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Passe Partout—300 melons order

CABANAGE FRANCAIS—Per lugger Sharp Head—700 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Eclipse—450 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger No 4—100 melons order

COAST—Per lugger Petite Dame—45 bbls potatoes to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger No 50—300 melons order

Calvary Church, Protestant Episcopal.

PRYTANIA STREET CORNER SIXTH

Is open EVERY SUNDAY at 9 A. M. for SUNDAY SCHOOL. Mr CADMON SUPERINTENDENT.

At 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. for DIVINE SERVICE. REV. W. C. HOPKINS OFFICIATES. SEATS FREE.

EVERY WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M. for a FREE JUVENILE SCHOOL for the practice of SACRED MUSIC, Mrs RICHARD SEACHER.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MAY 14
CITY OF MANCHESTER......do......do. 21
CITY OF NEW YORK......do......do. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

FIRST CABIN......$80 00 | STEERAGE......$30 00
do. to London......85 00 | do. to London......34 00
do. to Paris......95 00 | do. to Paris......40 00
do. to Hamburg......90 00 | do. to Hamburg......37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & M. KEEVER, 66 Gravier street. my4

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE new and fine passenger packet MITTIE STEPHENS E. Heno, master, John C. Libano and Miller clerks, will hereafter run to Baton Rouge, leaving New Orleans every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M. Plaquemines WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY at 10 o'clock A. M., and Donaldsonville WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Commencing SATURDAY, June 25, 1864.

A competent Clerk will be on the Levee, at the foot of Customhouse street, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays, to receive freight during the absence of the boat.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. A. RICHARD,
Nos. 55 and 57 Old Levee
corner of Bienville

jy2 1m

For Tampico—Gulf Line.

THE fine fast sailing clipper schooner ... Dobuler master, having nearly all her cargo engaged and going on board, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at Post 3d District or to

B. FERNANDEZ
145 Old Levee street.

jy 4

For Havana.

FIRST vessel—The splendid A1 fast sailing clipper schooner ROBERT CALDWELL, John C. McCormack, master, is now nearly loaded and will have prompt dispatch. For balance of freight or passage having good staterooms accommodation, apply to

PAUL BOUDOUQUIE
44 Royal street.

jy1 9

For Havre.

To Sail on the 15th of July.

THE A1 French ship HAPPY [illegible] master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged will sail on the 15th of July.

Persons wishing to secure passage by this ship are invited to call without delay, on board, Post No. 47, 2d district, or at the office of the undersigned

E. BOREL
4 Old Levee
W. R. BUDDENDORF
16 Carondelet street

jy5 1w

For Sale.

THE wreck of the steam boat EMPIRE PARISH, hull, machinery, &c., as she now lies, at the foot of Bienville street, in twenty feet of water. For particulars, apply to

WM J REID
55 Magazine street

jy1—6d tf

ESTIMATES WANTED.

For the following work in the Charity Hospital. The entire front of the main building to be [illegible] the broken plaster to be repaired, preparatory to receiving two, or, if necessary, three coats of stone-color wash, similar to that of the [illegible]. The outer woodwork of the Hospital to receive coats of white paint on the [illegible] to be grained in imitation of oak, granite to cornice of the portico, ventilators and the [illegible] work of the front gate to be painted black. The cupola to receive two coats of white paint, the ball and vane to be gilded. In the front of the main building the name of the Hospital when it was erected to be inscribed in black letters on a white ground. All the outer wood work of the [illegible] to receive one coat of paint, of the same color as at present, the verandah bronze green.

Proposals must be handed in on [illegible] before the 12th instant.

jy 9
ED M QUIRK, Secretary

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, June 18 1864

General Orders, No. 7[illegible]

I. All shipments of gold to the port of New Orleans, from this date, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Government at Washington, will be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be delivered to consignees or claimants only upon satisfactory assurances that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments or the laws of the United States.

II. All parties to whom consignments of gold have heretofore been made, are directed to deposit the same with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the above Regulations. The Provost Marshal General is directed to enforce a strict observance of this order.

By command of Major General Banks
je 19
Oliver Mathews & A. Genre

Employment! Employment!!

WANTED immediately a large number of ENGINEERS, PILOTS, FIREMEN, GREASERS and DECK HANDS.

—ALSO—

SHIP CARPENTERS, JOINERS, CAULKERS, RIGGERS, BLACKSMITHS and LABORERS.

Liberal wages will be paid and employment given to good mechanics. Apply to

RICH'D S. LOCKE, Capt. and A. Q. M.
corner Gravier and Carondelet sts
je26 tf

Opening of the New Richelieu Saloon.

CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON.

PROSPER LEVY,

153..............CAMP STREET..............153

Opposite St. Patrick's Church, New Orleans.

ENCOURAGED by the kind public patronage extended to him since the organization of his house and yielding to the repeated requests of his numerous friends above Canal street, he has fitted up a NEW ESTABLISHMENT which will open on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 2D.

A splendid Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon, of all kinds, such as SHERBETS, FROZEN LEMONADE, &c., &c., is attached to the house. The Pastry and Confectionary Department will be as complete as can be desired.

Special attention given to orders for Wedding and Evening Parties, &c. &c.

Orders also received at the RICHELIEU RESTAURANT, Customhouse street, 65, which will be kept as heretofore.

j 30—1m

Chewing Tobacco.

IN STORE—

50 ½ boxes Veteran's 10s, black and sweet;
37 ½ " Harrison's 10s,
150 caddies Long, 10s,
100 " ½ lb.
20 ½ boxes Vanderbilt's Navy, lbs;
30 ½ " Mordorff's
100 caddies Bowman's " ½
40 ½ boxes Currans' Western natural leaf, lbs;
54 ½ " Ivanhoe
25 ½ and ¼ boxes Peach leaf
10 ½ boxes Extra Light Premium
30 ½, ½ and ¼ boxes various brands,
35 ½ boxes D. Hinton's Va.,
12 ½ " Magnolia

May Apple and Twist in caddies.

For sale at the lowest market prices, by

MAYER BROS., 51 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Natchez sts.
je10 1m

Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco.

50 GROSS Savory—75 do Honey Dew; 50 Gross Amulet—250 do Sweet Owen, 100 do Sunny Side—200 do Rosebud fine cut in kegs; 150 bbls Smoking Tobacco of different grades in bbls. Besides a large variety of fancy styles in paper. Silk Ribbon for cigar makers.

For sale low by

MAYER BROS.
51 Tchoupitoulas street,
between Poydras and Natchez.
je10 1m

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy, viz: Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant, which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. Mme LaBlanch's residence and office, No. [illegible] Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts, two squares below Canal street.

e2 1m

DIVINATION! PREDICTION!! DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.

No. 95 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

nov11 1y

J. TATUM,

General Merchandise Broker,

No 56 GRAVIER STREET,

bet. Magazine & Camp sts., New Orleans.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., bought and sold. Plantation goods always on hand. ap 18—3m

George Deckter & Co.,

Receiving & Forwarding Merchant

VILLA DE CORTINA.

ja26 1m
Mouth of the Rio Grande, Mexico.

ALFRED MOULIGNY, Auctioneer

WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him.

Office at the Merchants and Auction corner Exchange [illegible]

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863,
Viz—On Fire Risks......$176,859 43
On Marine Risks......19,455 70
On River Risks......3,955 86 — $199,4[illegible] 99
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863......41,[illegible]
Less Return Premiums......5,[illegible] — 47,[illegible] 38

Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863......$152,614 61
Losses during the same period, viz
On Fire Risks......$44,[illegible]
On Marine Risks......34,[illegible] 15 — $78,[illegible] 50
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes &c., less Discount and Interest......19,[illegible] 47 — 98 [illegible] 97

Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863......$54,[illegible] 50

The Company have the following assets, viz:
Invested in City and other Bonds......$ [illegible] 00
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks......211,[illegible] 00
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c......255,[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies......17,7[illegible] 00
Bills receivable for Premiums......52,[illegible] 93
Premiums Due in course of Collection......55,[illegible] 72
Uncurrent Notes......58,[illegible] 75
Cash in Bank and on hand......[illegible] 2

Total assets......$1,184,[illegible] 44

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

THOMAS SLOO, President
JAS EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourteenth day of January, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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 Monday, the [illegible] day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS D. DENEGRE, Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors.—
Jas D Denegre, E. J. Hart,
Jno. C. Ricks, H. Renshaw,
J. H. Wacker(?), John G. Gaines,
Sumpter Turner, H. F. Baldwin,
B. Burns(?), J. B. Bree,
Thos Sloo.
ob2 tf

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company

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

Year ending November 30th, 1863.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863......$156,[illegible] 31
To-wit:
On Fire Risks......$113,[illegible] 42
On Marine Risks......33,[illegible] 12
On River Risks......9,067 47
Less Premiums unterminated......$1,[illegible]
Returned Premiums......4,[illegible] 70 — 21,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863......$[illegible] 55
Losses paid during the same period
On Fire Risks......$21,[illegible] 39
On Marine Risks......27,[illegible] 54
On River Risks......6,321 70
Reinsurance......$35,116 [illegible]
Ten per cent. returned......9,4[illegible] 72
Add profit and loss, expenses, taxes, internal revenue tax, &c., less discount, interest, &c......4,700 22 — 32,[illegible] 99 — 114,577 19
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863......$45,[illegible]
Less am't reserved for unsettled claims......11,[illegible]
......$14,[illegible] 36

The Company assets following assets:
Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds......$154,12[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds......16,[illegible]
Invested in City Railroad Stocks......35,[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums......39,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection......51,[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies......11,[illegible]
Cash on hand......22,[illegible] 71

Total amount of assets......$335,[illegible] 71

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered, that on this [illegible] day of December 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible] Secretary of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above is a correct copy of the transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. Granger, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, December 1863.
P. H. O'NEAL
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay [illegible] interest on outstanding Certificates of Scrip [illegible] SIX PER CENT IN INTEREST [illegible] to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the [illegible] of February [illegible].

The Company will [illegible] insure against Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

—TRUSTEES.—
J. Leleu, C. Olivier,
Jas A. Weire, Ar. Mitteberger,
A. H. D'Mora, J. A. [illegible],
A. Bonn, A. Bidaud,
J. Lelong, J. Larose,
Paul Jose, A. Marquier,
dec15 tf
O. GAILLARD, President.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April 1864:
Premiums on Fire Risks......$[illegible]
On River Risks......9,[illegible]
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
Total......$[illegible] 17
Less return Premiums......[illegible]
Unearned Premiums April 30, 1863......$96,[illegible]
......$137,724 [illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:
Fire Losses......$[illegible]
River Losses......[illegible]
Marine Losses......[illegible]
Total Losses......[illegible]
Reinsurance......[illegible]
Expenses and interest on scrip, less Discount and interest......[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned......[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated Risks......[illegible] — 127,724 [illegible]

The Assets of the Company are:
Capital Stock Notes......$142,[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage......[illegible]
Loans secured by Pledge......[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums......[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies......[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities......[illegible]
Uncurrent funds......[illegible]
Cash......34,[illegible]
Individual accounts for premiums......32,876 [illegible]
......$424,391 56

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

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of May, 1864.
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 on and after this day.

—DIRECTORS—
Jno J. Adams, F. Durrive,
J. H. Eimer, C. Kohn,
J. Gonderer, Jos. Deynoodt,
P. Carrieve, A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez,
E. W. Ogden, J. J. Beigourret,
F. Lobit, A. Coutin,
A. Chiapella.
my16

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1862......$54,320
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1863.
On Fire Risks......$151,517 06
On Marine Risks......16,[illegible] 59
On River Risks......1,[illegible] 15 — 170,136 [illegible]
Total premiums......$224,[illegible] 50
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1863......$47,[illegible] 00
Return Premiums......4,957 44 — 52,[illegible] 44
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1863......$176,[illegible] 16
Losses paid during the year
On Fire Risks......$43,[illegible]
On Marine Risks......22,[illegible]
On River Risks......4,[illegible]
......71,[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned......3,[illegible] 84
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurance, less interest account......29,[illegible] — 103,[illegible] 44
Profit......$72,[illegible] 71
Net earned premiums......176,[illegible] 16
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent has been returned......[illegible]
Amount participating to Profit......$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:
Bills receivable for Premiums......27,[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge......167,219 29
Cash on hand......[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection......[illegible] 10
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds......[illegible] 00
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies......9,[illegible] 00
......$[illegible] 718
Less Claims unsettled......$22,976 [illegible]
Interest on Scripts......[illegible] — 40 [illegible] 61
Net......$416,214 19

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid personally appeared P. J. TUYES, President, and J. 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.

P. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this [illegible] day October, 1863.
JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on and after the first Monday of November next an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, (35) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS—
G. W. Saboncs(?), J. M. Caballero
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr., Lt. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall, P. A. Noblom,
J. M. Lapeyre, Jos. Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau, Chas. Mariage,
Chas. Lafitte, P. J. Tuyes.
oct10

Dr. GAPDEVIELLE

GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY, every day, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

Residence CHARTRES STREET.

may5—3m

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York.

WM. J. REID,
45 Carondelet street.

jy4 tf

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH 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, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year now earned
On Fire Risks......$[illegible] 54
On Marine Risks......[illegible] 17
On River Risks......[illegible]
Total premiums......$[illegible] 51
Less premiums unearned on 31st May, 1864......$[illegible] — 153,[illegible] 64
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864......$476,[illegible] 67
Losses paid during the year:
On Fire Risks......$171,741 [illegible]
On Marine Risks......54,[illegible]
On River Risks......17,[illegible]
Total losses......$[illegible]
Taxes......54,[illegible] 93
Ten per cent......15,[illegible] 05
Reinsurance......1,[illegible]
Expenses and Profit and Loss, less interest......30,040 43 — 319,579 54
Net Profits......$117,601 13

The company have the following assets:
Cash on hand......$75,211 67
Real Estate......[illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage......[illegible]
Notes secured by pledge......[illegible]
Bank stocks......[illegible]
Mortgage bonds......[illegible]
Uncurrent Bank Notes......[illegible]
Deposit in Crescent City Bank......[illegible]
Do in Merchants' Bank......[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
Bills receivable......[illegible]
Scrips of other Companies......[illegible]
......$1,[illegible] 35
Less—Unclaimed interest due on scrips......$[illegible] 42
Interest payable on scrips outstanding, in July next......86,507 00 — [illegible]
Net assets......$1,001,[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this day, June 15, 1864 before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Sec'y, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just, true, and a correct transcript from the books of the company.
CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 15th, 1864.
E. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest in common currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS
G. Mittenberger, Alfred Penn, J. P. Labordere,
P. Maspero, J. M. Hart, E. F. Reily,
E. P. Vincent, Charles Sagory, F. Poechey,
M. Poig, David McCord, jy1 tf

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with its amended Charter the Company makes the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1864, viz
Premiums on Fire Risks......$132,[illegible] 16
Premiums on Marine Risks......37,[illegible] 57
Premiums on River Risks......17,[illegible] 00 — $186,[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ended 30th April, 1864......$[illegible] 84
Losses during the same period
On Fire Risks......$[illegible]
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
On River Risks......[illegible] — $71,381 15
Add General Expenses, taxes, and profit and loss, less discount and policies, reinsurance of interest, etc......[illegible]
......36,771 71 — [illegible] 85
Balance held in reserve......$87,[illegible] 99

The Company have the following assets, viz:
Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks......$[illegible]
Loans on Mortgages......[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums......[illegible]
Due on Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
Real Estate Office on Camp street......[illegible]
Bank Stocks......[illegible]
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds......[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies......[illegible]
Cash......[illegible]
......$1,14[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICK, Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of May, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at six per cent. per annum on all outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday in July next.

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

TRUSTEES.
Thos A. Adams, George Jonas, Samuel Bell,
John Watt, R. R. Sodore(?), W. G. Robinson,
B. H. Kennedy, C. T. Buddecke, H. Frellsen,
Samuel Smith, P. Sissons, Alexander Duralt(?),
S. B. Newman, P. Averdan, A. Heine,
A. M. Aroman(?), F. W. Schmidt, Martin Fink,
Ferdinand Marks, J. J. Hanna, Robert Golden.
my21 tf

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1864......$[illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums......$155,754 5[illegible]
Marine do......45,519 [illegible]
River do......5,985 [illegible]
Less Return Premiums......3,147 [illegible]
Less Unterminated do......37,582 [illegible] — [illegible] 76
Net earned Premiums......$162,[illegible] 91
Losses paid, viz:
Fire Losses......$35,371 [illegible]
Marine Losses......57,[illegible] 73
River Losses......2,[illegible]
Expenses, Taxes &c., less Discount Account......$6,073 [illegible] 14,984 [illegible]
Balance......112,[illegible]
Six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of scrip......[illegible]
Net......[illegible]

Which the Company reserve to pay unadjusted losses.

The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Invested on mortgage on Real Estate......$[illegible]
Invested in City Bonds......[illegible]
Invested in State and other Bonds......[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stock......[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins. Companies......[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks......[illegible]
Bills receivable......[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
Real Estate......[illegible]
Cash on hand......[illegible]
......$[illegible] 05

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of March, 1864.
P. H. O'NEIL,
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 Monday, 9th day of May, 1864.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.

TRUSTEES
Chas. Briggs, P. Anderson, G. W. Dunbar,
Ant. Carriere, P. A. Luling, H. J. Voss,
G. A. Fosdick, A. R. Montgomery, Jos. Jackson,
M. Pincher, Wm. Preston, F. W. Schonfeld,
E. Cramer, Alf. Kearny, Arch Montgomery,
E. Dupasseur, A. Freeman, E. Marquese,
C. Lafitte, O. Presprich, Aif. Dolbonde,
J. Viosca, Jr., Geo. W. Hynson, C. G. Talbot,
J. Avet, E. P. Stockmeyer, W. C. Watts,
S. Brugier, N. M. Benachi, Geb. W. Conner,
J. S. Maunsell, A. P. Nobles, Chs. Weisher.
march 17

FOR SALE BY
R. J. HART & CO.,
Nos. 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas Street.

FEATHERS—300 lbs. choice; Bags—15 cases; Snuff—200 boxes and 30 half barrels; Salt—5 and 10 pound bags, 20 bbls; Coffee—300 bags; Whisky—Miller, Chicken Cock, Old Rye and Bourbon, 300 barrels; Gin—Nolet's Imperial Eagle, 5 pipes; Sherry—Topaz, Table, " " Vino Pasto, Club House; Bolferos Almondera; 8 T 1860 x Plantation Bitters—300 boxes here and to arrive; Goshen Butter; Sardines—quarter and half boxes; Candles—Sperm and Adamantine, 300 boxes; Duffield Hams—landing, Duffield's celebrated Westphalia heavy, we will be in constant receipt of these celebrated Hams. Wuild's Schnapps; Hops; Malt; Bremen Seed, wrappers and fillers; Tobacco—Goodwin's smoking and chewing, 300 cases landing and in store. Can Fruits, Meats, Game, &c., Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, &c. Condensed Milk;—100 dozPrinting Paper—24x36 30x46
jy4

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c., each way.

ON and after SUNDAY, 27th March, 1864 the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

CITY END. | LAKE END.
6 o'clock A. M. Horse Car | 5½ o'clock A. M. St'm Car
[illegible]

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

mh25 tf
G. PANDELY, Superintendent

J. A. CASADAVANT SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 150 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter,) to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

ja 10 1m

A Good Chance for an Investment in the City of Jefferson.

THREE FINE BUILDING LOTS near the Richerville Station, forming the corner of Locust and Pitt streets, fenced in, and shaded with shade trees, shrubbery, &c., measuring ninety-three feet front by one hundred and one feet in depth. They will be sold low for cash.

Apply to
S. L. HILL,
8 Commercial Place.
jy9 1w

Havana Cigars.

100,000 Havana Cigars of Direct Importation—Reynas, Londres, Prensados, Media Regalia, Augustas, Conchas, of the most celebrated brands—in store and for sale by

SORRIO & BROTHER,
54 Gravier street.
my19