New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, furniture, tobacco.
By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock at their auction store, furniture. By the same at 10½ o'clock at 209 Baronne street, furniture.
By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, on Rempart street between Bayou Road and Barracks, furniture.

The attention of buyers is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the sales of household furniture and tobacco, advertised by him to be sold this day at 10 o'clock, and in store No. 47 Magazine street.

McCerren & Landry will sell to-day, contents of dwelling No. 209 Baronne street, at 10½ o'clock, and at their Mart at 11 o'clock, household furniture &c. See their advertisements.

HATS.—E. S. Benedict, 25 Magazine street, advertise elsewhere a large and select stock of hats, of French and American manufacture, in the latest style, and received by every steamer. For sale by the package or dozen.

INSTITUTION LOCQUET.—A distribution of prizes and diplomas from this institution is announced to take place this evening at 6 o'clock, in St. Alphonsus Hall, St. Andrew street, between Magazine and Constance streets, Fourth District. We acknowledge an invitation to attend this interesting occasion.

England Assuming a Fighting Attitude.

By far the most significant article which has emanated from the English political and semi-official press during the recent complications in Europe, is that of the London *Morning Post* in relation to the meeting of the three sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the alliance supposed to be either the foundation or purpose of the meeting. The ministerial organ, whose language we quote elsewhere, frankly admits facts with regard to the policy of the Government in the Danish affair, which would look terribly damaging if presented as established charges by a Parliamentary opposition.

The remarks of the *Post*, indeed, seem to be conceived in a spirit of desperate candor, for which it is difficult to account except on the hypothesis of a desperate emergency demanding a disregard of all the ordinary rules of prudent reserve. There is a plain avowal that England has carried the peace policy to the very verge of national pusillanimity, shame and humiliation, and that she must pause in this descending career, or prepare to plunge into the very pit of irretrievable degradation. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the fatal contradiction involved in what is superficially considered a peace policy, when pursued with singleness of view and a certain fanaticism. Such a policy, thus pursued, is almost invariably fruitful of the most inveterate and calamitous wars.

In the outset of the Danish difficulties, by assuming a warlike attitude England might have possibly secured peace, or, at all events, gone to war with friends prompt to back her, and before the object she desired to defeat was well nigh accomplished by powers that now scorn her protests and laugh at her threats. It is now too late, and she must now, if she act at all, take the initiative alone, with no state in Europe pledged to support her in a contest with the triumvirate of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, except poor crippled Denmark, which is already half polandized by the allied partitioners.

The *True Delta* learns from Mr. J. W. Thomas, who returned on the Fung Shuey, that Messrs. Cuthbert Bullitt and J. P. Sullivan were not passengers on the lost steamer Locust Point, which relieves the apprehensions of those of their friends who feared they were.

Two Days Later from the North.

[BY RIVER AND TELEGRAPH.]

Fighting along the Maryland Border—Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry Captured—Rumored Invasion of Maryland—Pennsylvania Reserves and New York Militia Called Out for Defense.

From Before Petersburg—Unconditional Surrender Demanded—Lively Work Expected.

Adjournment of Congress—Its Last Day's Work—Acceptance of Mr. Fessenden—Destructive Fires.

Later from Europe.

The Alabama sunk by the Kearsarge—Hostilities to recommence between Denmark and the Austro-Prussian Alliance.

Gold in New York 244 on the 5th—Cotton 151 to 153.

[Special Dispatch to the N. O. Times.]

The following news was dispatched to-day by telegraph from our agent at Baton Rouge. It was brought to that point by the steamer [illegible], laden with Government stores:

Baton Rouge, July 11.—The following dispatches, received to St. Louis, are from the *Republican*, of the 6th.

War News and Rumors from the Virginia and Maryland Border.

Philadelphia, July 5.—The *Enquirer* publishes a special dispatch from Gettysburg of the 4th, stating that much excitement exists there and in the community south of Harrisburg, in consequence of rumors that large bodies of rebels are making raids on Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, and had already crossed the Potomac.

The following dispatch was received from headquarters by General Couch:

Chambersburg, July 4.—Information received is that a small cavalry force had crossed at Falling Waters, and the main body was within three miles of Williamsport, numbering 6,000.

A force of 3000 cavalry was reported crossing Dam No. 4 last night.

Harrisburg, (Midnight,) July 4.—Official information from the border, received by the Governor to-night, indicates that the enemy is advancing northward on a raid.

Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, Sigel was attacked at Leetown and Darkville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Early and Ransom, and driven from his position with slight loss.

Sigel says there were 2000 cavalry. The number of infantry was not known.

A dispatch, just received by the Government, says 15 rebel cavalry men were seen within five miles of Hagerstown this P. M.

Other reports, considered reliable, says there are no rebels this side of the Potomac.

The object of the enemy is to advance as far as possible into Pennsylvania to steal horses and to take prisoners.

Harrisburg, July 4, Midnight.—Of General Couch's movement it is improper to speak. He will be in consultation with the Governor, and will have the sole management. The old Reserves are all ready to respond and on the way to the scene. The Governor will no doubt issue a proclamation to-morrow.

There is some excitement and apprehension here, but in official circles there is no fear but that Couch will succeed admirably.

But little more news is expected to-night.

Contrabands are coming North like clouds before a storm.

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry yesterday morning by some 4000 cavalry, and infantry, and at last accounts General Weber was making a sturdy defense.

Philadelphia, July 5.—The *Bulletin* has the following dispatch:

Harrisburg, July 5, P. M.—The rebels had not crossed the Potomac at 1 o'clock this morning, at which time the telegraph office was open and in communication with Gen. Couch.

The fear of the people along the border has been appeased, but there is considerable alarm existing, as it is uncertain whether the rebels may not be in strong force.

Gov Curtin returned to his post yesterday morning.

He did not reach Gettysburg, as he was telegraphed to return when about fifteen miles from Carlisle.

Over one hundred horses passed through Gettysburg yesterday morning, owing to a scare in that section, and in other counties there was similar alarm.

A Baltimore special to the *Tribune* states that Hunter, with his whole force, is in good condition, and is moving to thwart the designs of the rebels in their raiding excursion.

Albany, July 5.—The President has informed Governor Seymour that a rebel force, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 strong, have invaded Maryland and taken Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points.

That public safety requires a call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel invasion, and calls upon the State of New York for 12,000 militia as its quota and to serve 100 days.

Baltimore, July 5.—It was reported and believed, yesterday morning, that Hagerstown was in possession of the rebels.

The telegraph operators had left their posts in alarm. They, however, returned at about 1 o'clock P. M., and reported that all was quiet, and that there were no rebels near Falling Waters or Williamsport, from six to ten miles distant from the Potomac.

Skirmishing was going on yesterday P. M. One account also says fighting was going on either near Sharpsburg, the Federal forces being commanded by Gen. Sigel. Previous reports from Harper's Ferry had located Gen. Sigel during Sunday night at Shepardstown, which is accounted for, perhaps, by the Hagerstown stories of their being engaged opposite Shepardstown, to which point they must have been followed by the rebels, after 2 o'clock P. M.

The wires were interrupted near Harper's Ferry on the east side, and the operator at the Point of Rocks was endeavoring to report that a body of rebel cavalry had crossed the Potomac and interrupted the telegraph.

In the meantime the [illegible] at Frederick, Md., continued.

All the sick from the hospitals with the [illegible] from the town, were removed.

Sigel had fallen back from Martinsburg, where a junction was formed with him by Mulligan, with the force from Leetown.

Fighting commenced Sunday, ten miles below [illegible], but at the time it was thought it would be given to the Maryland side [illegible] Potomac to secure the Maryland Heights if attacked.

The attack was made on Harper's Ferry about 9 or 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a force, estimated at two thousand cavalry, with more than as many infantry. Gen Weber was, however making a vigorous defence. Up to the last accounts was holding his own.

Nothing had been heard up to 2 o'clock P. M. at Harper's Ferry.

The Government stores were removed from Frederick, as they were previously removed from Harper's Ferry. No reason is given for this movement from Frederick.

No hostile forces were known to be within twenty miles of the place except a small force at Point of Rocks.

General Tyler, at Monocacy, is in command of General Wallace's troops.

Washington, July 5.—At 11 o'clock to-day Fessenden entered upon his duties as Treasurer. At noon Mr. Fessenden attended Cabinet meeting.

SITUATION BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Washington, July 5.—Chief officers of the army back of Highlander Light reported that day before yesterday Grant sent a demand for the unconditional surrender of Petersburg.

The answer was not known at City Point when the Highlander Light left. It was believed that if the demand was not complied with within a reasonable time, time would be given for the removal of women and children before the town was attacked.

They also say appearances indicate lively work.

Washington News.

Washington, July 4.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* at 12½ o'clock to-day. It is believed that all the bills passed by both houses have been signed by President Lincoln.

Washington, July 4.—The House bill, assessing a special tax on income, was passed. Much pending business was transacted.

Washington, July 5.—In the Senate on the 4th no business of public importance was done besides the passage of the House special tax bill. Mr. Sprague made a long speech in defense of himself against Blair's charges.

On motion of Mr. Washburne's resolution was adopted, thanking seamen and soldiers for their services.

The Senate bill to test submarine inventions was passed and considerable miscellaneous business was transacted.

The *Tribune* says Mr. Fessenden has accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury and assumed its duties.

Miscellaneous.

New York, July 5.—A storeship, from Boston to New Orleans, was totally lost on the 14th of June on Leonard's Key, Bahamas. The small arms and rigging were saved and sent to Nassau. Commander Grey and the officers and crew were saved, including Sailing Master E B Pratt of Boston, Ensigns Sampson and Snow, and Paymaster Brown, who have arrived here.

Saratoga, July 5.—The Bethesda Water Cure International Hotel and the building between the Crescent and Clarendon hotels, are destroyed. The Crescent, Union and Congress hotels were not destroyed, as erroneously reported.

New York, July 5.—There were some thirty fires yesterday from fireworks. Five large buildings, the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Wooster street, and five dwellings on Grand street were destroyed, besides heavy damage done to some two other buildings. Loss about $250,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York, July 5, P. M.—Cotton 1 cent better, at 151 to 153. Money less stringent at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange, [illegible] for gold.

Gold firmer at [illegible] to 248, advancing to [illegible], and closing at 244.

Whisky market firmer at [illegible] for State, and $1 70 to $1 [illegible] for Western—chiefly at $1 70.

Coffee firm, but nothing doing.

Sugar dull. Cuba sugar, on private terms, about 20c.

Pork without material change. $41 for mess, $41 25 to $41 50 for new do, $34 for old and new prime, and $37 to $38 for prime mess.

New York, July 5.—The *Commercial* says, gold was dull this morning, but higher on account of the apprehension that the President will not sign the Gold Bill. Consequently no transactions at gold room or stock board were made, and private parties keeping up the old quotations. It opened at 280.

Later from Europe.

New York, July 5.—The steamer City of Baltimore arrived this morning.

The pirate Alabama left Cherbourg on the 19th to engage the Kearsarge, and attacked her, ten miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes. Both vessels made seven complete circles in maneuvering, at a distance of one quarter to half a mile.

The Alabama was sunk. Semmes and a part of the crew were saved by the English yacht Deer Hound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. Before leaving Cherbourg the pirate left sixty chronometers, his specie and ransom bonds there. No one was killed and only three seamen slightly wounded on the Kearsarge. She landed her wounded at Cherbourg. The vessel sustained but little injury.

Semmes declined a public dinner at Southampton. He reports to the Confederate Commissioners that three of the Alabama's officers and six of the crew landed at Cherbourg from a French pilot boat, also, several from the British ship Acton.

The Dano-German Conference yesterday accomplished nothing. The proposition for arbitration was rejected, and the Conference was regarded a failure. It is supposed hostilities will recommence on the 27th of June.

It is stated that the Kearsarge captured 68 of the officers and crew of the Alabama.

Semmes publishes a statement which says he had nine men killed and twenty wounded, and charges that the Kearsarge continued firing after the Alabama had struck her flag.

Cotton on the 23d quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs firm, with an upward tendency. Provisions steady. Produce steady.

New York, July 5.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says the Alabama made two attempts to board the Kearsarge, but her commander outmaneuvered her, and finally sent a projectile right through her boiler, then, seeing what had occurred to her, he brought all his guns to bear on the Parrott in a concentrated broadside from the starboard, and made a break of four yards under her water-mark, when she began to sink rapidly.

Arctic Explorations.

Another chapter in the history of Arctic expeditions is about to be opened. Captain C. F. Hall, with two Esquimaux, set sail from New London, Conn., on Thursday last, the ship which took him is bound to the Arctic Seas upon a whaling voyage, and Captain Hall and his companions are to be set on shore at some point not named. From the place of landing they are to make their way overland to such places in the interest as Captain Hall may determine to visit. What his plan may be seems to be uncertain, as meagre details of his designs are given. With no other companions than Esquimaux he expects to achieve results by land exploration, which the crews of the vessels hitherto engaged in Arctic expeditions have not been able to accomplish. As long as he has gone we can only wish him success, but perhaps in view of all the experience of the past it would have been better that he had not gone. The results of all the Arctic expeditions for the last two hundred years have not compensated the world for the loss of life and the sufferings that they have caused.

Formerly, the great incentive for these expeditions was the discovery of a northwest passage. Immense sums of money have been expended to demonstrate that geographical mystery. After long effort the problem has been solved, and the northwest passage has been discovered. Geographers rest contented with the demonstration which has disposed of their theories. There is a northwest passage, but for all the good that the world will derive from it there might as well have been none. It is blocked continually by ice, and the demonstration of its existence will never be of any practical benefit to mankind. How many years the world was amused with expeditions to discover what had become of former explorers, the fate of Frobisher, Ross and Sir John Franklin, drew many adventurers to northern regions, and they becoming in turn hemmed in by ice, and remaining in the savage Northern regions longer than was expected, expeditions have been sent out to rescue them. The last of these Arctic expeditions, it was hoped, was that of Dr Hayes, and when he returned the mystery of the fate of previous navigators was supposed to be settled, and thenceforth it was expected that some regard for human life and happiness would turn the excitable desire for adventure into some other channel.—The Arctic book should have been closed never to be reopened. The world had studied it long enough. Objects of utility, promising valuable acquisitions to human knowledge, should have thenceforth been the prizes to be sought for by adventurous ambition.

Captain Hall, however, has ventured once more into the gloomy and inhospitable region. He risks only his own life and happiness. During two years he expects to be absent. Since he will go let us wish him good luck, expressing the hope that his example will not be followed, and that when he returns, he will have had enough of such wild adventures, and will not only settle down into a career of practical usefulness, but that he will use his influence to keep others away from the frozen North.

[*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

Death of Colonel William Wilson.

Colonel William Wilson, late of the Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, better known in this city as "Billy Wilson," was killed on Thursday afternoon, by being thrown from his horse while riding on his farm in Westchester county. Colonel Wilson was an Englishman by birth, but has long been a resident of this city, and for several years represented the First Ward in the Board of Aldermen. On the breaking out of the war he entered heart and soul into the work of crushing the rebellion, and raised a regiment in this city, which had the reputation, at the time, of being composed of rather a hard set of boys, but the discipline of the camp proved an excellent corrective of their loose habits, and the regiment served out its time creditably. It was stationed, during the greater portion of its service, at Santa Rosa Island, where it was once attacked during the night by an incursion of rebels from the main land, whom it repulsed with loss. This was the principal fight in which the regiment was engaged during their term of service, and they returned home with fuller ranks than almost any regiment that has gone to the war. Col. Wilson was about forty-five years of age, of fine personal appearance, and very popular with the class inhabiting the lower wards of the city.—*New York Commercial*, 2d.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, for New Orleans with the U. S. mails, sails this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock precisely. This splendid vessel was built expressly for the China trade, but will make a voyage or two to New Orleans before proceeding to China. Her accommodations for passengers are unexcelled.—[*N. Y. Herald*, 2d.

Whenever you see any wash jugs at the china shops, you have a right to go in and take them—they are ewers.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

NEXT STEAMER FROM NEW YORK.—The Electric Spark was advertised to leave New York for this city on the 9th, and the Yazoo on the 13th.

The steamer General Lyon, from Fortress Monroe, reports meeting the Evening Star on the 11th instant, 160 miles southeast of Southwest Pass, temporarily disabled from the breaking of the cross head of her engine. Captain Winpenny expected to repair and continue the voyage.

Mr. Memminger's Resignation.

The Richmond *Examiner* refers to this event in terms of bitter disparagement of Mr. Memminger's administration of the Treasury.—Among other remarks it says:

It gives us much pleasure to be enabled to announce that Mr. Memminger has certainly resigned. He will leave the Treasury Department in sad confusion—about seventy millions due to the soldiers; no bills to pay them with by reason of the banishment of the force of clerks; in short, a general muss or muddle. The difficulty which we understand presents itself now is to find a suitable successor.

At all events, we have got rid of this dreadful Secretary. Prices ought to fall at the news; and a species of confidence begin to establish itself in our financial condition; because all men will feel that we may have a better minister, and cannot have a worse.

[From the New York Herald.]

Paris Correspondence.

EXODUS OF SOUTHERNERS—THE NEW MOVEMENT FOR RECOGNITION—THE REBEL IRONCLADS, &c.

Paris, June 14, 1864.—Within the past week there has been a marked exodus of Southerners from Paris. As a general rule, the state of their finances does not permit them at this season of the year, when all the world is starting out for the fashionable water places, to indulge in this luxury, and it is generally understood that, instead of spending their money and their time in travel and frivolity, they have gone to England to help in a great movement which they hope will aid materially in bringing about a recognition of their bogus government.

They state, with the utmost apparent faith and positiveness, that France is ready, the moment the English Cabinet give evidence of a disposition to unite with this government, to immediately recognize the Southern Confederacy. A few days since some of the leaders in the new movement had an interview with Lord Palmerston, on which occasion the frisky old Premier informed them that personally his sympathies were all theirs, and that the government was ready to act as soon as it was convinced that the public opinion of England would back it up. The new movement is intended to create a belief that public opinion in England is in favor of recognition and intervention, if need be, and consists in the presentation to Parliament of a monster petition of the clergy of England, praying that the English government will do something to put a stop to this "horrid war." Already several thousand signatures have been obtained, and it is supposed that a considerable majority of the English clergy will sign the petition.

Our secession friends appear very confident that the French and English governments will soon be ready to, at least, make a combined offer of "mediation," but, in the present uncertain condition of European affairs, it is not probable they would be disposed to go much further. An article in *La France*—a copy of which I send you—calls upon France and England to unite and send counsels of a pacificatory character both to Washington and Richmond.

Most of the Paris journals have published the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton, but without making any comments upon it. The general impression here, however, is that Mr. Seward was in a great hurry to make the "satisfactory explanations," even before they were asked for, and that no undue amount of fear of a war with France has been exhibited in the matter. Among the people of France a war with the United States would be exceedingly unpopular.

The Emperor has settled the dispute in relation to the position occupied by M. Renan, by issuing a decree formally revoking his appointment as a professor in the College de France, at the same time, he takes from him the new position as guardian of the manuscripts in the "Bibliotheque Imperiale," to which he was recently appointed.

The two iron-clads built at Bordeaux for the rebels will go out in a few days, under Dutch colors, and will undoubtedly be transferred to the rebels somewhere in the East Indian waters.

FORGED REBEL BONDS.

A letter in the London *Times* city article states that a quantity of forged rebel bonds, of £500 each, have been put in circulation in England.

The writer says they were sent from New York and sold. One batch of $32,000 was sold in London to go to Holland.

Mr. Ashbridge, of Liverpool, writes to the London *Times* that he has been trying to discover if there were any more counterfeit Confederate bonds in circulation than those already reported, but could find none.

Captain Semmes on Marine Prizes and British Neutrality.

The fact that Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, had published in the London *Times* a defence of his course in burning prizes and an argument against British neutrality, has already been stated. By the last New York papers we have copious extracts from this document. It was accompanied by the following letter to the editor of the *Times*:

Sir—Do me the favor to publish in the *Times* the inclosed communication, which I design as a reply to numerous assaults upon me by the English Press—not excepting an occasional "rumble" from yourselves—on the subject of my destroying prizes at sea without adjudication by a Prize Court. The London *Evening Star* and kindred negrophilist associates have been particularly virulent and abusive. The term "pirate" is a favorite epithet with them, but as abuse is always evidence of the weakness of the cause in which it is employed, and as this little failing may be a sort of vocabulistic necessity with them, to enable them to pursue their polite calling, perhaps I ought not to quarrel with it.

If in the course of my remarks I have found it necessary to review some of the acts of your Government, I trust you will give me credit for doing this in a spirit of justice and fair play, and not with a disposition to be captious or censorious. I have alleged no fact that will not be conceded, and if my reasoning upon the premises be sound, no harm can have been done to any one, since the truth is never unjust. If, on the contrary, the reasoning be unsound, you have the probe and the scalpel at hand.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
R. SEMMES, Captain C. S. Navy,
Confederate States steamer Alabama, on the high seas, April, 1864.

As regards the burning of prizes, the Alabama sea rover maintains that there was no course open to him, after the British orders in council, but to destroy Federal ships whenever he came across them. With regard to the argument that British neutrality compelled the exclusion of prizes from British ports, he contends that it would not have violated international law to admit prizes of both belligerents into those ports, but that by adopting the opposite course, Earl Russell had converted formal neutrality into substantial partiality. Neutrality, he submits, is an empty profession, unless it "not only speaks in the language of justice, but also works out the ends of justice." Proceeding upon this principle he reviews the purport and effects of the British orders in council prohibiting the belligerents from bringing their prizes into British ports. The subjoined extract will show the drift and leading points of his argument.

On their face nothing could be more fair. Whatever is ordained as to the one belligerent is ordained as to the other. The prizes of both belligerents are prohibited from entering British waters. But when these orders were penned what facts and what consequences were in the mind of the Minister? Did he or did he not know that he was dealing a staggering blow at the Confederate States at the same time that he was playing directly into the hands of the Federal States? Let us see. It will be admitted that the two belligerents had the right to use against each other all the modes of warfare recognized by the international code, and that no nation had the right to prohibit to either of them the use of any of those modes. Privateering was one of those modes, and the circumstances of the two parties to the war were such that this mode of offense was peculiarly valuable to the Confederate States.

The Federal States had a large commerce and a very respectable navy, they having retained possession of all the ships of war of the old service, while the Confederate States had little or no commerce, and were just beginning to improvise a navy. A large proportion of the wealth of the Federal States consisted in their commerce, and if this could be destroyed an important blow would be struck in the war. The "volunteer corps" of the sea—as legitimate as the "volunteer corps" of the land—was the most effective weapon with which to strike this blow, and, accordingly, in the first days of the war, several privateers were commissioned, and others were being rapidly fitted out, when the Queen's orders appeared and knocked the whole scheme on the head.

As if by magic the privateers which had already been commissioned disappeared from the seas, and all work was suspended on those in course of preparation, and the little Sumter, afterwards assisted by two or three other small vessels, was obliged to undertake the Herculean task of destroying a commerce second only to that of Great Britain, and which covered every sea. The reason of the disappearance of these private armed ships is obvious. They are prepared at the cost of individuals, and depend wholly upon their captures for success. If these cannot be made available the enterprise becomes abortive, and the capital invested in it is sunk; and they could not be made available by reason of the Queen's orders referred to denying them the right of asylum in British ports, the British Foreign Secretary well knowing that they could not be made available in the Confederate ports because of the blockade, the blockade having been proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1861, and the orders in council not having been issued until the 1st of the following June.

So far as results were concerned the British Government might as well have said to the Confederate States, in the words of the "declaration" of Paris, "Privateering is and remains abolished," although the said States were not, like the Federal mouthpiece, having declined to accede thereto before the war. There was no occasion for Mr. Seward to endeavor to "sneak" into this "declaration," after the war, in the hope that by becoming a party to it Great Britain would illogically hold that the Confederate States, now acknowledged as belligerents, would be bound by the act of their enemy. The British Foreign Secretary knew his business better than this. With the most commendable sagacity he took care of his logic, and of his friend Mr. Seward at the same time, and accomplished the object of the Federal Government by his orders in council, without permitting its Minister to humiliate himself.

But the mischief did not end here. The Confederate States being compelled to restrict their operations upon the high seas to their ships of war, those ships were also seriously embarrassed by this declaration. Their inability to adjudicate their prizes has already been referred to. As a consequence of this inability they could make no beneficial use of them. Not only so, they were compelled in many instances to release them on ransom bond for the benefit of neutrals—that is to say, to give neutral claimants of cargoes an opportunity after the war, when the bonds should be sued upon, to vindicate their claims in a court of justice, which opportunity their own Government had denied to them during the war, by rendering it impossible for them to go before a Confederate prize court.

The release of these vessels operated strongly too, in favor of the enemy. For it amounted to a loan to him of so much property, of which he had been rightfully deprived, with which to carry on the war, his bonds in the meantime being of no use to the captors, as it was impossible to collect them until after the war. This double mischief, therefore, ensued in these bond cases, the enemy continued to carry on his commerce—and commerce to a belligerent is strength—while the captor's means *quoad* the war, were not increased by his captures. The reader will now see why so few of these ships as possible were released on bond, the release being confined to those cases in which an apparent bona fide neutral claim was presented on the face of properly prepared papers.

Nevertheless, to show the good faith with which the captor must have acted towards neutrals in this matter, every ship destroyed by him was so much property destroyed against his own interest, for, the ship being destroyed, no prize money could be realized, whereas the bond would be valuable to him at the end of the war. And, although it was to be presumed that every officer would, from a sense of duty, destroy as many of his prizes as possible, yet we see that at least he had no private interest to urge him to destroy them when there was a question of neutral rights, his leaning being, in fact, the other way.

Belligerent Cruisers.

NEW ENGLISH RULE REGULATING THE RECEPTION OF WAR PRIZES IN BRITISH PORTS.

The following important instructions have just been sent by the English government to the Governors of colonies, respecting the treatment of prizes captured by Federal or Confederate cruisers, if brought into British waters.—

Downing Street, June 2, 1864.—Sir—I think it well to communicate to you the decisions at which her Majesty's government have arrived on certain questions which have arisen respecting the treatment of prizes captured by federal or Confederate cruisers, if brought into British waters:—

1. If any prize captured by a ship-of-war of either of the belligerent Powers shall be brought by the captors within her majesty's jurisdiction, notice shall be given by the Governor to the captors immediately to depart and remove such prize.

2. *A vessel which shall have been actually and bona fide converted into, and used as a public vessel of war shall not be deemed to be a prize, within the meaning of these rules.*

3. If any prize shall be brought within her Majesty's jurisdiction through mere stress of weather or other extreme and unavoidable necessity, the Governor may allow for her removal such time as he may consider to be necessary.

4. If any prize shall not be removed, at the time prescribed to the captors by the Governor, the Governor may detain such prize until her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

5. If any prize shall have been captured by any violation of the territory or territorial waters of her Majesty, the Governor may detain such prize until her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

Her Majesty's government have not thought it necessary to make any addition to the instructions already given with respect to cargoes, viz that her Majesty's orders apply as much to prize cargoes of every kind which may be brought by any armed ships or privateers of either belligerent into British waters as to the captured vessels themselves. They do not, however, apply to any articles which may have formed part of any such cargoes if brought within British jurisdiction not by armed ships or privateers of either belligerent, but by other persons who may have acquired or may claim property in them by reason of any dealings with the captors.

These rules are for the guidance of the executive authority, and are not intended to interfere in any way with the process of any court of justice. I have, &c.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.—The Key West correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes on the 25th ult.:

I regret to have to state that after all yellow fever has, unmistakably broken out in this city. A few persons have died of the disease. On making inquiries, however, I find that the fever has not been so virulent as some frightened people endeavor to believe. The Rev. Mr. Herrick, rector of the Episcopal church, told me he had buried nineteen persons in as many days, and the sexton and undertaker, who says he has seen to the burial of every person who died on the Key, except a very few of the military, says, on a rough calculation, he figures up eighteen during the month. This, in a population of some five thousand souls, excluding the army and navy, is far from being an alarming rate of mortality.

Then there is the tendency to resolve all kinds of deaths into deaths by yellow fever. An individual who turned up his toes through the effects of whisky, produced delirium tremens and another who died of consumption, were, of course, set down as having succumbed to the dreaded Yellow Jack, and I really believe that if a person should break his neck and die, the case would be pronounced as one of yellow fever. Among the victims are Captain Hook, regular army, on Brigadier General Woodbury's staff, and Lieutenant Gardner, of the One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers. As a matter of precaution several vessels of war have been sent out. The flagship San Jacinto went out yesterday, but it would be improper to tell where to.

EX-SENATOR YULEE'S HOUSE BURNT.—Describing a late gunboat raid up the Homosassa river, Florida, the Key West correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

About one hundred yards from the place where the rebel flag have been flying was the residence of ex Senator D. L. Yulee, of Florida. The building was unoccupied. Not far off a large number of piles, poled and otherwise prepared, were discovered. These were intended to be driven into the river to obstruct the passage. They were set on fire, as was the building from which the rebel flag was so ostentatiously displayed. The flames spread and reached Mr. Yulee's residence, which was entirely consumed.

Military Promotions, Assignments and Dismissals at Richmond.

Major Gen. J. B Kershaw, permanently to the command of McLaws's division.
Brig. Gen. Bryan Grimes, permanently to the command of Daniels' (North Carolina) brigade.
Brig. Gen. James Conner, temporarily to the command of McGowan's brigade.
Brig. Gen. Rufus Barringer, permanently to Gordon's brigade of cavalry.
Brig. Gen. John McCausland, permanently to Jenkins's cavalry brigade.
Brig. Gen. Wm. B Cox, temporarily to Ramseur's brigade.
Brig. Gen. Thomas Toon, temporarily to Johnson's (North Carolina) brigade.
Brig. Gen. Wm. G. Lewis, temporarily to Hoke's brigade.
Brig. Gen. Lilly, temporarily to Pegram's brigade.
Brig. Gen. Zebulon York, temporarily to Hays's and Stafford's brigade.
Major Gen. Ramseur, temporarily to Early's division.
Major Gen. Mahone, temporarily to Anderson's division.
Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson, temporarily to Longstreet's corps.
Lieut. Gen. J. A. Early, temporarily to Ewell's corps.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, on frivolous pretexts, and for insufficient cause, while their commands were in front of the enemy, the President has directed that they be dishonorably dismissed the service: 1st Lieut. Robert M. Colby, 24th New York Cavalry, Capt. Geo. W. Field, 56th Massachusetts Volunteers, 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Whaley, 24th New York Cavalry, Capt. W. W. Paige, 10th New York Cavalry, Captain John Ominer, 10th New York Cavalry, Capt. Wm K. Morris, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, 2d Lieutenant Edward M. Schmidt, 25th New York Cavalry, 2d Lieut. Albert M. Bessie, do.

Ex-Senator C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and Ex-Secretary Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, left Wilmington a few days ago for Bermuda, and were to go thence to Halifax. They are in the secret service of the rebel government.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 4th to the 10th day of July inclusive, as furnished by Assistant Surgeon H. Lawrence Sheldon, U. S. A., Secretary of Board of Health:

Ages—Under 1 year, 40; 1 to 2 years, 28; 2 to 5 years, 29; 5 to 10 years, 15; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 25 years, 5; 25 to 30 years, 4; 30 to 40 years, 21; 40 to 50 years, 9; 50 to 60 years, 11; 60 to 70 years, 7; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 3; 90 to 100 years, 1; 100 and upwards, 1; unknown, 17. Total—206.

Nativity—Africa, 1; Belgium, 1; France, 1; Germany, 8; Ireland, 45; Spain, 2; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 1; United States, 118; not stated, 58. Total—206.

Whites, 141; Blacks, 50; mulattoes 15. Total—206.

Males, 106; Females, 95; not stated, 5.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chs Lamont Presiding.—A man named Henry Rogers had the misfortune to forget himself, and to commit an assault and battery on Kate Holmes. He was fined only to the extent of $100 coupled to 30 days imprisonment.

Mrs. Auguste and Emile Turner, for being caught in a negligent attitude were fined $25 each. Sundry parties had to give peace bonds for the ensuing six months or to abide the consequences.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard.—A young girl, who calls herself Mary Mascillella, of Spanish descent, was arrested on Tuesday evening on the charge of having attempted to pass counterfeit currency.

The residence of two persons, Antonio Tero and John Fernando on Main street were denounced and the parties arrested. Unfortunately for the accused a quantity of powder and other contraband of war was found in the same time. The case will come up hereafter.

Another arrest in the counterfeiting line was against the person of Elijah Whitner. The case awaits an airing.

A man named Orr with a very bad character in police circles is to account for the attempt to obtain goods from the house of Mayer & Bros. The accused said that he was only the agent of another party. To arrest this probably doubtful personage the hearing was continued. We regret to say that this Mr. Orr has the reputation of a penitentiary bird.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth.—The motion of Mr. Earhard to arrest the wife of a delinquent, who is charged with horsestealing, on the charge that the woman harbored a fugitive from justice was dismissed by judge Warmoth. A warrant for the arrest of the recreant defendant with privilege to search certain premises, was granted in the premises.

Mr. Morgan, counsel for Dr. Ball, made a motion for a new trial in the case on the ground that there was really no offense committed, and if an offense could be brought home to his client, then the sentence could only be considered oppressive.

In the case of Mr. Raines who claims to be a confederate soldier, but was captured with a lot of quinine, etc., the property of Dr. Ball, it was agreed to leave the point for adjudication hereafter.

Several soldiers found dressed in clothing as civilians, were according to the charges against them, sent home with lectures or forfeitures from their pay accordingly.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Wednesday Evening, July 13, 1864.

We have again to notice but little movement in the general market, both buyers and sellers preferring to await further accounts before engaging in operations of any moment, but most articles are held at very full prices, including our leading staple, sugar and molasses, breadstuffs and provisions and coffee and groceries generally. The disappointment from the loss of the mails by the Locust Point has been felt in every department of trade, but more especially in our financial circles. The Fung Shuey brought none.

The Gold market opened this morning with a better demand at 248 @ 250 ₩ dollar, which were the outside rates yesterday, and subsequently, on the receipt of the intelligence which we give in another column, buyers came forward with increased spirit, and quite a considerable business was done at advancing prices, from 251, and $100,000 changing hands in various lots at 252, 252½, 250, 250¼, 252, 252½ and 254, one or two sums commanding the extreme rate of 255. The bulk of the business was done at 250 and 252½, but a fair amount sold at 252 and 252½. Dealers sold 248@250 for the small sums offered at their counters and sold at 252.

Nothing transpired in Silver. American half dollars rule at [illegible] ₩ dollar less than Gold. Mexican dollars continue scarce and in request at about the Gold premium.

Domestic Exchange was unusually quiet. A fair amount of Boston sight was passed at ¼ ₩ cent premium, but beyond this we heard of no negotiations of any magnitude. Some first class fifteen day's on New York were sold. We continue to quote the outside market at ¼ a ½ ₩ cent premium for first class New York sight. The Banks check at 1 premium and dealers at ¼ a 1, but there was very little counter demand.

Nothing further transpired in Foreign Exchange, excepting some Francs [illegible] by one of the Banks at [illegible]. We quote Sterling at [illegible] for Bankers', and [illegible] for private bills.

The Stock market continued buoyant. Yesterday 25 shares Union Bank sold at $36.00, to day 71 shares brought $37.—Yesterday 30 shares Water Works sold at $40.—To-day 131 shares brought $42.50. We also learned sales to-day of about 50 shares Bank of Louisiana at [illegible], and City Rail Road at $171.50, which had previously changed hands at $165.

Nothing further transpired in City Bonds. The Consolidated may be quoted at 100 and the Rail Road Issues at [illegible], but the bondholders are unwilling to sell at these figures. At auction, Mr. Julian Neville Auctioneer, [illegible] Insurance Scrip was disposed of as follows: [illegible]

[illegible] Uncurrent Bank notes generally remain in moderate demand [illegible]. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a premium of [illegible] over City Treasury notes, the latter being still the principal medium of exchange in our local trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, July 13, 1864.

COTTON—There has been considerable inquiry to-day, but [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

BALE ROPE—[illegible]

OATS—100 sacks sold at $1 30 ₩ bushel.

CORN—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

EXCHANGE—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

HIDES AND TALLOW—On Saturday, at auction, [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 11, 1864.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 14, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormack, for Havana.
Schr George W Grice, Swain, for Baltimore, W Wakefield.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Cassandra, ——, from New York, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
Sloop Toussaro, from Coast, to master—2d district
Sloop Marie Antoinette, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Isabella, Fernandes, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Angelina, Terrebonne, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Brilliant, Spar, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Passe Partout, Seleon, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Des Couleurs, Adam, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Mary Ann, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Lugger Lady, from Coast, to master—2d district
Lugger Hard Times, Cavalier, from Jefferson Parish, to master—2d district
Lugger Surprise, Cavalier, from Jefferson Parish, to master—2d district
Lugger St Louis, Nime, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Louisa, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Wild Bull, Helmer, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Grels, Boudreaux, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Good Friends, Perrin, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Barataria, Perrin, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Dart, Perrin, from Barataria, to master—2d dist

—STEAMBOATS—
Belle Drenna, Ayles, from Bayou Sara
Ruby, Moore, from Fort Adams

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

BELOW, COMING UP.

U S Transport Steamship Argo, ——, from New York 29 days, to U S Quartermaster.
Ship Isabel, Allen, 24 days from New York, to [illegible]
Ship Sebastopol, Spain, — days from New York, to master
Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, from New York
Bark Anna, Chase, — days from Philadelphia, to master
Brig J E Ward, from Philadelphia
Schr Ned, Fulks, from Philadelphia

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Bark [illegible], (British) Jordan, 10 days from Remedios, Cuba—sugar and molasses
Schr Harriet Wood, (British) Hanson, 4 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master
Schr Planet, (British) Perfect, 4 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master
Schr Tit Allison, (British) Frouty, 10 days from Matamoros
Schr [illegible], from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per schr Robert Caldwell—200 coils rope 14 bbls tallow 300 sks corn 30 bxs wine 151,256 feet lumber
BALTIMORE—Per schr Geo W Grice—55 bbls coal tar, 20 bales cotton 106 hides 8 bales skins

IMPORTS.

Per steamship Fung Shuey, from New York—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Fung Shuey, from New York—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Belle Drenna—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]
FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Ruby—176 bales cotton [illegible]
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per sloop Marie Antoinette—1300 melons order
COAST—Per sloop Toussaro—10,000 feet lumber to E L Snill & co
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Angelina—2000 melons to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Brilliant—600 melons order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Passe Partout—400 melons to order
COAST—Per lugger Mary Ann—14 bbls onions 2 do peaches 30 dz eggs order
COAST—Per lugger Lady—56 bbls onions 15 bbls potatoes order
JEFFERSON—Per lugger Hard Times—33 bbls potatoes to L Michel
JEFFERSON—Per lugger Surprise—5 bbls potatoes 300 melons to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Des Couleurs—325 melons to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger San Luis—700 melons to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Louisa—300 melons order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Wild Bull—500 melons to L Beyhl
BARATARIA—Per lugger Good Friends—500 melons L Beyhl
BARATARIA—Per lugger Barataria—300 melons to L Beyhl
BARATARIA—Per lugger Dart—600 melons to L Beyhl
BARATARIA—Per lugger Grels—400 melons order
PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—20 bales cotton to E Rochereau & co

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NEAR NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1864.

Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, Commanding steamship Fung Shuey:

SIR—The undersigned, passengers on board your good ship on her first trip from New York to New Orleans, desire to express to you their thanks for your kind and constant attention to their wants and comforts, and to bear witness also to the gentlemanly deportment of all the officers under your command.

We can justly congratulate you upon your success in constructing such a noble and superior vessel, which we strongly recommend to the travelling community for safety as well as comfort.

Our warmest wishes for your success and welfare will follow you upon whatever waters your ship may be guided.

John W. Thoms, J. H. Wood, C. Hyllested, John R. Fairbanks, Isaac Jacobs, L. H. Edwards, Hy. Rees, Charles Fourrier, F. T. Ehrenbach, Mrs. C. E. Slade, Mrs. E. F. Drummond, Miss May, Mrs. M. Bloomer.

MALT.—100 bags Barley Malt, landing and for sale by E. J. HART & Co., 73 & 75, Tchoupitoulas street. jy14

HOPS—[illegible] bales Old and New, in store for sale by E. J. HART & Co., 73 & 75, Tchoupitoulas street. jy14

Wanted.
BY a young man, well learned in the French and English language, writing a good hand and quick at figures, a situation in any mercantile house, the salary for the present is not an object. The best of references can be given. Apply at this office. jy12

Wanted,
A good SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID—Apply at No 191 Bourbon street. jy13

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a handsomely furnished room, near Canal street. One with bath room attached preferred. Address Mr. [illegible], New Orleans Post Office. jy13

Landing ex Brig Caroline, 300 barrels Cement.
And for sale by GRIEFF & BYRNES, 43, 45 & 47 New Levee street. jy14

Sundries, &c.
LANDING ex bark Henriette from Bordeaux—
[illegible] cases St. Emilion and Margaux Medoc Claret, Lavidaille & Fils
12 bbls superior Vermouth
[illegible] boxes St Julien Claret
[illegible] do Vermouth
20 boxes 12 each Dutch Cheese
2 tons Gruyere Cheese
[illegible] boxes assorted Brandy Fruits
do Fruits in Juice, quarts, pints
1 do Asparagus
For sale by J. N. CURIEN, Toulouse st. jy14

Notice
FROM and after this date, I will pay no debts contracted by my wife Mary [illegible]. JOHN ASTREDO.

Wanted
IN A FAMILY—A COOK white or colored,—A WASHER and IRONER. Apply at the [illegible] No [illegible] Esplanade street, between Burgundy and Dauphine streets.

Notice.
MR. DANIEL MICHEL holds my full power of attorney, as per act passed before [illegible], Notary Public, and dated June 29th 1864. All previous powers are hereby revoked. Persons having business to settle with the late [illegible] are earnestly requested to call at No. [illegible] Gravier street. WIDOW A. H. MARIONNEAUX.

For Rent,
TWO large well furnished and well ventilated rooms, [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Royal street, one door from the corner of Toulouse.

BOOT AND SHOES.
3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans FOR PLANTATION USE.
A. TIRRELL & CO.
(Successors to Tirrell & Bates.)
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. [illegible] Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.
Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock.

Carpet Warehouse.
10.........Chartres street..........10
WE have in store a large assortment of Carpetings, such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY,
WELTON THREE PLYS and INGRAIN,
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETINGS,
WHITE, RED CHECKERED and COCOA MATTING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO. Chartres st.

MME. OLYMPE
BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE is transferred from No. 37 Chartres street to No. 154 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne.
New Orleans, May 16, 1864. my16

Royal Bavarian Commercial School OF J. J. & MAX HAHN BROTHERS.
THIS College is situated on the Rhine, at Spire (Bavaria,) one of the most healthy and [illegible] towns in Germany. Three modern languages—English, French and German—Greek and Latin, besides, if the parents wish it, are taught in the Establishment by special Professors, as also the most varied branches of a Commercial Education, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Music, Drawing, Gymnastics, etc. The greatest care is given to the moral culture of the children.
REFERENCES.—Mr. TRAUTMANN, Italian Consul; [illegible] at Manheim; Mr. WEIL, Professor at the University of Heidelberg; J. LEHMAN, No. [illegible] Canal street, New Orleans, where prospectus of the College may be found. je24 1m

Dr. F. Formento, Jr.,
SURGEON in the Franco-Sardinian Armies, during the Italian campaign in 1859, late Chief Surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital in Richmond, Physician of the Italian Benevolent Association, etc.
Residence, No. [illegible] street, between [illegible] and Chartres streets.
Office Hours, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., No. 142 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

DISEASES.
Dr. F. Vergé's Depurative, Pommade, Injection and Powder.
ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Vergé's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. jy1—1m

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONNORRHEA and GLEET DETERGENT—Price One Dollar.—The only infallible remedy ever discovered, has now become too well known and established in all parts of the country to require any comment. Its universal success, which in no instance has ever failed, warrants it to cure in forty eight hours the most desperate and inflammatory cases of Gonnorrhea, Gleet and Whites in all their stages, Strictures, Weakness, Pains of the Loins, Irritation of the Urethra and Gravel, as well as Chronic affections of the Urinary Bladder, &c. &c.
Sold at the Drug Store No. 14 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally.

The Live Oak.
Corner Bayou Road and Derbigny Streets.
MRS. THIFFERY informs her friends and the public that the finest and largest variety of Flowers are to be found in her gardens. WEDDING BOUQUETS, Fancy Bouquets and Parlor Ornaments made to order. A selection of PLANTS and SHRUBBERIES at reduced prices. je14 1m

Carver Cotton Gins.
THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of these celebrated Cotton Gins, from 30 to 80 saws, with all the latest improvements. Also, Roller Gins, for Sea Island Cotton. For sale at No. 46 St. Charles street. AARON HOBART, JR.

Wanted.
A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing three bed rooms, parlors, dining room, etc., and convenient to any of the City Railroads. One with a garden preferred. Apply to H. BONNABEL, At Drug Store cor. Chartres and Bienville sts.

LANDING from steamship Matanzas and Morning Star, and in store.—
Coffee—Java, St. Domingo and Rio,
Table Salt—in sacks, 3 and 10 lbs,
Wolfe's Schnapps,
S. T. 1860 X Plantation Bitters—1,600 boxes,
Dunfield Hams, Lard—in tierces,
Linseed Oil—75 barrels, Gunny Cloth,
Hops, Malt, Irish Moss,
Sardines, Oats,
Candles—Star, Adamantine and Sperm,
E. Goodwin & Bro's' Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars,
Tobacco—Seed Leaf, Wrapper and Filler,
Tobacco—Chewing, pound and half pound, Lump and Twist.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. my28

Cigarettes.
40,000 PACKS LA HONRADEZ, just received in store this day, and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier. jy1

ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer
WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him. Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange.

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE
GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY, every day, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.
Residence: CHARTRES STREET.

Cash Advances.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York. WM. J. REID, 49 Carondelet street.

For Sale.
FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, LADDERS, HOOKS, HOSE &c., constantly on hand. Apply at No. 90, Bank Place. je16—2m

J. A. CASADAVANT SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 156 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. je 10 1m

J. TATUM, General Merchandise Broker,
No 36 GRAVIER STREET, bet. Magazine & Camp sts., New Orleans.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., bought and sold. Consignment goods always on hand.

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, MARCH 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER......do. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK......do. 19
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; do. to London......85 00; do. to Paris......95 00; do. to Hamburg...90 00
Steerage......$30 00; do. to London......34 00; do. to Paris......40 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 & McKEEVER, Gravier street.

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.
THE new and fine passenger packet MITTIE STEPHENS, S. Hemo, master, John C. Libano and Miller clerks, will hereafter run to Baton Rouge, leaving New Orleans every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock A. M.
Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock A. M., Plaquemines WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Donaldsonville WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Commencing SATURDAY, June 25.
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, Old Levee, corner of Bienville.

For Havana.
THE splendid A 1, new fast sailing French Bark CHENE, Captain [illegible], is now loading and will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to PAUL BOUDOUSQUIÉ, 44 Royal street. jy13

For Tampico—Gulf Line.
THE fine fast sailing and well copper fastened British Schooner NEPTUNE, G. Debonner master, having nearly all her cargo engaged and going on board, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight and passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at Post 3d District, or to F. FERNANDEZ, 145 Old Levee street.

For Havana.
FIRST vessel. The splendid A1 fast sailing and coppered schooner ROBERT CALDWELL, John C. McCormack master, is now nearly loaded and will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage having good state-rooms accommodation, apply to PAUL BOUDOUSQUIÉ, 44 Royal street. jy12

For Havre.
To Sail on the 15th of July.
THE A1 French ship HAPPY [illegible] master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged will receive the balance [illegible]. Persons wishing to secure passage by this ship are invited to call [illegible] No. 27, 2d district, or at [illegible] of the undersigned. E. BORDELLE, 91 Old Levee st. W. R. ESUDENDORFF, 14 Carondelet street.

For Sale.
THE wreck of the steamboat 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, 49 Carondelet st. jy14

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, June 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.

I. All money of the city [illegible] 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 [illegible] of the Treasury and War Departments [illegible].

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 Regulation. The Provost Marshal General is directed to enforce a strict observance of this order.

By command of Major General BANKS.
OLIVER MATHEWS, A. A. General.

HATS—HATS.
25.......Magazine Street........25
The subscriber offers for sale [illegible] in New Orleans a very [illegible] assortment of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.
Received by every steamer, a choice selection for new style HATS.
E. S. BENEDICT.

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 patronage heretofore extended to him since the organization of his business, and yielding to the repeated request of his numerous friends above Canal street, he has fitted up a NEW ESTABLISHMENT which will open on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 2d.
A splendid [illegible] SHERBETS, FROZEN LEMONADE, &c. [illegible] Pastry and Confectionary Department will be as complete as can be desired.
Special attention given to orders for Weddings and Evening Parties [illegible]
Orders are received at the RICHELIEU ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

Chewing Tobacco.
IN STORE—[illegible]
May Apple and Twist [illegible]
For sale at the lowest market prices, by MAYER BROS., 37 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Natchez sts. je10 1m

Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco.
50 GROSS Savory—75 do Honey Dew,
50 Gross Amulet—75 do Sweet Owen,
100 do Sunny Side—[illegible]
[illegible] bbls Smoking Tobacco of all grades in bbls. Besides a large variety of other Tobacco—Silk Ribbon for cigar makers.
For sale low by MAYER BROS, 37 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Natchez sts.

DANIEL GORREN,
37......MAGAZINE STREET......37
Store formerly occupied by C. Yale, Jr.
MILLINERY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE.
Just received and now opening, a splendid stock of RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS, For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children. Also, a full assortment of WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, &c., &c.
The attention of Milliners and Dealers generally is solicited to this splendid stock of FRESH GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.
Every steamer will bring additions of choice selections of the latest importations of the above Goods.
DANIEL GORREN, No. 37, Magazine. feb23 6m

LANDING ex ship Chene, from Bordeaux, and for sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 & 18 St. Louis street.
300 BASKETS CHAMPAIGN, King & Co
200 do do Duc de la Hume,
50 CASKS CLARET, J. Desmoto Fils,
32 do do F. Dandicolle & Co,
54 do do do jy13

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT
Removed to 172 Canal Street.
New and valuable improvements, such as the new style HEMMER CORDER, BRAIDER and BINDER, put on old Machines. Machines repaired, and all work guaranteed at reduced prices.
NEEDLES—75 cents per dozen.
M. A. PECK, 172 Canal st.

Sherry Wine,
Of Direct Importation from Cadiz.
PALE, DRY AND SWEET, in barrels of 17 gallons and in boxes of 12 bottles, in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes.
LANDING ex ship Shepherd, from Havana—
[illegible] CIGARS of the best brands,
[illegible] packages CIGARETTES, La Honradez.
For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

Prints! Prints!
TURKEY RED.
FOR SALE at store corner Chartres and Dumaine streets. F. JACOB.
ALSO—A lot of HAIR, for Chairs and Sofas.

Groceries.
SUGAR......100 hhds.
Do. ......100 bbls, crushed and powdered.
COFFEE......200 bags, Rio,
RICE......200 bags, India.
FLOUR......500 bbls, extra and superfine.
WHISKY......200 bbls.
BACON......50 casks.
CANDLES......500 boxes Star.
LARD......600 kegs.
Do. ......300 tierces.
For sale by J. AVET, Late Avet Bros., Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.

Lumber! Lumber!!
100,000 FEET CYPRESS BOARDS and PLANK,
50,000 feet Cypress SCANTLING, assorted.
50,000 feet 1-inch White Pine BOARDS.
For sale by S. BLEAKLEY, 97 Tchoupitoulas street.

Machinery for Sale.
THE Subscriber has, in store, a large assortment of MACHINERY, which he will sell AT VERY LOW PRICES, amongst which are viz—
Portable Steam Engines with Boilers complete,
Stationary Engine without Boilers,
Ericsson's caloric Engine,
A variety of Saw Mills, with Carriages, and Extra Head Blocks,
Blacksmiths Bellows, Anvils and Tongs,
Corn and Cobb Crushers, Corn Mills,
Pumps of great force, to throw 6,000 gallons water per minute,
Chain Pumps, Shingle and Stave Machines,
[illegible] Machines, Gas Pipe different sizes, with a very large variety of other Machinery.
ALSO
R. Carver & Co's celebrated Cotton Gins, from 50 to 80 saws, with a few Roller Gins for Sea Island Cotton.
A. HOBART, Jr., 46 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

Household Furniture,
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY July 14, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., in sales room, up stairs first floor, store No 47 Magazine street—
Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Marble Tops, Card Tables, Towel Racks, Chairs, Mirrors, Cornices, Meat Safes, Pier Tables, &c.
Terms—Cash. July 13

Tobacco, Tobacco. Tobacco.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, July 14, 1864 at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—150 caddies manufactured chewing Tobacco.
Terms cash.

Furniture......Furniture.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.
Office & Salesroom Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, July 14th, at 11 o'clock at their Auction Mart—A general assortment of household furniture.
Terms—Cash.

Furniture......Furniture
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, July 14th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 209 Baronne street.—
Contents of said Residence, consisting in Sofas, Whatnots, Chairs, Glass Armoires, Bedstead, Mattresses, Carpets, Cooking Utensils, &c.
Terms cash.

Furniture......Furniture.
Contents of a Genteel Private Residence at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock,
THE CONTENTS of the neatly furnished residence [illegible] street, between Camp and [illegible], consisting in part of Mahogany and Parlor Sets, Marble top [illegible], Bureaus, Washstands, Mahogany [illegible] Bedsteads, [illegible] Tables, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Carpets, Matting, Cooking Crockery, China and Glassware, a good Stove, with utensils, etc.
Also, the Gas Chandeliers and Fixtures.
Terms Cash.

Succession of Marie Madeleine Coquin deceased, Widow of Ernest Isidore Giroud. No. 19,050.
By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, [illegible] July, [illegible] by virtue of an order from the Honorable the [illegible] District Court of New Orleans, dated 13th July 1864, the following movable effects belonging to the above said succession, to wit:
ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]
Terms cash.

Sale on account of departure—Furniture and Piano.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 14th July [illegible] Rampart street, between Bayou Road and Barracks street—
One fine Piano [illegible], Parlor set of rose wood furniture, Mahogany Bureaus and Armoires, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, [illegible] Looking Glasses, China, [illegible] Hair and Cotton Mattresses, [illegible]
Terms—Cash.

BAKERY.
Sale on Account of Departure.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY [illegible] at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—
TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND, [illegible]

For Sale on Account of Departure.
BY BRAND & CO.
Chas. W. Brand, Auctioneer.
[illegible]
TWO LOTS OF GROUND designated by the Nos. [illegible]
A VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND together with [illegible]
THE CONTENTS OF THE GROCERY STORE [illegible]
ONE CART AND HARNESS
TWO MILCH COWS
[illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.
THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Medium that has ever existed [illegible]

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.

Consulate General of Italy.
Any one who knows the whereabouts of the following Italian subjects is requested to bring or send the intelligence to the office of the Consulate General, 23 Rampart street, between Canal and Common streets. Their respective families being anxious to hear of them:
Joseph and Felix Gando, of Grugliasco.
Mrs. Lorenza Fresia
Lorenzo Tran[illegible], of Palermo.
Joseph Mugnier, of Turin.
Vincent Maria Ghetti, of Genoa.
Sebastian Regotti, of Chiavari.
Emanuel Morelli, of Nervi
Emanuel Sturlese, of Porto Venere.
Stephen Lo Presti, of Milazzo.
Gaetano Cannone, of Chiavari.
Orlando Nicola de Trani.
Fresco Antonio de Trelaini Magra
Arata Giovan Battista
Stephen Ragaglia of Semoria. je15 1m

Star Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1864.
THE annual election for twelve directors will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY the 18th inst., from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem.

THE Firm of BROTT & DAVIS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date.
The business of said firm will be liquidated by any of the partners at the office of Geo F. Brott, No. 47 Carondelet street.
GEO. F. BROTT. ISAAC DAVIS. A. B. SPEIR.
New Orleans, June 30, 1864.

THE Wholesale Grocery and Commission business will be carried on by the undersigned, at the store lately occupied by Brott & Davis, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.
A. B. SPEIR. GEO. F. BROTT, Partner in commendam.
New Orleans, June 30, 1864.

GEORGE F. BROTT. COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Cotton Factor,
47......CARONDELET STREET......47
NEW ORLEANS.

WM. EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana. WM. T. GAY, R. P. HADERKAMP, St. Louis Missouri.
WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 13 Customhouse Street, NEW ORLEANS, (LA.)

George Dockter & Co., Receiving & Forwarding Merchant
VILLA DE CORTINA, Mouth of the Rio Grande, Mexico.

A Good Chance for an Investment in the City of Jefferson.
THREE FINE BUILDING LOTS near the Rickerville Station, forming the corner of Leontine and [illegible] streets, fenced in, and stocked with shade trees, shrubbery &c., measuring ninety-three feet front by one hundred and [illegible] feet in depth.
They will be sold low for cash.
Apply to S. L. HILL, 3 Commercial Place.

MAILLARD'S choice Gumdrops, Chocolate and Confectionary, landing from steamship George Cromwell.
Goodwin & Bro.'s Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Seed Leaf Tobacco.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis.
RECEIVED in New York by late European arrivals, and landing from bark Alsmeer—
Vichy's Alcaline digestive Lozenges,
Vichy's do. do. Powder, for making the Water, in earthen jars,
Vichy's natural Mineral Alcaline Water, in bottles;
Genuine German Seltzers Water, in pint and quart jugs;
Genuine "BOONEKAMP OF MAAG BITTERS," from Holland, from Underberg, Albrecht, distiller at Rheinberg;
Dr. Patterson's American Bismuth and Magnesia Lozenges;
Pure "Pepsine" (Nutritive Powder) from Dr. Boudault, in Paris;
Stoughton's Wine Bitters,
Brookedon, of London, Pills of pure compressed Bi-carbonate of Soda;
Hogg's Pepsine and Iron, by hydrogen pills;
Pure Sub-nitrate of Bismuth;
Robiquet's Wine of Iron and Peruvian Bark;
Laberraque's Tonic Wine of Quinium;
Wines of Peruvian Bark, simple and compound;
Elixirs of all kinds, &c., &c., &c., &c.
For sale by R. E. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary, Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

COFFEE—[illegible] sacks Rio, Laguayra, St. Domingo and Java, for sale by E. J. HART & Co., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify that on the Eleventh day of June, 1864, Judgment was entered in this Court in this suit, in the words and figures following, to-wit: No. 17,369—Honorine Boisé, Wife of A. Boisé vs. her Husband. This case submitted to the court on the pleadings, and evidence contained in the record and the court being satisfied from inspection of the same that the plaintiff has fully made out her case, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that judgment be entered in favor of plaintiff Honorine Boisé, wife of Alexandre Boisé and against the defendant her said husband, decreeing a [illegible] divorce and forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the said plaintiff and defendant, [illegible] and that the custody of her minor child Hypolite, the legitimate issue of said marriage [illegible] and that defendant pay costs.
Rendered June 11th 1864.
Signed June 11th, 1864. W. W. HANDLIN, Judge.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the said Court, at the City of New Orleans, on the twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. C. P. BERENS, Clerk.

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 carried:
On Fire Risks......$504,176 34
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
On River Risks......[illegible]
Total premiums......[illegible]
Less premiums unearned on 31st May, 1864......$164,961 00
Return Premiums......[illegible]—183,681 84
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864......[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:
On Fire Risks......$171,741 85
On Marine Risks......34,139 61
On River Risks......11,430 00
Total losses......[illegible]
Taxes......[illegible]
Ten per cent......[illegible]
Reinsurance......[illegible]
Expenses and Profit and Loss, less interest......[illegible]
Net Profits......$117,401 13
The company have the following assets:
Cash on hand......$72,111 67
Real Estate......[illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage......[illegible]
Notes secured by pledge......[illegible]
Bank stocks......[illegible]
Mortgage bonds......[illegible]
Corporation 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]
Less—Unclaimed interest due [illegible]
Interest payable on scrips outstanding 1st July next......[illegible]
Net assets......$1,001,117 85

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this day, June 16, 1864 before me the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY President and PAUL FOURCHY Secretary 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 16th, 1864. E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

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

DIRECTORS:
O. Miltenberger, P. Maspero, B. P. Voorhies, M. Puig, Alfred Penn, J. M. Hall, Charles Sagory, David McCord, J. P. Labouisse, S. Z. Relf, F. Peschier.

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company
IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement.
NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1863.
Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863......[illegible]
To-wit:
On Fire Risks......$113,322 82
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
On River Risks......9,057 47
Less Premiums unterminated......$21,365 00
Returned Premiums......[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863......[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period:
On Fire Risks......[illegible]
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
On River Risks......[illegible]
Reinsurance......[illegible]
Ten per cent......[illegible]
Add profit and loss, expenses, taxes, interest, revenue tax, &c., less discount interest, &c.......[illegible]
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863......[illegible]
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims......[illegible]
The Company has the following assets:
Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds......[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds......[illegible]
Invested in City Rail Road Stocks......[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums......[illegible]
Bills for Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
Scrips of other Insurance Companies......[illegible]
Cash on hand......[illegible]
Total amount of assets......[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 14th day of December 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared O. Gaillard, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is a just and true copy and transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 14, 1863. P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses [illegible]) to pay SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the [illegible] of February, next.
The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of Premium.
Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

TRUSTEES.
Jno. Leisy, Jas. A. White, A. H. D'Meza, A. Bond, J. Lemaire, [illegible] Juge, O. Olivier, Ar. Miltenberger, [illegible], A. Bidault, [illegible], A. Marques.
O. GAILLARD, President

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1864.—
Premiums on Fire Risks......[illegible]
" River Risks......[illegible]
" Marine Risks......[illegible]
Total......[illegible]
Less return Premiums......[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1863......$96,311 24
......$127,724 44
Paid Losses during the year viz:
Fire Losses......[illegible]
River Losses......[illegible]
Marine Losses......[illegible]
Total Losses......[illegible]
Reinsurance......1,619 64
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account......[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned......[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated Risks......[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are
Capital Stock Notes......[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......[illegible]
Individual accounts for premiums......[illegible]
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, J. H. Elmer, J. Goldstein, P. Casenave, L. F. Generes, R. W. Ogden, P. Lobit, F. Dupre, C. Kohn, Jos. Deynoodt, A. Brousseau, J. J. Fernandez, J. J. Seignouret, A. Conturie, A. Chiapella.

LANDING ex bark Pensee from Bordeaux and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., Nos 16 & 18, St. Louis street—
200 baskets CHAMPAIGN King & Co.,
do do Duc de la Hume,
casks CLARET Deyrie Margaux,
do do extra,
100 do do WHITE WINE 1st quality.
100 casks VINEGAR. je19

EN débarquement du navire français [illegible], Cap. Mathieu, venant de Bordeaux, et à vendre par Eug. Rochereau & Co., Nos. 16 et 18 rue St-Louis:
barriques vin rouge, "A. Bouniot & Co."
do do Montferrand,
do do 1er Cote de Bourg,
caisses 100 boites Capres à l'huile,
paniers de 12 bouteilles Anisette fine,
do 12 bouteilles liqueur Martinique,
do 12 do liqueurs assorties, fines,
paniers de 12 bouteilles Champagne, Bouj. et Eug. Poirier,
20 paniers de 12 bouteilles Champagne, Crème de Bouzy.

Wines for Exportation.
TO arrive per ship HENRIETTA from Bordeaux and for sale by the undersigned—
DRAWBACK
25 casks BOUILLAC CLARET.
25 do BASSENS do
25 do ST. SEURIN do
25 do ST. EMILION do
100 boxes VERMOUTH NOILLY, PRAT & CO.
25 do MUSCAT WINE do
200 do ST. JULIEN CLARET.
WOOLOMAN, BRUGERE & CO., Customhouse street.

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—
[illegible]
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
[illegible], Superintendent.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to six advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Quartiers-généraux, département du Golfe,
Nouvelle-Orléans, 18 juin 1864.
ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX No. 75.

I.—Toute expédition d'or pour le port de la Nouvelle-Orléans, à partir de cette date à moins qu'elle ne soit spécialement autorisée par le gouvernement à Washington, doit être déposée entre les mains de l'Assistant Trésorier des Etats-Unis, et ne sera délivrée aux consignataires ou réclamants qu'après que des sécurités satisfaisantes seront données, que cet or ne sera pas employé en contravention aux règlements des Départements de la Trésorerie et de la Guerre, ou aux lois des Etats-Unis.

II—Tous ceux auxquels des consignations d'or ont été déjà faites, auront à les déposer aux mains de l'Assistant Trésorier des Etats-Unis, sujettes aux règlements ci-dessus. Le Prévôt-Maréchal général est enjoint de mettre strictement en force l'ordonnance ci-dessus.

Par commandement du major-général BANKS.
OLIVIER MATHEWS, A. A. général.

Compagnie d'Assurance mutuelle des MARCHANDS de la Nlle-ORLEANS
DIXIÈME ETAT ANNUEL.
CONFORMÉMENT à sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:
Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 mai 1864, y compris les primes non expirées de l'année précédente
Sur les risques d'incendie......$504,176 34
Sur les risques de rivière......[illegible]
Sur les risques de mers......[illegible]
Total des primes......[illegible]
En moins—Primes non expirées le 31 mai 1864......$164,961 00
Primes remboursées......[illegible] $183,681 84
Montant net des primes le 31 mai 1864......[illegible]
Pertes payées pendant l'année.
Sur les risques d'incendie......$171,741 85
Sur les risques de rivière......[illegible]
Sur les risques de mer......34,139 61
Total......[illegible]
Remboursés, 10 pour cent......[illegible]
Réassurances......[illegible]
Taxes......[illegible]
Dépenses, profits, pertes et intérêt en moins......[illegible] $319,579 94
Bénéfice net......$117,401 13
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:
En caisse......$72,111 67
Propriétés foncières......[illegible]
Billets garantis par hypothèque......[illegible]
Billets garantis par nantissement......[illegible]
Actions de Banques......[illegible]
Bons hypothécaires......[illegible]
Billets de Banque non courants......[illegible]
Dépôt à la Banque Crescent City......[illegible]
Dépôt à la Banque des Marchands......[illegible]
Primes en voie de perception......[illegible]
Billets à recevoir......[illegible]
Scrips d'autres Compagnies......[illegible]
En moins intérêts échus non payés......[illegible]
Intérêts échus au 1er juillet......[illegible]
Actif net......$1,001,117 85

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, Paroisse d'Orléans.
Qu'il soit constaté que le seize juin 1864, pardevant moi soussigné, Juge de paix dans et pour la dite paroisse, ont présenté Charles Sagory, président, et Paul Fourchy secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Marchands, lesquels ont, après serment, déclaré que l'état ci-dessus est une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.
CHARLES SAGORY, Président.
P. FOURCHY, Secrétaire.
Assermentés et signé devant moi, ce seize juin 1864.
E. MEUNIER, Troisième Juge de Paix.

A une assemblée des directeurs tenue le quatre juin 1864, il a été résolu de déclarer un dividende en scrip de vingt pour cent sur les primes nettes de l'année expirée le 31 mai 1864, pour lequel des certificats seront émis le premier d'août prochain. Il a été aussi résolu de payer six pour cent d'intérêt [illegible] second lundi de juillet prochain, [illegible] sur tous les scrips de la Compagnie.

—DIRECTEURS—
O. Miltenberger, P. Maspero, B. P. Voorhies, M. Puig, Alfred Penn, J. M. Hall, Charles Sagory, David McCord, J. P. Labouisse, S. Z. Relf, F. Peschier.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the amended Charter this Company makes the following statement:
Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1864, viz:
Premiums on Fire Risks......$134,065 16
Premiums on Marine Risks......[illegible]
Premiums on River Risks......17,557 00 [illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1864......[illegible]
Losses during the same period:
On Fire Risks......[illegible]
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
On River Risks......[illegible] $71,441 13
Add General Expenses, taxes, and profit and loss, less discount and policies (exclusive of interest)......[illegible]
Balance held in reserve......[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks......[illegible]
Loans on Mortgages......[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c.......[illegible]
Due for Premiums, in course of collection......[illegible]
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)......[illegible]
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds......[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies......[illegible]
Cash......[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, 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. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.
Thos. A. Adams, John Watt, S. H. Kennedy, Samuel Smith, S. B. Newman, [illegible], Ferdinand Motz, George Jonas, R. S. Buckner, C. F. Buddecke, [illegible], P. Avendano, [illegible], J. J. Hanna, Samuel Bell, W. G. Robinson, H. Frerichs, Alexander Dutilil, A. Heine, Martin Puig, Robert Geddes.

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......[illegible]
Marine do......[illegible]
River do......5,866 54
Less Return Premiums......[illegible]
Less Unterminated do......[illegible]
Net earned Premiums......[illegible]
Losses paid, viz—
Fire Losses......[illegible]
Marine Losses......[illegible]
River Losses......[illegible]
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account......[illegible]
Balance......[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 of 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]
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 [illegible] day of March, 1864. P. H. O'NEAL, 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, Ant. Carriere, G. A. Fosdick, M. Pitcher, E. Cramer, [illegible], C. Lafitte, J. Vienne, Jr., J. Avet, [illegible], J. B. Maunsell, P. Anderson, [illegible], A. B. Montgomery, [illegible], Alf. Kearny, [illegible], Geo. W. Hyman, E. F. Stockmeyer, N. M. Benachi, [illegible], G. W. Dunbar, H. J. Voss, Jas. Jackson, F. W. Schönfeld, Arch Montgomery, E. Marquez, [illegible], W. C. Waite, [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......[illegible]
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
On River Risks......[illegible]
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863......[illegible]
Less Return Premiums......[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863......[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:
On Fire Risks......[illegible]
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount and Interest......[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863......[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Invested in City and other Bonds......[illegible]
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks......[illegible]
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c.......[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies......[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums......[illegible]
Premiums Due in course of Collection......[illegible]
Uncurrent Notes......[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand......[illegible]
Total assets......[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct script 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, [illegible], J. H. Stauffer, Sumpter Turner, S. Bloom, Thos. Sloo, R. J. Hart, [illegible], John G. Gaines, H. F. Baldwin, [illegible].

Havana Cigars.
100,000 Havana cigars of Direct Importation—Brands: Londres, Prensados, Media Regalia, Conchas, of the most celebrated brands, in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.