THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By J. B. Crozat, at No 56 Royal street, at 11 o'clock—Furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at No 56 Exchange Alley—Furniture.

The steamship George Washington is advertised to leave New York for this city on the 26th direct.

Purser Cook, of the steamship Yazoo, will accept our acknowledgments of polite attentions.

The list of letters remaining in the Post Office, up to date, will be found on our second page, together with sheriff's sales, auction sales, bank statements, and various other miscellaneous advertisements.

Arrival of the steamship Yazoo.

The United States mail steamship Yazoo, Captain Couch, from New York on the 13th P. M., arrived last night with merchandise and passengers to Warneken & Co. July 18th the Yazoo was in company with the United States supply ship Magnolia bound to Key West. Died on the passage, of consumption, Mr. Adville G. Bowed, of Natchez, Miss., and John Callihan, coal passer, of apoplexy. The steamer was detained 13 hours by a slight derangement of machinery.

We have by the Yazoo our usual files of New York papers, but, while they are not destitute of some interesting details and editorial commentary, their important features of news have been anticipated by arrivals from the West.

The following is the list of passengers by this steamer:

Maj. A Hodson, Felix Aaron, Miss Forkefeld, H Labosse, Jas B W Wands, J Bertelloa, Lieut A B Da..relleus, Dr Geo N Blake, U S sanitary Commission, Mrs A G Bowen, Capt G W B ..., J Leblanc, James Job ..., Mrs N Wilbens, M a Magnus, C B ..., E Burke, L Dr..., Miss Catherine Hal..., Mrs Doleman, J Higgins, Mrs Gibson, D J Plunkett, T Burke, J J Fi..., O A Romans, D ..., J Webb, Miss Mary Welsh, J Grant, M Rounduce, Mrs Geddor, Master Geddor, and others in steerage.

Among the passengers by the Yazoo we notice Dr. Geo W. Blake saved from the Locust Point, 15 passengers from the Electric Spark and Messrs Aaron, Bertelloa and Le Blanc, who were passengers on *both* ships.

Preparations at the New York Navy Yard

During the past four days the employees of the various departments at the Navy Yard have been working night and day in preparing a dose for the rebels in Maryland, and the work is completed and only awaits orders from Washington to be forwarded where it is needed.

Commodore Paulding, who went to Baltimore on Monday, with a force of sailors and marines, has returned, but declines to give any information as to the condition of affairs there. There has been no communication between Washington and the Navy Yard for three days, but steamer from Washington is expected today and another will be sent to Washington from the Navy Yard this afternoon, for orders.—*N. Y. Commercial*, 13th.

Visit of Gen. Smith to New York.

Major General William F Smith and staff, of the Eighteenth Army Corps, arrived here this morning on the steamer John Rice, from Fortress Monroe.

We understand that the General intends to proceed immediately to Orange county, to visit his family, a member of which is said to be very ill. His visit here has no other purpose in view.—*N. Y. Com.* 13th.

[From the New York Herald, July 11.]

How the Rebels slipped Into Maryland.

It is the old story over again. The back door, by way of the Shenandoah valley, has been left invitingly open, and a formidable column of hungry rebels from Richmond have slipped yet once more into Maryland, and, scattering the feeble Union detachments in their way like chaff, they are carrying everything before them. With all the instructive lessons of the last three years, from Stonewall Jackson and General Lee, in reference to the rear of Washington, neither the Federal administration or the local authorities of Maryland and Pennsylvania appear to have turned these instructions to any valuable account.

A month ago the Maryland border was safe enough, because there was no subsistence in the intervening country to Richmond for an invading army; but since that day the wheat and rye harvest of all the border States has been gathered in, which has materially changed the whole face of affairs touching the campaign in Virginia.

Under this new condition of things it became at once a duty of the first importance to the government, and to the authorities of Maryland and Pennsylvania, to guard securely against the danger of a rebel invasion.

But how is it that this powerful invading column from Richmond has succeeded in slipping down the Shenandoah valley and across the Potomac and into the heart of Maryland before any positive knowledge on our side of its actual strength could be obtained? A few words will explain this mystery. First, General Hunter, repulsed from Lynchburg, and finding himself in danger of being enveloped by the superior forces detailed from Richmond to cut him off, discovered that his only safe line of retreat was across the mountains to the Kanawha river, and down that stream to the Ohio. He took this course, and thus the Shenandoah valley from Staunton down to the Potomac, and all the short lines of communication between that valley and Richmond, were left entirely open. Hunter could not be followed through the destitute mountainous country into which he had retreated. Nor was it desirable to follow him further after he had left the Shenandoah valley invitingly open to the Maryland border, with the chances of an opening into Washington.

Our accounts from the Army of the Potomac represent that the results of this movement in Maryland are very anxiously expected by the rebel army still on Grant's front. Since that army has been in Petersburg and near it it has had no fresh meat, and even "salt horse" has been scarce. Three quarters of a pound of salt meat every two days has been the whole meat ration of the rebels for nearly thirty days, and they naturally look with hungry hope for Ewell's speedy return, laden, as they expect him to be, with the portable fleshpots of the North, and driving before him herds of the fat cattle from Western Maryland and Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, there is but little prospect that their hope will prove illusive.

A New Position Assigned to General Butler.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

General Butler has returned to Fortress Monroe, and has established his headquarters there. His going there has been misconstrued into a condemnation of his operations before Petersburg and Richmond. The true cause for his removal to Fortress Monroe is, with some reason, believed to be the organization of an army of colored men, and to carry on operations with it. A contemporary says it may be taken as certain that Butler is not intended to remain idle. He is assigned to duties as important in the present campaign as those of Hunter, Cook and Sheridan, and this will shortly be recognized by all. The extirpation of slavery in Virginia is as important to Grant as the destruction of railroads; for if the rebels be deprived of their slaves, they will be far more crippled than they could be by the loss of the railroads. But the work of breaking up slavery in Virginia seems to be peculiarly reserved for such men as Hunter and Butler, and we look in vain to other generals to effect much in that way. South of the lines of the two armies before Petersburg, General Butler has a wide field for displaying his abilities in this line, and he is no doubt sent thither to improve it.

Oath Required of Foreigners Enrolled in the Militia.

The oath to be administered to foreign residents enrolled in the militia, under the late order from Militia Headquarters at Memphis, is thus specified in a subsequent special order:

I, A B, do solemnly swear that I will observe and obey the "neutrality laws" and the treaties existing between the Government of the United States of America and the Government to which I owe allegiance, that I will honestly and faithfully serve the District of Memphis in its local defense, and obey the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and orders for the government of the Enrolled Militia of the District of Memphis.

English words are creeping gradually into the German language. At Hamburg there has just appeared "*Essays*, wissenschaftlichen und literarischen Inhalts, von H. Holland; aus dem Englischen von B. Althaus. We recently noticed that "stationery" had also been adopted.

The Occupation of Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta.

A correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated from the right wing of Gen. Sherman's army, nine miles south of Marietta, July 4, says:

On the morning of the 3d of July the division of General Smith was sent in on the right of General Hascall, whose division then moved a little to the left to close up with General Cox. Four regiments were deployed in front of the division, and pushed out as skirmishers, to endeavor to ascertain the enemy's whereabouts and purpose. They advanced a mile without meeting any forces.

Early in the morning Captain N. Daniels of the Signal Corps, had gone out to the lines to reconnoiter the situation, and endeavor to open communication with the left of the army. Coming to a house which stood on a commanding summit, he ascended to the top of it, and levelling his glass at the top of Kenesaw, discovered a signal flag floating on it, which sent a strange thrill through him—a suspicion that it was ours. He expressed his suspicion to those standing below, and once all was animation and excitement.

The flagmen immediately brought the flag to the top of the house, the telescope was levelled across the chimney, and after "calling" the distant station a few minutes, the Captain had the keen pleasure of seeing that he was recognized and answered. Still a little uncertain, he put the inquiry, "Are we in possession of Kenesaw?" They reply, without delay, "Our forces hold Kenesaw." They speak the language of Federals, "the mountain is ours." Presently after a courier arrived from Gen. Schofield saying that he had driven them across Sweet water without difficulty, and was still in rapid pursuit up the river bank, cannonading them at short intervals whenever they attempted to halt. At two o'clock the message came from the top of Kenesaw, "Our forces entered Marietta at eleven o'clock."

Many prisoners were taken during the day—some statements make it a thousand along the whole line. These give it as their belief—though they know nothing, of course—that the enemy will not hazard a general engagement this side the river, but only attempt to impede our crossing, and then fall back to the opposite bank.

Horrible Crime by a Negro.

[From the Columbus (O.) Statesman, July 9]

The police of this city yesterday unearthed one of the most horrible cases of crime and brutality that has ever transpired in Columbus; in which an educated and virtuous white woman was betrayed and outraged by a negro, who has succeeded in keeping his victim buried from the knowledge of her friends and most respectable connections.

The woman in question is a widow named Mary McBride. Eight months ago she came to this city from Iowa for the purpose of collecting some debts due her husband, who formerly did an extensive business as a grain merchant at Winchester and other points in this State. She had transacted her business, and in company with several acquaintances, was about to go on to Iowa, when she was taken sick at the Columbus House, and her companions went on, leaving her to follow when she recovered. She remained at the Columbus House for some time, and then went to the Goodale, expecting to receive from her friends the means to prosecute her journey. But her expected remittance did not arrive as she anticipated, and her means becoming very low, she called upon a hackman and requested him to convey her to some cheap boarding-house. The hackman, who was a negro, and, we believe, the only negro hackman in town, took her to the disreputable house of the notorious "Pocahontas," and left her there.

Mrs. McBride soon discovered the character of the house, and immediately left it. The first man she met and to whom she told her story was a hideous and villainous negro named Henry Burns, who has already served two terms in the penitentiary for manslaughter. This Africain villain eagerly volunteered his services, and promised to find her just the place she wanted. He then took her to his own room in a frame house near the corner of Third street on the alley between Long and Spring streets, where he fastened her in a miserable chamber, and that night, by the use of drugs or some other diabolical instrumentality, effected her ruin, after taking what money she had left. The woman gives no explanation of the means by which this was effected, but makes it clearly understood that it was done against her will. She was completely overwhelmed by the audacity of the villain and her own shame, and Burns, by a horrible system of intimidation, compelled her to keep to the house, and refuse her all communication with the outer world. The ferocious character of the brute, and his terrible threats that he would kill her if she exposed him to any body who came near her, terrified the sickly and weakminded woman into subjection, and she has thus remained his prisoner ever since. He subjected her to the most beastly treatment, and not only subdued her spirit, but reduced her body to a skeleton.

By some means not known to us, some one passing the house yesterday discovered the woman and the circumstances under which she was confined, and reported the facts to the City Marshal and Capt. White of the police. They repaired to the house, and found a realization of the story which at first they had deemed incredible. The woman was found in bed, apparently at the point of death. It appears that an abortion had been attempted by the negro, or that she had been delivered of a negro child, no sign of which could be found. She appeared to be in mortal dread of the negro, and endeavored to conceal the full measure of his crime, though she declared she had been kept in confinement against her will, and was anxious to get away and out of his power. She appeared enfeebled in body and in mind, and her language was sometimes wild and incoherent, but by her conversation evinced a high degree of education. She mentioned a number of respectable families with whom she was acquainted, and claimed that her own connections were of the highest respectability. She said her parents were abolitionists, but would revolt at the idea of amalgamation. There was nothing about the surroundings of the chamber or her narrative to relieve the affair of its hideous and revolting character.

The negro Burns, who is as black, hideous and ferocious a monster as could be found in the country, was arrested by the police and lodged in the city prison, to await an examination and a further investigation of the horrible affair. He is sullen and reserved, and evidently thinks that it will go hard with him if all the facts can be produced in evidence.

A Sad Occurrence.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY SURGEON.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 6.]

Harrisburg, July 5—There was a most sad occurrence at the Brady House this morning—one that has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends. Dr James P Wilson, who for a long time held the position of Post Surgeon at Camp Curtin, and lately Division Surgeon in the army, with the rank of Major, while in temporary derangement of mind, superinduced as is supposed by excessive labors, at nine o'clock this morning committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in his own room.

From a too close application to duty, the doctor, it seems, had become ill. On last Thursday evening he was at Baltimore. He then telegraphed to Mr. Brady that he would be up in the night train, and requested his presence at the depot on the arrival of the night train here, as he was ill, and desired company. To this Mr Brady readily complied, on the following morning, at two o'clock Dr. Wilson then appeared to be well enough, with the exception of slight indications of fever, which rather increased by Saturday, when his wife arrived here in obedience to this request. Every thing possible was done to reduce the fever and calm his mind. He talked quite rationally, but still complained of being ill.

This morning it was thought he had quite recovered. Mr. Bates, of the Executive Department, Mrs. Wilson, and several friends were sitting in his chamber when the breakfast bell rung. The ladies went down stairs, while Mr Bates remained as company. Dr. Wilson said "Mr. Bates, hadn't you better go to breakfast?" to which Mr. Bates replied in a cheerful voice, that he felt more like staying up with his old friend; but the doctor was urgent, apparently very desirous that Mr. Bates should go down with the rest.

Mr. Bates had scarcely been away fifteen minutes, when a relative (Miss C——) appeared at the door of the doctor's room. He was then lying on the floor, his throat cut, and the blood flowing profusely. Her shrieks brought up Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Brady, who arrived in time to prevent Mrs. Wilson's witnessing the sad sight.

It is now known that Dr Wilson made an attempt yesterday to end his life, which was frustrated by the merest accident. No suspicions it seems, were then aroused. It was in the afternoon, and Mrs Wilson was sleeping into an adjoining room. The doctor asked, "You are going to leave me?" to which she replied, "No, I shall be back in a minute." When she returned, in the course of a few seconds, he was standing in the middle of the room in seeming confusion.

"Ah!" said he, "I am so glad you returned; I felt so gloomy." A trunk had been pulled from the wall and he asked to have it put back. It was only to-day that the fact was discovered that the trunk contained the weapon used at 9 o'clock this morning. The coroner impanelled a jury this afternoon, and after examining into the facts of the case, returned the verdict, "Died by a weapon in his own hands, while in an aberration of mind induced by his arduous duties in the service of his country."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fined.—Mary Tierney and Elizabeth Hughes, who bear an unmistakeable character, were found in a coffee-house, as supposed, for the purpose to consume a portion of the ardent liquid dealed out in such establishments. This brought them in contravention of City Ordinances, and caused the Recorder to levy a fine of $10 on each of them. Elizabeth paid up, but Mary will have to go for one month to the Workhouse, unless she pays up. Mary Gibbons, who was not very civil to officer Savage, and has the reputation of keeping a disorderly house, given to her by that officer, was fined $10, and required to give bonds for her good behavior. Wm. Dowling paid $5 to the city for the hospitality extended to him when he had imbibed so much that he was unable to take care of himself.

The Black Mail Case.—The examination of the charges against Captain Orr, accused of having levied black mail on the employés of the Street Commissioners' Department, was proceeded with yesterday. Owing to the continued controversies between counsel, the case proceeds but slowly, and bids fair to give several days longer entertainment. We will give the result of the case when arrived at.

Workhouse Cases.—Mary Ann McQuinn, who is booked as one of the incorrigible prodigies was brought up by officer Smith for exhibiting herself in an inebriate state, disturbing the peace, using obscene language and insulting the guardian of St. Charles's Hotel. To keep her from temptation to repeat that offence during the next four months she was ticketed to the workhouse for that term.

Mrs Murphy and Mrs Mulloon addicted to the intoxicating cup and Mary Bigwood a vagrant were separately sentenced by Recorder Vaudry to the workhouse for thirty days each.

Suspected.—Dan. J hnson is charged with having been accessary to a horse stealing case. He was sent to prison to wait his trial.

Contrabands.—A number of contrabands, some intelligent and others dull were up on charges of vagrancy, &c., and were ordered to be presented to Col. Hanks, as candidates for employment, others were sent to the Southern hospital.

Accidentally drowned.—Michael Ratdon of this city when bathing in Canal Carondelet on Wednesday evening. He resided at the corner of Bienville and Darbigny streets.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. F. Woolfley Presiding.—Louis Edwards and the colored girl Lena had a fight on Dauphine street, which affair cost Edwards $5 and sent Louisa to the workhouse for 30 days.

A Chase.—J. B. Wands yesterday in his official capacity endeavored to arrest a soldier supposed to be of the 6th Mo Cavalry who had fired at a person in the french market. The culprit fled and was followed up the levee through Magazine street to Julia, thence to the New Basin and thence to Greenville where the fugitive turned on the pursuer shot at him and then drew his sabre wounding the persevering pursuer though not dangerously. The soldier escaped and the wounded man was cared for in the quarters of Capt. [illegible]

Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, July 21st 1864.

The Convention took up the Constitution as a whole, as reported by the Committee on form and arrangement.

By general consent it was agreed that the Constitution should be read article by article and taken as finally adopted, except as it might be amended for the purpose of correcting its language and any error of omission or commission in copying it.

The several sections were read and a few verbal amendments adopted up to the 119th Article, when the Convention adjourned.

A Curious Case of Burying Alive.

(From the Washington Intelligencer, July 7.)

A slight mistake was made day before yesterday in one of the hospitals at City Point, which caused a flutter among the patients. A wounded soldier was pronounced dead by a surgeon, and the ward master caused him to be put in his coffin for burial.

The brethren of the Christian Commission at tended the remains to the grave, opened the coffin, and were proceeding with the burial service, when the soldier's hand was observed to move. On closer examination it was discovered that life was not extinct. The fatigue party detailed to bury the poor fellow refused to carry out orders, and returned ...

The humane gentlemen of the Commission intimated that they "would make a corse of him" who should attempt to bury the man before they were satisfied he was dead, and he was carried back to the hospital. The surgeon who ordered the burial was called for, who still contended that the man was dead, and the movement of his fingers was a muscular contraction sometimes observed in defunct bodies.

Other surgeons, however, discovered pulsation, and the man lived till the next morning, when he was buried. Our informant says the case is to be reported to the proper officers.

The New York *Times* says, that the British yacht Deerhound, which happened to be so opportunely near the Alabama during her fight with the Kearsarge, and which rescued her commander, and at his earnest request took him into a British harbor of refuge, is owned by the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, who are the rebel agents for that port; and that she is thus almost as really rebel property as the Alabama herself.

General Sigel is relieved, also Gen. Stahl. It is supposed this is intended by the Government to end their military career. General Howe succeeds Sigel.

SAD INCIDENT.—On the fourth day's march of Gen. Sheridan's raid to Gordonsville, a sad incident occurred. A rear guard was detailed to prevent straggling, and especially to see that the dismounted men kept up. One poor fellow, who had lost his horse, upon being urged to go faster, replied that he was "pretty well played out as well as his horse, and if they wanted him to go much faster, he might as well shoot him at once." This was supposed to be a mere jest, but no sooner was he spoken to again by the officer to push forward, than he placed his revolver to his head and blew out his brains.

The following anecdote is old enough to have been forgotten by most of the present generation, but it is good enough to be preserved: "A renowned clergyman preached rather a long sermon from the text, 'Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.' After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to get weary and went out, others soon followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Another person started, whereupon the parson stopped in his sermon, and said, 'That is right, gentlemen, as fast as you are weighed, pass out.' He continued his sermon at some length after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving.

HIBERNICISMS.—If we examine the geography and chronology of Irish samples of jokes they belong neither to Ireland nor to an Irish era. For example, the timid Irishman who protested that he would never go into the water till he had learned to swim, or he who, being unable to get a reply from a sick man, wished himself to be sick and senseless that he might return the incivility; or he who wished to teach his horse to live on nothing, and wondering at the beast dying just as the experiment was on the point of succeeding; these, with the Irishman who carried about a brick as a sample of the house he had to sell, that of that other who stood with his eyes closed before a glass, in order that he might see how he looked when he was asleep, or who bought a crow, to find out if it would live, as it was said to do, a couple of hundred years, or who, in a shipwreck, seeing every one lay hold of some object whereby to be saved, took hold, for his part of the anchor—all these, and very many more of the like quality, are time-honored jokes, nearly two thousand four hundred years old.

A PORTABLE IRON-CLAD.—The great Iron Company of Marseilles have just completed, near Toulon, an iron plated steam gunboat on a new model. It has already been tried, and the result was most satisfactory. It may be easily separated into 18 pieces, and each of these forms a small boat which may travel over land, or navigate the sea with equal facility. The gunboat, when entire, accomplished 8½ knots an hour. When taken to pieces a whole fleet of gunboats may be moved from one place to another by railway.

When you say, in a phrase which is now American too, such and such a man is a *brick*, do you think, or do you know, the origin of it? It is this: "An Eastern Prince, on being asked, "Where are the fortifications of your city?" replied, pointing to his soldiers, "Every man you see is a brick."

Little Boy—"When I get bigger, Mr. Brown, you'll let me ride your horse, won't you?" Mr. Brown—"Why, Charlie, I haven't any horse. What makes you think so?" Little Boy—"Why, I heard mother say this morning that you had been riding a *high horse* lately."

A CONTRAST.—George Augustus Sala says: I have heard of an Earl's daughter—to be sure, she was one of seven—who was allowed by her noble papa but *forty* pounds a year for her toilette, and she was passing rich even at that. Forty pounds! In greenback currency, even and with gold at 186, it would not suffice a New York belle for a single week's dressing at Saratoga Springs."

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Telegraph from Baton Rouge.

Dates from Washington, Petersburg, Atlanta and Mobile of the 16th—Hard Fighting at Tupelo, Miss.—The Rebel loss probably 600—Col. Wilson Killed—Gen. Forrest Slightly Wounded in the Foot.

The following rebel intelligence was yesterday dispatched from Baton Rouge.

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

Tupelo, July 16.—Three days very hard fighting. Our loss probably 600. We have succeeded in driving the enemy across Town Creek. Col Wilson killed. General Forrest is slightly wounded in the foot.

Mobile, July 16.—Lieut. Maury has received the following:

Tupelo, Miss., July 15.—Enemy are in full retreat in the direction of Ripley.

(Signed) S. D. Lee.

Private advices report the fight to have been heavy. The enemy is badly whipped. Our loss is also severe, particulars unknown as yet. Forrest received an unexpected reinforcement of 300 of Morgan's men, who were left behind in Kentucky, and being unable to join Morgan, cut their way through to Forrest, the next best thing they could do.

Latest from Washington.

Petersburg, July 16.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 14th has been received. It says the rebels commenced retreating from before Washington on Tuesday night the 12th. The Federal cavalry followed, skirmishing with their rear on Wednesday. Some 75 rebels wounded.

Frank Blair's residence was spared by Breckinridge on account of past intimacy with the owner. Montgomery Blair's residence was burnt to the ground with all its contents, inflicting, the *Chronicle* says, on the Postmaster General a severe loss.

It was supposed that the rebels would recross to Virginia by Edward's and Pollard's Fords.

There was a cavalry skirmish near Bladensburg on Tuesday morning, in which the Federals admit a loss of thirty five.

A bag car was run through to Baltimore on Wednesday. A regular train run on Tuesday. There were no bridges burned on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Gunpowder bridge will require two days to be repaired.

Gen Tyler is safe at Frederick.

The *Chronicle* says the raiders have done important service to the Federal Government by rallying the people to its support. No appeal from the authorities could have done as much, and they have made easy what otherwise would have been a difficult task, recruiting an army to the standard necessary.

Official notice of the position in Georgia.

Atlanta, July 16.—There are rumors in circulation, of another attempt made by the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad, but nothing certain of movements is yet known.

The following official report was sent by Gen. Johnston to these headquarters last night:

Headquarters in the Field, July 15, 1864.

Since the failure of the enemy to cut West Point Railroad, near Newnan, both armies have been quiet, and occupy their former positions. Ours is much improved by rest and bathing, and is in fine spirits.

Items from Natchez and Vicksburg.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 12th says:

There is but little change in the river since Friday, if anything, the water is receding, with a fair prospect of very low water. We notice that the sand bar has made near a quarter of a mile towards Vidalia, since last year at this time.

From General Sherman's army, the reports are that he is preparing for the final struggle for Atlanta, within eight miles of the place.

Lieut. Andrew W. McGaughy, of Co. D, 28th Illinois, was accidently killed by a pistol, dropped from the belt of a guard and exploded by the fall, on the 16th inst.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 16th says:

Up to a late hour last evening, no dispatches of importance had been received at headquarters from the expedition under Gen. Slocum, and what is known is not proper for publication, as it relates only to the position of the command.

The same paper learns by the *Mississippian* (Jackson) that "Iracal Gibbons, formerly local editor of the New Orleans Crescent, is a captain and quartermaster in the rebel army. That a movement is on foot in Mississippi to relieve the wants of the rebel wounded in Georgia. That Marshal M Smith was killed in a skirmish at Marietta.

That Dr. Fred W. Hart, is authorized to present to the citizens of Jackson a bet for contribution to the highly laudable purpose of procuring a battery for General Forrest. The scheme was started in Atlanta, Ga.

THE ELECTRIC SPARK'S PASSENGERS.—The New York *Tribune* of the 11th has the following list of passengers by the Electric Spark:

J F Sullivan, Miss T D ..., Mrs Kate Williams, ... Saxon, S Le Blanc, J Bertelloa, E Burke, C W ..., Mary T Shepherd, F Holliday, Mary C Sharp, ... L Levy, ... Rebel, M Marks, Rev Tarwore, ... Lieut C D Waterman, L S Britton, ... J A R Hopkins, W Lyman, Capt C D Smith and wife, J C Mather, C H Sage, Dan Sh..., J. Welsh, ... Grant, Mary Ann Welsh, M N Greene, Margaret ..., L Davis, L J Pinchett, ... Mary Ann ..., Mrs Margaret Geidor and child, Ed Begum, H Westervelt, John F Austin, A ... Diebrow, W M ..., L P Desbarter, Miss Mary F Duncan, & L Batebridge.

General Sherman on Guerrillas and Southern Sympathisers.

The following are the salient features of General Sherman's letter to General Burbridge, which has been published for the information of the people of Tennessee and Georgia within the Department of the Cumberland, and as instructions for post and district commanders:

The fact is, in our country personal liberty has been so well secured, that public safety is lost sight of in our laws and Constitution, and the fact is, we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, law and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil if somebody don't arrest our downward progress. We the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger, lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

1. You may order all your Post and District Commanders that guerrillas are not soldiers but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers, they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed, and equipped by recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2d. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property, *ex necessitate rei*, to prevent anarch, "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional and lawful. Under law, everybody can be made to "stay at home and mind his or her own business," and if they won't do that, can be sent away, where they cannot keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery, and insult.

3d. Your military commanders, Provost Marshals and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say three or four hundred, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why, we will kindly send them to another if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness to them, and a God's blessing to Kentucky.

I wish you to be careful that no personal malice are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous love of country "of the South," of their State or country, form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the pretext for murder, arson, theft, and all its grades, perjury, and all the crimes of human nature.

My own preference was and is, that the civil authorities of Kentucky would and could do it in that State, but if they will not, or cannot, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an end to strife, and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky and the whole world will be benefitted and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying, that I do not object to men or women having what they call "Southern feeling," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor and security, and even a little family pride, but these become "crimes" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Thomas,

[Signed] WM. D. WHIPPLE, Chief of Staff.

Let Skinners Sing.

(From the Boston Transcript)

Let Skinner was the meanest man
That ever saved his neck;
He grudged the very bite he drew
As if it were a check.

When he was in the grocer line,
And turning fruit to gold,
He'd bite a raisin straight in halves
To make the weight he sold.

He never gave a dime away,
He never lost a pin;
A sixpence saved rejoiced him more
Than taking a sixpence in.

Of counterfeited bills he used
The best of every kind
Which is the way of trade he kept
To sweep it on the blind.

"Fine things that make a ..."
(This maxim he could trace)
So when he saved his pile of wood
He always saved the dust.

He welcomed in the rising moon
'Twas so a cheerful sight—
For then he'd blow the candle out
And save the gaslight.

He liked in other people's pews
To settle meekly down
And steal his prayers, and hymns and tunes
By sneaking round the town.

Sometimes we saw a ... smile
Curl up his bony face,
To see where the ... cheat
That ... of saving grace.

At last it cost so much to live
(For day some twenty-one)
... stand 'tis,' as ... ground
And died to save expense.

Now having gone where such misers
Are shut up in a box
He cannot lift that beaty lid
The careful sexton locks.

Adieu, thou scrap of flinty clay
Thou pale-lit moment but
That ... his ... be ...
... unproductive ...

Timbromanie.

Do not be alarmed, readers, at the high-sounding word the Springfield Republican has chosen as a heading to the article for in these days when a common conjuror must call himself a "prestidigitator," and a traveling circus must denominate itself a "hippotheatron," in order to attract attention, certainly the writer of an article on the Rage for Postage Stamp Collecting will be pardoned for using the French term, and calling it Timbromanie. Comparatively few persons in this country, probably even those engaged in the collecting pursuit are aware to what an extent this mania for the acquisition of postage stamps is carried on abroad, especially in England and on the Continent and in the hope of enlightening these, as well as presenting a few facts that may be interesting to the general reader, we reproduce this article.

As literary representatives of stamp collecting, there have already appeared in Europe twenty three different publications, as follows: Of descriptive catalogues of stamps, seven have been published in England, three in France, one in Belgium, and one in Holland. Of stamp albums and other kindred works, three in England, two in France, and one in Belgium. Of stamp magazines, three in England, one in Belgium, and one in Saxony.

Of the catalogues and albums there is hardly one which has not reached a second or third edition, and the catalogue of Mount Brown, the first published and now acknowledged as "the standard," has even reached a fifth. Of the periodicals, the Stamp Collector's Magazine commenced in February, 1863, published at Bath by Stafford, Smith & Smith, who, by the way, are the largest stamp dealers in the world, and style themselves "Foreign Stamp Sellers to H R H the Prince of Orange," is the oldest and most important. *Le Timbre Poste* of Brussels, and *Magazin fur Briefmarken Sammler* of Leipzig, are of interest only to continental collectors.

From the fact alone of so many publications of this character having made their appearance, and from the support they have received, may be derived some idea of the extent and prevalence of timbromanie in Europe. The number of different stamps in existence at the present is some 2,500, ranging in value from the common one at a penny each, to the rare specimen lately advertised in the London *Times* for the sum of twenty guineas.

In the United States the mania prevails to a considerable extent, though by no means as much as in Europe.

Two stamp catalogues only have as yet made their appearance, that of Kline, issued early in 1863, and one of Seves & Brothers, issued a few months later. Kline's catalogue has, however, reached a second edition. Against both of these it is affirmed, we fear with too much reason, that they are unacknowledged transcripts of the original English catalogues. A postage stamp album has also been published by the Appletons. An attempt was made at the beginning of the present year to establish a monthly stamp magazine at New York, but was relinquished from want of support.

The number of stamp dealers is as yet quite small, probably not numbering more than two at the most, situated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal and Halifax. These generally import their stamps from the large English dealers, and retail them to private collectors. We may here remark that, as a natural consequence, stamps sell for higher prices here than abroad.

Thus even in America, where stamp collecting is still in its infancy, it has already attained some recognition, obtained some followers, and attracted some notice and attention. Of its opponents, and of the arguments that are shown in its favor, we have nothing to say. It may be a "weak and puerile mania," and again it may not. Every one to his own opinion.

Miscellaneous.

No flag of truce steamer has yet made its appearance in the James river, and it is said the Confederate authorities have intimated that such visits are not desirable at this juncture of military operations about Richmond.

At Palermo and Naples are infected with the mania of duelling, and not a day passes without half-a-dozen at both places.

A family in Michigan actually named a child Finis, supposing that it would be their last, but they afterwards happened to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement.

"SHUNTED."—This is a word recognized by Worcester, and is applicable to the switching of a railroad train from one rail to another. It is an obsolete term revived and in daily use in the railroad vocabulary throughout England.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The Springfield Union states that Joseph P. Coburne, color-bearer of the 10th regiment, who came home Saturday, has been almost an idiot for about six weeks, having lost entirely the power of speech. On the 12th of May, a shell burst over his head, a piece of which struck his cap, but inflicted no apparent injury upon the head. Ever since that he has not spoken a word, and has the appearance of being in a state of almost idiocy.

There is a wild, unnatural stare about his eyes, but he clings to the colors with the utmost tenacity. He belongs in Williamsburg, and has a wife and two children.

The downfall of high bonnets is discussed by a Paris correspondent, who says "it is not difficult to distinguish between a bonnet and a cap, the ears and ear-rings being the most conspicuous objects which you remark at their sides. The Empress herself has adopted a small, round shape, encircling the oval of the face, and almost always garnished with a fringe, either of jet, white beads, or straw, which falls upon the hair."

AN ENGLISH M. P.'s RECOLLECTIONS OF AMERICA.—In a recent speech in the British House of Commons, Colonel Jervis affectionately alluded to this benighted country, as he called it, saying that it had been his "misfortune," to have travelled in America, and that "he knew of and had seen many places there, if a gentleman desired wine or any kind of spirits on his table, he was compelled to pull down the window blinds and to bolt the doors for fear of being mobbed. The Colonel in his American travels must have been in the habit of frequenting unlicensed tippling houses, where the inmates were afraid of the police.

GIFT FROM THE CZAR.—The library of Yale College has just received from the Emperor of Russia a gift of rare value and beauty. It is a fac-simile copy of the celebrated Greek manuscript of the Holy Bible, found, in 1859, at the convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, by Dr Tischendorff, well known as one of the most learned students and critics of the sacred texts.

GARIBALDI.—Garibaldi has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING July 21, 1864.

The commercial week closes to day at enhanced prices for nearly every article offering in the market. Gold is being quoted at figures 10 @ 12 higher than those of last Thursday and Western produce generally showing a further improvement, while Gold and Foreign Exchange have risen to an extent hardly anticipated.

The Gold market continues to absorb the general attention, all its variations being watched with unabated interest. In our last report we noticed sales at from 290 up to 265 and 275, but stated that the movement was checked towards the close by the New York quotation of 27... On the 13th not being up to general expectation. This morning the market opened at about previous rates, and some round lots changed hands at ... up to 285, but subsequently under the excitement caused by the circulation of rumors of a stirring news from the seat of war, holders successively advanced their pretensions from 285 up to 290, 295 and finally 300. The sales, within our observation after the market closure, embraced ... at 294, ... at 295, ... at 296, ... at 297 and ... at 298 ... [illegible] also disposed of.

At the close the general asking rate was 300 but at the same time there were parties who were willing to sell at 297, notwithstanding which a lot was offered and refused for a round sum. Dealers paid 27 ... for the small sums presented at their counters, and sold at different figures at 290 up to 300. The market may be regarded as closing at 29... showing an advance since yesterday's figures of about ... It is ... it happens to have been eventually printed and further [illegible] ... it was not prudent the ... telegraph has been received from the New York market. Whether the advance be sustained or not must depend upon the tenor of later reliable accounts.

In Silver we noticed a sale of $1500 in American half dollars at 270 ₡ cent. This was at noon, when Gold could have been bought at 290 showing about the usual difference. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars. They generally rule at about the same premium as Gold.

Nothing was reported in Foreign Exchange. Early in the day Bank bills might have been bought at previous rates, but after the marked advance in gold it would have been difficult to find any one willing to draw except at extreme figures.

The movement in Domestic Exchange was almost equally limited, but from the want of demand and the scanty supply offering and not from any suitable bargains in the market. The Banks checked on New York at ... and 1 per cent. premium, and dealers supplied their customers at ... Washington ... New York discount ... [illegible]

In City Bonds we noticed sales of ... City Railroad at the advanced rate of 11... The Rail Road ... [illegible]

All favorite stocks continued buoyant ... in fact an additional impulse from the advance in ... The sale included 6 shares Union Bank at ... the Canal Bank at the advanced rate of $... and ... and ... City Railroad at ... further improvement. We also heard that ... been offered and refused for Gas Light. The ... Insurance Scrip included ... Crescent of ... per dollar.

There was a sustained good demand for Bank of Louisiana notes for which the advanced rate of ... per cent was offered and refused. Louisiana State Bank commanded 2 per cent. premium and mixed ... Mechanics and Traders and State about ... There are a few Citizens on Canal offering that the ... them are nominal. Both, but particularly the latter would command high prices.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING July 21, 1864.

COTTON—There was a fair inquiry today, but there was little on sale and holders asked such extreme rates that nothing was done ... [illegible] The week's sales are ... bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1863, bales	[illegible]
Received this week	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Exported this week	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand not cleared	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The ... [illegible] There is only a small quantity offering at prices beyond the views of buyers.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The market was quiet to-day ... [illegible] ... to-day.

TOBACCO—There were sales to-day of ... hhds ... [illegible]

FLOUR—To-day's sales were confined to ... barrels choice extra, in several lots at $... [illegible]

LARD—There were sales to-day of 232 tierces prime Western to be rendered, in several lots, at 41c ₡ lb.

BACON—A lot of 10 casks Shoulders sold at 17c—a further advance of 1c ₡ lb.

COFFEE—There was an active inquiry to-day, resulting in several sales of ... [illegible]

INDIA BAGGING—A lot of 45 bales sold on private terms.

CORN—250 sacks choice white sold at $2 45 ₡ bushel and a round lot of about ... sacks white, yellow and mixed at $2 ... ₡ bushel.

OATS—There were sales of 550 sacks at $1 30 ₡ bushel.

HAY—The sales to-day comprise a lot of 4,200 bales prime Western at $52 50 and one of 517 bales choice at $53 ₡ ton.

EGGS—Western are selling on the landing at ... ₡ dozen.

GREEN APPLES—They are selling on the landing at $6 50 ₡ barrel.

FREIGHTS—The freight market is extremely dull. There is little or nothing offering to go forward either by steamship or sailing vessels and the rates are altogether nominal. The steamship which sailed this morning, having been the only one on the berth, was unable to obtain ... [illegible]

Arrived during the past week ... hhds Tobacco, 457 barrels Pork, 10 barrels Beef, ... [illegible]

Cleared—... barrels Sugar, 32 barrels Molasses, ... barrels Flour, 217 barrels Pork, ... casks Bacon and ... kegs Lard.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22, 1864.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of Stock sold 46 Beeves, 38 Hogs, 20 Veals and 12 Cows. Stock remaining on sale, 11 Beeves, 9 Hogs, 27 Sheep, 135 Veals and 36 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₡ lb net	— —	@ — 25
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₡ lb net	— —	@ — —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₡ lb net	— —	@ — —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₡ head	40 00	@ 75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₡ head	— —	@ 55 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₡ head	— —	@ 35 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₡ head	— —	@ — —
Hogs, ₡ lb gross	— —	@ — —
Sheep, in lots, ₡ head	5 00	@ 8 00
Milch Cows, ₡ head	40 00	@ 100 00
Veal, 1st quality, ₡ head	30 00	@ 40 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₡ head	15 00	@ 25 00
Suckling Calves, ₡ head	14 00	@ 18 00

We are happy to inform the Public, that, on SUNDAY next, the 24th of July, at 5 o'clock, P. M. the Corner-Stone, of the new Church, to be erected at Annunciation square, and to be named "under the Invocation of the Immaculate Conception" will be laid and blessed by His Grace, the Archbishop of New Orleans. The Sermon will be preached, in English, by the Rev. J. Chalon. A collection will be taken up after Sermon, for the benefit of the Church. 21—2t

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 22, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Schr O... (British) Elder, for Tampico.
Schr Jose Jesus (Mexican) Blanchi, for Matamoros, in ballast.
Steamer Pauline Carroll, Fitzgerald, for St Louis. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, from New York 13th inst, to Warneken & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

BELOW AT QUARANTINE

[illegible]

EXPORTS

TAMPICO—Per schr O... [illegible]

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Yazoo—Assorted mdse. [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mattie Stephens ... [illegible]

[illegible]

DANIEL GORREN,

27....MAGAZINE STREET.....27

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. 27, Magazine.

feb29 4m

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH

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

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

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. M'me La Blanch's residence and office, No. 1..., Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts two squares below Canal street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer

Office No. 56 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY the 22d day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 56 Exchange Alley, between Custom House and Bienville streets—

A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and moveable effects.

Terms—cash. jy22 1t

Barouche and Harness.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Office No. 56 Exchange Alley

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 23d day of July, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., on Exchange Alley, opposite the Merchants' and Auctioneers Exchange—

A splendid new family BAROUCHE, four seats, with plated HARNESS all in good order.

Terms—Cash. jy22 2t

Furniture.....Furniture

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY July 22th at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Auction store, No 56 Royal street—

A lot of FURNITURE comprising Bedsteads, Chairs, Book Cases, Sofas, Armoirs, Sideboards, Tables, Toilets, &c.

Terms—cash. jy22

Succession of Gustave Mourne. No. 17,611.

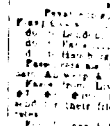
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, ... July, ... at 12 M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom House streets, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated ... the following described Property, belonging to said succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND ... in the Second District ... Square bounded by ... Carondelet and Dorsigny streets ... [illegible]

Terms ... [illegible] Act of sale before ... Civilian Notary Public.

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 ...
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, MARCH 5.
CITY OF NEW YORK ... do.
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

[illegible]

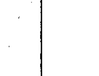
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage $35. 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 FLEETT & McKEEVER ... street. mh9

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.



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

Returning will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY at 8 o'clock A. M. Plaquemines WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY at 10 o'clock A. M., and Donaldsonville WEDNESDAY FRIDAY and SUNDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

Commencing SATURDAY, June 25, 1864.

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

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. A. RICHARD, Nos 35 and 37 Old Levee, corner of Bienville.

jy1 1m

For Matamoros.

To Sail on MONDAY, July 25th

THE A 1 fast sailing British schooner BRAZ ..., having the bulk of her cargo on board ... will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to A. BOCOLA, 71 Old Levee or L. JOUBLANC, 33 Exchange Alley.

For Matamoros.

THE fast sailing sloop ELENA Y CATARINA, Capt. Henry Clark, will sail in a few days. For passage only apply to S. FERNANDEZ & CO., 125 Old Levee street. jy21

For Havana.

THE splendid A 1 new fast sailing French Bark CHENE, Captain Rad..., is now loading and will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to PAUL BOUDOUSQUIE, 48 Toulouse street.

For Tampico—Gulf Line.

THE fine fast sailing and direct upper and copper fastened British Schooner NEPTUNE, C. Docker 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 51 ... S. FERNANDEZ, 125 Old Levee street.

Citizens' 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		
Viz: On Fire Risks	$...	
On Marine Risks	55,895 02	
On River Risks	...	$106,385 31
Less Premiums unterminated ...	$21,365 00	
Returned Premiums	4,493 76	25,958
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863		100,416 56
Losses paid during the same period		
On Fire Risks	$24,733 00	
On Marine Risks	27,054 69	
On River Risks	6,341 76	
Reinsurance ...	$58,119 54	
Taxes, ... returned	9,456 74	
Add pro... and ... expenses, tax ...	4,706 72	
...	34,3... 69	104,377 19
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863		$25,829 36
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims		11,000 00
		$14,... 36

The Company has the following assets:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$104,129 50
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	16,857 70
Invested in City Railroad Stocks	33,517 00
Bills receivable for Premiums	39,980 52
Due for Premiums in course of collection	31,888 25
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies	11,520 00
Cash on hand	26,609 87
Total amount of assets	$265,8.. 78

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 according to law, do depose and say that the above account is just and true, and a correct 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, as well as contingent losses arising from depreciation in the value of stocks and bonds) to pay SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after the ninth day of February, 1864.

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—

J. Leloy, G. Olivier,
Jas A. White, Ar. Miltenberger,
A. H. D'Meza, J. A. Stouse,
A. Bohn, A. Bidault,
J. Lemoine, U. Lacoste,
Paul Juge, A. Marques,
dec15 1y O. GAILLARD, President

EN débarquement du navire "HAPPY", venu de Bordeaux—

30 barriques vin rouge, bon ordinaire, pour famille,
5 do vin blanc Haut Sauterne supérieur,
10 demi barriques vin blanc Haut Sauterne,
10 barils vinaigre de vin blanc, qualité supérieure,
100 caisses vin rouge, St Julien Medoc.

A vendre par HENRY VALETON & Co

Sulphuric Acid.

30 CARBOYS. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 & 75 Tchoupitoulas street. jy16

LANDING from steamship Mercedes and Morning Star, and in store—

Coffee—Java, St. Domingo and Rio,
Table Salt—in sacks, 5 and 10 lbs,
Wolff's Schnapps,
S T 1860 X Plantation Bitters—in boxes,
Duffield Hams, Lard—in tierces,
Linseed Oil—75 barrels, Gunny Cloth,
Hops, Malt, Irish Moss,
Sardines, Oats,
Candles—Star, Adamantine and Sperm,
E. Goodwin & Bros' Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars,
Tobacco—Feed Leaf, Wrapper and Filler,
Tobacco—Chewing, pound and half pound, Lump and Twist.

For sale by E. J. HART & CO. my25 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

EN magasin, du ... Cap. Mathieu, venant de Bordeaux, et à vendre par Eug. Rochereau & Co, Nos ... et 18 rue St-Louis:

30 barriques vin rouge, "A Bouniot & Co."
27 do do Montferrand.
... do do 1er Côte de Bourg,
caisses 100/2 boutes ... l'huile, "B. Lefranc,"
caisses de 12 paniers, Anisette fine,
do 12 do mi fine,
do 12 bouteilles liqueur Martinique,
do 12 do liqueurs assorties, fines,
do 12 do do mi fines,
paniers de 12 bouteilles Champagne, Bouzy, et Ele Follier,
30 paniers de 12 bouteilles Champagne, Creme de Bouzy, 1er mai.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE members of this Association are requested to meet at their Hall, on Enstan Fields and Greatmen streets, next SUNDAY, July 24th, 1864, at six o'clock P. M., to ... attend their regular quarterly meeting. All the members are requested to attend.

By order of A. F. VALENCIA, President.

jy22 2t

Horticulturist Wanted.

A SINGLE MAN, well recommended, may hear of a permanent situation by calling at the office of the St. Charles Hotel, between 9 and 12 a. m. jy22 6t

Wanted.

A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT or cook with best recommendation. F. W. SHOUFELD, 168 Delord street. jy22 1t

Wanted.

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Wanted.

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LANDING ex ship Shepard, from Havana—37,000 CIGARS of the best brands, 6,000 packages CIGARRITOS, La Honradez.

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100,000 Havana Cigars of Direct Importation—Breves, Londres, Prensados, Media Regalias, Conchas, of the most celebrated brands—in store and for sale by BORMIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

my19

SAL SODA—50 casks. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

jy16

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jy16

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