New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

EXPRESS MATTER BY THE YAZOO.—Notice is given elsewhere by J. J. McKeever, manager of the Commercial Express Co., 81 and 83 Common street, that all express matter to go by the steamer Yazoo for the North, for Canada and Europe, must be delivered at the office of the Company on Tuesday, 26th inst., before 1 o'clock.

Captain H. G. Garson, and D. A. Wist, clerk, of the steamer Continental, have obliged us with liberal newspaper favors. This fine passenger steamer will leave in a few days for St. Louis.

Messrs. Cole Saunders & Co, army news agents, booksellers and stationers, &c., 60 Camp street, will accept our thanks for the latest Western papers.

No steamer running between New Orleans and St. Louis was destroyed in the late fire at St. Louis.

We are obliged to Purser Maguire, of the George Washington, for acceptable attentions.

Arrival of the George Washington.

The U. S. mail steamship Geo. Washington, E V. Gager commanding, arrived, from New York 16th inst., 3 P. M., with mails, merchandise and passengers, to Alfred Moulton. 16th, at 5:30 P. M., signalized steamship Evening Star, for New York. 16th, at 9.30 P. M., signalized steamship Creole, for New York. 17th, at 10:30 A. M., lat. 38 15, long. 74 35, spoke U. S. gunboat Shenandoah. 19th, at 3 P. M., lat. 33 13, long. 77 50, signalized steamship Fulton, with steamer in tow. 22d, off Tortugas, was brought to and detained one hour by U. S. schooner Fox, which fired three shots directly between our masts. 1 A. M. 22d, spoke pilot boat Eclipse, Capt. Higgins, bound to S. W. Pass.

The George Washington brings the following passengers:

Mr Jules Tuyer, Mrs Jules Tuyer, Miss Louisa Tuyer, Miss Adele Tuyer, child Mary, infant and nurse, Master John Tuyer, Master Jules Tuyer, F A Hughes, L Lambert, H B Foley, J Cole, Is ac Levy, F Hollender, A D Alcede, Miss H Lemin, L Myer, J W Bailey, Mrs Jane Brooks, E H Wheeler, Mrs Livingston, J P Sullivan, J A Whiffring and wife, Miss Arabo, M Chatham, Mr Henry Mabart and wife, W B Stoddard, O. Thol, Miss Pepper.

By the George Washington.

The papers received by the George Washington, from New York on the 16th P. M., have no news of special importance later than we give elsewhere from Western sources.

Gen. Wallace, defeated at Monocacy, was reported to be relieved, and Gen. Tyler assigned to the command of the Shenandoah.

The Florida had disappeared after the capture of the Electric Spark, whose cargo was valued at $800 000.

A dispatch from London, on the 6th, says the debate in Parliament on the vote of want of confidence in the Ministry has been adjourned.

The London *Star* has reason to believe that, in the event of the Government obtaining a majority on the question of want of confidence raised by Mr. Disraeli, it is not now intended to dissolve Parliament before the spring of next year.

Gold in New York before the steamer left was 622. Cotton 158 to 160, dull.

The New Constitution.

The salient points of this instrument, framed by the Convention whose labors have just closed in this city, and especially those of its features wherein it differs from the Constitution of 1852, are substantially as follows:

The preamble reads: "We, the people of the State of Louisiana, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

EMANCIPATION.

Article 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State.

Article 2. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Representation is required to be equal and uniform, regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified electors, every duly qualified elector being eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, in case he be at the time of his election a duly qualified voter of the Representative or Senatorial district from which he is elected.

The first enumeration for ascertaining the total population and the number of qualified electors in each parish and district, is to be made in 1866, immediately after which the Legislature shall apportion the representation on the basis of qualified electors, the number of representatives to be not more than one hundred and twenty, nor less than ninety. In the meantime provision is made for the election of one hundred and eighteen members of the House and thirty-four members of the Senate. Five Senators and forty-four Representatives are assigned to the parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi.

In the apportionment of Senators, the electoral population is to be divided by thirty-four, in order to establish the Senatorial ratio for the several Senatorial districts.

The Senators are to be elected for four years, the Representatives for two years.

Article 36 declares: "No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman of any religious denomination whatever, shall be eligible to the General Assembly."

The annual meeting of the General Assembly is fixed at the first Monday of January, and the session is limited to sixty days. But a special session is provided to meet in New Orleans on the first Monday of October, 1864, for which purpose an election shall be held for members of the General Assembly where the same may be held with safety to the electors, on the day submitting the Constitution to the voters, to be valid in case of ratification. The terms of members so elected shall expire as though they had been chosen on the first Monday of November, 1863.

SUFFRAGE.

Article 14.—Every white male who has attained the age of twenty one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the Parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting.

Article 15. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws extending suffrage to such other persons, citizens of the United States, as by military service, by taxation to support the Government, or by intellectual fitness, may be deemed entitled thereto.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Governor and a Lieutenant Governor are to be chosen every four years by qualified electors, the Governor to be inaugurated on the second Monday of January after his election, and to receive a compensation of $8,000, while that of the Lieutenant Governor shall be $5,000, per annum.

Article 46. No member of Congress, minister of any religious denomination, or any person holding office under the United States Government, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

The Secretary of State, the Treasurer and the Auditor of Public Accounts chosen by qualified electors, are to hold their offices for four years.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judges of the Supreme Court, composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of eight years, and the Judges of the Inferior Courts for a term of six years.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 102. None but citizens of the United States shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this State.

Article 104. No power of suspending the laws of this State shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

Article 111. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects—being responsible for an abuse of this liberty.

Article 129. No liability, either State or Parochial, shall exist for any debts contracted for, or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States Government.

Article 130 Fixes the seat of Government at New Orleans, and

Article 132 Prohibits the Legislature from passing any law requiring a property qualification.

LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING HOUSES.

The Legislature is authorized to license the selling of lottery tickets and the keeping of gambling houses, such houses to be on the first floor and kept with open doors. each gambling house and lottery ticket vendor to pay a tax of $10,000, and each roulette $500.

CORPORATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

It is provided that the citizens of New Orleans may elect the usual administrative officers in such mode as may be prescribed by the Legislature; also, that the city shall maintain a police uniformed and of distinct grades, composed of citizens, selected by the Mayor, and removable by a Police Commission comprising members, appointed by the Governor, and the Mayor, who shall be President of the Board.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Article 141 Requires that the Legislature shall provide for the education of all children in the State, without distinction, between the ages of 6 and 18, by means of free public schools sustained by adequate taxation.

SCHEDULE AND ORDINANCE.

The Schedule provides that rights and claims of every character, and all laws in force at the adoption of the new Constitution, and not in consistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted, that no office shall be superseded thereby, but that the laws of the State relative to all officers, except those made void by military authority and by the ordinance of emancipation, shall remain in force, though the same be contrary to the new Constitution, until the complete organization of the Government under that instrument.

The Governor is to call an election for the first Monday of September, 1864, to take the vote of the people on the new Constitution, and, if ratified, he is directed to proclaim the fact, and it is then to become the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

As soon as a general election can be held under the new Constitution in every parish of the State, the fact shall be declared by a proclamation of the Governor, or by a resolution of the Legislature, and an election ordered at a fixed day, within sixty days from date, for State officers, to be installed on the fourth Monday after election, and to hold for their constitutional terms, counting from the second Monday of January preceding their installation, if not installed on that day.

Until a general election can be held, as before provided, in every parish in the State, and new officers installed, those elected in February last, shall continue in their positions, provided their occupancy shall not extend beyond the terms fixed by the Constitution, and if an election is not sooner held, their successors shall be elected on the first Monday of November, 1867, in all parishes where elections can be conducted, and shall enter office on the second Monday of the succeeding January.

Additional by the Continental.

The arrival of the steamer Continental from St. Louis, places us in possession of Western and Northern papers up to the 16th, inclusive, and of Memphis dates to the evening of the 18th. From these sources we have a variety of additional news and details not contained in the dispatches, elsewhere given, from Morganza.

The Maryland Invasion.

THE WHOLE FORCE OF THE RAIDERS ONLY EIGHT THOUSAND MEN—AND BUT A SMALL PART OF THESE APPEARED BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 15.—The *National Intelligencer* understands that a Major or Captain Spencer, of the insurgent forces lately demonstrating against Washington, embraced the opportunity, before they decamped, of addressing to one of our citizens, who is a relative of Spencer, a letter, in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potomac with 8,000 men for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle and other supplies, and that, having accomplished their purpose, they were on the march back to Virginia. Only a small portion of these forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were collecting booty for transportation across the Potomac.

SITUATION ON JAMES RIVER AND THE PENINSULA — CONSIDERABLE SKIRMISHING FOR SEVERAL DAYS — FIRING UPON STEAMERS—SHERIDAN GONE ON ANOTHER RAID.

Washington, July 15.—An arrival from City Point to-day reports that there has been considerable skirmishing during several days past along our lines.

The rebels, yesterday morning, fired upon the steamers George Weems, and United States from a field battery near Wilson's Landing. The former had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the latter.

Gen. Sheridan has gone on another raid.

A PORTION OF GRANT'S TROOPS GONE UP THE YORK RIVER — REBEL BELIEF THAT GRANT MUST SOON MAKE A MOVEMENT OF SOME KIND.

New York, July 15.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday says that a portion of Grant's troops had gone up the York River, and were landing at White House. The *Examiner* thinks that only portions were left at Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Gloucester Point.

The *Examiner* also thinks that Grant must soon make a movement of some kind, owing to certain circumstances to which it need not refer.

From Maine.

A RAID APPREHENDED FROM NEW BRUNSWICK—GUNBOATS SENT TO CASTINE AND EASTPORT.

New York, July 15.—The *Commercial* has the following: "Gov. Corry, of Maine, has telegraphed to President Lincoln to send two gunboats to Castine and Eastport, as there is a raid anticipated from Brunswick on the frontier. The President, it is understood, promptly complied with the Governor's request, and telegraphed to New York to have the vessels dispatched immediately."

From Louisville.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE REPORTED TO BE MOVING INTO EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, July 14th.—For several days past it has been reported that S. B. Buckner, at the head of a large rebel force, was moving in the direction of this State, with the intention of making a raid into Eastern Kentucky, but, as we could trace the rumor to no reliable source, we forbear mentioning any particulars, as they might cause undue excitement.

It is said that he is at the head of a force of 13,000 men, including cavalry and artillery. He left the main army in Virginia and moved into Western Virginia, from thence, it is said, intended to enter this State through Pound Gap. That such a movement is on foot is generally believed, but, from the best information we can gather we are satisfied that Buckner has not yet entered the State.

Persons who arrived from Lexington report that the greatest excitement exists in Eastern Kentucky, and that persons are leaving that portion of the State, bringing with them all their stock.

It is said that this raid is made in conjunction with the movement of the rebels into Maryland.

THE CROSSING OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

(From the Nashville Union, July 13.)

We have further particulars relating to the crossing of the Chattahoochee, which are highly interesting. The rebels, on Sunday, finding Sherman had effected a lodgment south of the river, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges, together with three pontoons.

Their works were the strongest found on the whole line from Dalton, and were protected by abatis, so that a direct assault would have been an impossibility. The stream is at present shallow, and the bottom rocky, but no men could have forded it, and charged upon the embankments to their works.

The intrenchments extended along the river bank for five miles, and were located in a position to sweep the surrounding country. Johnston had evidently been months in preparing them.

After the flank movement commenced the rebel General offered no resistance, but fell back, and we pursued, to the fortifications around Atlanta, which were but eight miles distant. We know of no other point at which a stand can be made.

THE REBELS NOT WITHOUT HOPES OF RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS.

Washington, July 15.—The Atlanta (Ga) *Appeal* of the 4th of July, just received here, says: "We are not without the hope that reinforcements will yet come to aid our army in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invaders of our soil. The Trans Mississippi army is now lying idle, with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the river, where its forces are so much needed. While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, it behooves us to do the same thing, otherwise there is no alternative left but to surrender the country to the domination of the invading foe."

What Baltimore Secessionists Say About the Invasion of Maryland.

Philadelphia, July 15.—Some knowing secesh of Baltimore assert that the recent rebel invasion was merely a reconnoissance to ascertain Grant's position and strength at Washington and in Maryland. Discovering this, they merely retreated to the other side of the Potomac to await large reinforcements with which, when obtained, they will advance again, with Lee in command.

It is believed the damage done by the raiders, in Maryland, to public and private property, will reach four millions of dollars.

From St. Louis.

BURNING OF SIX STEAMBOATS—LOSS $600,000—GUERRILLAS OPERATING AT HUNTSVILLE—PERMISSION TO RETURN FROM EXILE—DEFEAT OF GUERRILLAS.

St. Louis, July 15.—Six steamboats—the Sunshine, Welcome, E. F. Dix, Glasgow, Cherokee and Northerner—were destroyed by fire at daylight this morning. The whole loss is $600,000; insurance about $300 000. All were St. Louis boats, excepting the Cherokee, owned in Cincinnati. Three had cargoes on board; the remainder were empty. One hundred tons of Commissary stores and Indian annuity goods, belonging to the Government, intended for Fort Randall and the Yancton and Crow Creek Agencies, were destroyed. The fire was caused by an incendiary, and is supposed to be a revival of the same plot which destroyed so many boats on the Western rivers last winter and fall.

It is reported that 40 guerrillas entered Huntsville, Randolph county, and levied $100,000 on the citizens.

James W. Cox and Owen T. Rouse, of Monroe county, are permitted to return from banishment in Illinois, on taking the amnesty oath. They were exiled over one year ago, to remain away during the war.

The United States Express was robbed by guerrillas on Wednesday, between Booneville and Tipton. Two of the coach horses were also stolen, and the passengers robbed of some $1000.

General Curtis telegraphed from Fort Leavenworth that our forces, under Colonel Ford overtook a gang of guerrillas last night at Camden, Ray county, routed them, killing 15, and capturing a large number of arms and ten kegs of powder.

MEMPHIS ACCOUNT OF THE TUPELO FIGHT.

[From Bulletin Extra, 18th, P. M.]

We have just received intelligence that is likely to create a profound impression. Gen. Forrest and his forces have not merely been whipped—they have been almost annihilated.

On the 5th instant, Major General Washburn sent out a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery from LaGrange, under Major General A. J. Smith and Brig. Gen'ls Mower and Grierson, with instructions to march in pursuit of Gen. Forrest and bring him to bay—and fight and whip him. It was known that General Smith had the ability, the skill, the force and the personal fighting qualities to ensure success and sanguine hopes were entertained of the result. He was ordered to pursue Forrest to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

Nothing was heard from the expedition until to-day, when Gen. Washburn received advices from Gen. Smith, from which it is learned that he has triumphantly executed the order given him, and has thus again rendered essential service to the cause of his country.

A dispatch received by Gen. Washburn from Gen. Smith, says:

"We met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days."

"Our loss is small compared with that of the rebels. I bring back every thing in good order. Nothing lost."

The news comes in such a shape and from such apparently reliable sources that we may be assured Gen. Smith's modest dispatch will be more than confirmed.

We may be assured that the rebels have suffered a crushing defeat.

MR. FESSENDEN AND THE NEW LOAN.

New York, July 15.—The *Commercial's* money article says: "Secretary Fessenden has expressed himself favorable towards an expedient suggested by the banks for avoiding the inconvenience of paying subscriptions to the loan in legal tenders. The suggestion is that instead of the Secretary drawing directly on the banks, he should issue drafts upon the Sub-Treasury, which the Assistant Treasurer should indorse payable at the banks, or at some one designated bank acting in behalf of the associated banks. The banks hope that such checks would seldom be presented to be cashed, as they would be subject to payment in greenbacks on present action, and that, in most cases, they would be simply deposited without disturbing their funds."

LARGE ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERNERS AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, July 11.—Among the passengers by the Alpha, from Bermuda, were George Sanders, Jacob Thompson, of Buchanan's cabinet, the engineer of the Florida, and a large number of Southerners.

GEORGE SANDERS TO BENNETT OF THE HERALD.

Clifton House, C. W., July 14.—The following is a copy of a message sent to J. Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. *Herald*:

"Thanks for your yesterday's notice. I am here for peace, the opposite of anarchy, and for restoration of all that is valuable to either section. Would like to see you here. Come, don't be afraid of your own thunder.

Signed GEORGE N. SANDERS."

Quick Steamboat Trip.

Cairo, July 15.—The steamer Magenta from New Orleans on the 10th, Vicksburg the 12th, and Memphis the 14th, arrived this evening. The Magenta made the trip from New Orleans to Memphis in two days and seventeen hours.

Later from Europe.

St. Johns, N. F., July 15.—The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow the 6th, passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Friday, en route to New York.

The news is unimportant, though three days later.

Rumors were afloat that the Confederate steamer Florida was outside Cherbourg awaiting a conflict with the Kearsarge. The Federal steamer Niagara was ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The Germans were erecting batteries opposite the Island of Funen.

The Swedish squadron is ordered to sea.

Western Markets.

Chicago, July 15—P. M.—The gold market has been greatly disturbed and rates have largely declined. According to the regular dispatches the New York rates opened at 250 and closed at 250.

St. Louis, July 15—P. M.—There was a decided let down in the market to-day, consequent upon the fall in gold. Speculators are uneasy, and anticipating bad times.

Corn—Declined to $1 30 to $1 32, and oats 91 to 93c.

Whisky—Selling at $1 65 to $1 70.

Flour flat, no sales. Offered at 20 to 50c decline, without buyers.

Tobacco—A little lower for all grades and buyers standing off. Lugs sold at $9 to $14 50, common shipping $15 to $20, medium $20 to $27, good and fine $27 50 to $34 50, common and medium manufacturing $35 to $65, and good do $75 to $80.

The Late Expedition under General Slocum.

The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 7th, has the following:

The late expedition into the interior, under the command of Major Gen. Slocum, returned in the afternoon of last Monday, after a week's absence. We have been able to learn only a few of the particulars in regard to it, which we give as we received them from persons who were with the expedition.

The expedition left Big Black on the 11th inst and proceeded to Edward's Station, taking the Raymond road, passing through Utica, Rocky Springs, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and returned from the latter place to this on transports, meeting with no enemy until near Port Gibson, and then only small scouting parties.

While encamped at Grand Gulf at daylight on Sunday morning, the enemy, under command of Major Patton, three hundred strong, made a charge upon the cavalry pickets, numbering thirty men, under command of Lieut. Clark, of the 5th Illinois, with the intention of capturing or driving them in, but were severely repulsed, leaving three dead upon the ground. The pickets held their post and were promptly reinforced by a battalion of the 5th Illinois Cavalry, under command of Capt. Wethers, and a detachment of the 3d United States Colored Cavalry, under command of Major Cook. The rebel Major Patton and some five men were made prisoners, and forty muskets picked up on the ground, and some ten or twelve horses taken. Our loss was only four horses killed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard, Presiding.—David White and the colored individual Lewis Daniel were tired of getting whisky by the retail and concluded to get it by the barrel. They thought it was cheaper to take a barrel full of the ardently desired stuff from the banquette at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets. They found that the owner of the property objected to that proceeding as they were arrested and sent before the First District Court on a charge of larceny.

Mr. Kelly, of Jefferson City, charged with knowingly receiving stolen property in the shape of a barrel of whisky, stolen by White and Daniel, awaits his examination, which is fixed for Wednesday next.

Thomas Krusine was put under bonds of $1000 to answer in the proper Court on the charge of having knocked a hole into the peace of the State by beating one Michael Kernan, much against his will and comfort.

Sundry parties were fined and put under peace bonds for being inimical to the peace of this commonwealth.

Fined.—Maggie Kelly and Lizzy McK en reside on Perdido street and are not on the best terms with the police who are so often put to the trouble to guide them to the calaboose. The last time they were arrested they had been found tippling in a grogshop in violation to City Ordinances. For this they had to pay a fine of $10. John Bragman who was more than half seas over and noisy in the bargain was taxed $10 and John Pee only $5.

Cruelty to Animals.—Three Italians were each fined $50 for ill treating a horse on the shellroad, attached to a buggy wherein they had installed themselves for a ride.

Destitution.—Kitty Pacey is poor and unable to provide for herself. Recorder Vennard gave her a house for 6 months in the Workhouse.

Dealing in Cotton.—John B Butler was sent for thirty days to prison, because he could not account for a bag of cotton in his possession, and the youth Alfred Lauare was sent to the House of Refuge for pilfering cotton, the property of Chas. Stewart.

Provost Court.—This tribunal has moved into the rooms of the First District Court, but owing to the continued indisposition of Judge Warmouth, the fixed cases were continued to a future day.

Dishonest.—The colored man Wm Jackson, who is stout and fat could not enlist because he has the consumption. He was brought up on the charge of having stolen $6 from a friend at No. 49 Union street. This brought him to the workhouse for thirty days.

A Wife Beater.—Mr. Johnson of No. 189 Girod street is required to give bonds in the sum of $10,000 to appear for his trial on the 25th inst. if he wishes his liberty till that time. The charge against him is that he used terrible threats against his wife and others, committing assaults and other outrages to the disturbance of the peace and dignity of the state. He had not given the bonds when the court adjourned.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. F. Woolfley Presiding.—Jules Friquet was determined to have some fun, and worked himself at the expense of some currency to a state of inebriation, and fell into the hands of the police who took possession of his person and his sword-cane. He was fined $50.

Workhoused.—Elizabeth McKay was again on a spree and is to be kept sober for four months and at labor in the Workhouse, and Ellen Parker is to keep her company to learn to bridle her tongue.

Astray.—F. Lugenbahl, a young girl strayed from the path of rectitude and is charged with stealing jewelry from Mrs Bruls. She was sent to the House of Refuge, to learn better.

"How terribly the ship labors!" exclaimed the Passenger to the Captain, as they stood together in the bight of the binnacle; "what cargo have you in the hold?"

"Petroleum," replied the Captain, turning his telescope into his trousers' pocket.

"Oh! ah!—petroleum," rejoined the Passenger—"that's Rock-oil; no wonder she rocks."

Constitutional Convention.

SATURDAY, July 23d 1864.

Immediately after reading the Journal, the President announced that in accordance with a resolution of the Convention, he yesterday issued an order for the arrest of Thomas P. May, and placed the same in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms for execution. He called upon the sergeant-at-arms to report his action in the matter. That officer announced that Mr May was before the Convention as a prisoner to answer.

On being called upon by the President to see what he had to say in reference to the article in the *Times* of the 21st and the resolution of the Convention, Mr. May read from a paper in his hands that he appeared before the Convention in obedience to an order of the Military authorities and not in obedience to any mandate of the Convention. He had nothing further to say.

Mr. Henderson moved that the answer of Mr. May be treated as an additional contempt, which motion was carried.

Mr. Abell moved to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the whole subject, which motion was lost by a vote of 47 to 21.

Mr Thomas presented a series of resolutions on the subject, one of which was that Mr May be confined in the Parish Prison for ten days, unless the Convention sooner adjourn.

Another that the Commanding General be respectfully requested to suppress the issue of the New Orleans *Times*, and another to remove Mr. May from the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, which office he holds in this city.

Several resolutions and motions were made and carried, providing for the payment of officers for additional service. But at the suggestion of the President, the motions were to be be reduced to writing in the shape of resolutions.

The ordinance to redistrict the State was then taken up and adopted.

The Committee on Enrollment reported that the Constitution had been enrolled as required by the resolution of the Convention, but that the Committee has not had time to examine it to see if it had been correctly enrolled, whereupon the Convention adjourned until Monday, at 12 M, in order to allow the Committee time to examine the enrolled bill and report.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

NEW ROOMS OF THE PROVOST COURT. We are informed that the Provost Court, Judge Warmouth, will hold its sessions hereafter in the rooms lately occupied by the First District Court, corner of Chartres and St Peter streets, opposite Jackson Square.

Two Days Later from the North.

Dates from Washington to the 15th and New York of the 16th.

End of the Maryland Raid—Invaders Recrossing the Potomac with their Booty—Two Corps of Veterans Sent to Washington to Oppose Them—Sheridan Sent to Intercept Them South of the Potomac.

Unconfirmed Report of the Capture of Petersburg—Atlanta Reported Taken—Forrest Said to be Defeated by Smith with loss of 2,500 and Faulkner Killed and Forrest Wounded—Rumored Dispersion of Price's Army.

GOLD ON THE 14th, 2[illegible]—COTTON, $1 [illegible]

The uptown papers of this morning have the following by telegraph from Morganza, July 22:

The steamer Continental, Capt Carson, passed here this P M. She has dates from Chicago to July 16th, from New York to the 14th, and Memphis to the 18th.

The *Herald's* special of the 14th says: There are probably no rebels to-night in Maryland. This morning their rear guard was at Rockville, and a sufficient time has since elapsed to enable them to safely recross the Potomac. It is now ascertained that there were but 15,000 men engaged in the raid.

They moved in two columns. Coming up the Shenandoah Valley, one column attacked Martinsburg, while the other moved on Harper's Ferry. Martinsburg was captured, and $100,000 was carried off. The column at Harper's Ferry besieged Sigel four days, while the other body overrun Maryland in small detachments as far as Monocacy, but small portions of their force moved on Washington. The authorities then became frightened and called on General Grant for assistance. Ricketts Division was first sent to assist Wallace. The Sixth Corps was also sent to Washington and the Nineteenth Corps, which was just arriving, was sent there.

Washington, July 14.—There is nothing known here of the occupation of Petersburg by Gen Grant, nor have we any confirmation as to the intentions of Gen Sherman.

New York, July 15.—Latest news from Petersburg is to Wednesday, 5 M, when heavy skirmishing was going on.

There is a rumor in town that Atlanta is taken, with 8,000 prisoners by General Sherman. The rebels burned the railroad and common bridge over the Chattahoochie. Sherman crossed above and below the bridge. There were no rebels in sight.

Gold closed at 248.

St. Louis, July 14th.—The steamboats Welcome, Glasgow, Northerner, Sunshine, Cherokee and E. Dix, were burned this morning. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

An attempt was made to burn the Continental, while lying at Memphis, by igniting the cotton on the hurricane deck, but it was unsuccessful.

Memphis, July 14, 5½ P. M.—Glorious news from Smith. Forrest and his army smashed. Terrific defeat of the rebels after a three days fight. Their loss said to be 2,500, ours much less. General Forrest badly wounded, and Gen Faulkner is killed. Fight took place at Tupelo. D L WEST, Clerk.

Washington, July 14.—A dispatch received last night announces that Sherman's army was within six miles of Atlanta.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning it was not ascertained that the rebels had recrossed the Potomac, although they had sent over most of their plunder.

An extra says that information accumulated strengthens the conclusion that the rebel force was 35,000 strong. They entered Maryland with thirty-four pieces of cannon. Many of their troops were dismounted cavalrymen.

Gen. Gilmore was this forenoon thrown from his horse at head of troops now following rebels and severely injured in the ankle. Emory temporarily takes his place. The enemy yesterday crossing main forces at Seneca, and opposite Pooleville, and their advance was this morning along the roads in Loudon, leading in the direction of Ashby's Gap. Cannonading heard in the neighborhood of Seneca, early this morning. Our cavalry has been harassing and annoying the rebels, and no definite results of operations have yet been received, other than a number of prisoners have been captured. Nothing known here of the occupation of Petersburg by Grant, nor have we any intelligence as to the intentions of Gen Sheridan.

Washington, July 11.—Reports from the Army of the Potomac say that the rebels have maneuvred their troops in a manner auguring an attack on our rear. From last accounts, Hill's corps was marching around our left, with the intention, military men say of gathering in our rear.

On Tuesday morning the rebels made demonstrations on the road for the purpose of attacking our troops, but being reinforced by ample force, they changed their design.

New York, July 15.—Special New York *World's* Washington 11th, says, rebel column have continued retreating towards the Upper Potomac fords since their abandonment of Washington, and some of their forces reported having crossed into Virginia, though indications this morning were that the main body seems disposed to make a stand between Rockville and Poolesville, either to accept battle or cross ing their supplies.

Our cavalry are in close pursuit.

Military authorities have information that the enemy intended on Monday to attack our weakest point.

Our lines were attacked in large force, but were abandoned, not expecting to find veterans.

The rebel Gen. Holmes was severely wounded at the battle of Monocacy.

The *Herald's* special, Washington 11th, says: There are probably to-night no rebels in Maryland. Their rear guard was at Rockville, and sufficient time has since elapsed to enable them to safely recross the Potomac.

Our troops, doubtless, reached the ferry by this time, and may be in season to attack the enemy while crossing.

The first intimation the rebels had of the presence of veteran troops was on Tuesday, at dark, by a charge of a part of the Sixth Army Corps.

Their wagon trains were started back in great haste.

Citizens reporting drivers in crossing teams and making efforts to get out of the way of the retreating column. Many of their dead were abandoned on the field.

From facts in our possession no doubts are entertained but that their casualties greatly exceed our own.

There is little doubt that had the enemy attacked our defenses previous to Monday night the works could have been taken with comparative ease.

New York, July 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special states that information has been received in Washington concerning the invasion, from which it appears that Halleck, on the 5th, intercepted a letter from a rebel Colonel, saying that Ewell's Corps, with Hampton's Cavalry, making over 50,000, was ordered to march to Harper's Ferry, left almost destitute of men and poorly defended by a few militia. It is thought our force ample to take the city. Although orders read Harper's Ferry, my own belief is that we will go directly to Washington.

Washington was to be attacked on Sunday night, but was delayed till Monday, when Early received such information as to make him abandon the attempt, carrying great disappointment amongst the subordinate officers and men, who believed everything extremely safe.

The *Times'* Washington special says: That the military estimates the rebel force at 30,000.

A Union scout avowed to Secretary Stanton that he slept night before last in Longstreet's camp, and his forces were encamped near Manassas Junction.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday says our pursuing forces were in Montgomery county near Fulton Cross Roads. The rebels are crossing the Potomac with their main force opposite Poolesville.

July 15.—The latest intelligence from Sherman is as follows:

Chattanooga, July 11.—The rebels burned the railroad and Common Bridge across Chattahoochee river yesterday, P. M. Sherman crossed above and below the bridges, and effected a secure lodgment on the south bank. The rebels abandoned their strong fortifications on the Chattahoochee Heights, being again effectually flanked. It is uncertain what direction they have gone.

Our communications are in favorable condition.

Baltimore, July 11.—Trains are running as usual this morning to Washington.

New York, July 11.—The *Commercial* says a prominent banking house in Wall street have received dispatches from their Washington house, this morning, which states that General Grant's forces have occupied Petersburg.

We have received nothing confirmatory of this statement.

The *Commercial* also says a private dispatch from Washington to a Wall street banker says Sheridan with his entire cavalry force has been dispatched to intercept the rebel raiders and reached Hanover Courthouse.

The rebel forces consisted of Johnston, Early and A. P. Hill's Corps.

Johnston and Early's Corps fired into each other on the advance into Washington.

St. Louis, July 11.—It is stated, by information derived from bushwhackers near Platte county, that Price's rebel army had been disbanded and sent by squads into Missouri.

Appearance of so many bands of rebels at different points gives color to the statement.

Information was received at Louisville that Sherman was within three miles of Atlanta. General Crook was at Westminster, Md., moving south, and General Averill at Frederick. A fight occurred on the railroad on the 13th, near Westminster, in which the rebels were driven off.

A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis House Junction for relief.

The dates up to the 14th show that the rebels are on the retreat to Virginia, and that they have succeeded in crossing their plunder, cattle, horses and sheep, and the greater part of their army. They are closely followed by our cavalry, who are harrassing their rear.

(From the N. O. Times Extra.)

Late News Through Rebel Sources.

Gen. Sherman Within Eight Miles of Atlanta—Rebel Communication Cut Between Atlanta and West Point, and Between West Point and Montgomery—Hood in Command of Johnston's Army—The Rebel Gen. Johnston Relieved, and Appointed to the Command of the Rebel Army in Virginia—Gen. Lee sick in Richmond—&c., &c., &c

We have received Woodville (Miss.) dates to the 9th, and Mobile dates to the 15th.

The news is of great importance.

The rebel General Johnston has been relieved of his command, and Gen. Hood appointed in his place.

On taking leave of the army Gen Johnston made a speech to the troops.

Gen. Hood has been made a full General.

Gen. Lee is sick at Richmond, and Gen Johnston is said to have been appointed to the command of the rebel forces in Virginia.

Major General Sherman is reported to be within eight miles of Atlanta.

He has crossed the Chattahoochee with his entire army, and has cut the communication of the rebel army between Atlanta and West Point, and also between West Point and Montgomery.

(Of a later date.)

Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Attacked—The Forrest and Smith Fight—Officers Killed and Wounded.

Senatobia, July 18.—The Louisville *Democrat* says three trains were captured on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, seventy-five miles south of Nashville, by a large rebel force. The trains were loaded with valuable sutlery and other stores.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser.)

Verona, Miss., July 18.—Sabbath has returned from pursuit of the enemy, who are resting in good order.

Confederate officers Killed—Cols. Harrison, Cane, McKay, Nelson and Sewell.

Wounded—Cols. McCullough, Rucker, Crossland, Faulkner and Cole.

Gen. Forrest is slightly wounded.

Cotton Growing in Mexico.

(From the Monitor June 23.)

From a letter dated at Cohuahua we learn the following:

"The people here have begun to sow cotton on a scale much greater than that for some time past. The fruits of the last crop, which was a very fine one, were sold at a price that no one hoped for, and this has led all the farmers to sow nothing but cotton. There is no doubt that we will soon see our sole rival in cotton growing, the richest parts of Texas. Our products have been bought up on the spot at thirty dollars the quintal. The greater part has even been paid for in advance by buyers coming from Matamoros.

The leaders Joachim Terrazos is carrying on unceasing war with the Apaches, and he will, ere long, deliver us from this cruel enemy. He has just got into his hands the Indian Pantiga, and the remains of his tribe, which were surprised in the mountains of Capullo, where fourteen men were killed and 80 taken prisoners. These facts cannot fail to have a happy influence on the development of our cotton-growing, and on the exploitation of the rich resources of our soil."

France, Mexico and the United States.

The *Courrier du Dimanche*, of Paris, publishes a circular letter, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the agents of the Empire abroad respecting the relations of France to the American Government. This letter is a sequel to the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr Dayton with regard to the Mexican question, and is as follows:

Paris, May 7.—Mr. Dayton has called on me to read to me a dispatch addressed to him by the Secretary of State of the Union, in order to define the responsibility of the Government at Washington, and to show that a vote of the House of Representatives, or of the Senate, or even of the two Houses, while it naturally recommends itself to the attention of the Government, did not oblige it to modify its policy and take from it its liberty of action. Mr. Seward sees no reason to follow, on the Mexican question, a line of conduct other than that which he had adopted heretofore, and if his disposition should happen to be modified, we should be directly and in good time informed of this resolution and its motives.

I have replied to Mr. Dayton that in the opinion of the Government of the Emperor, nothing could justify this change, that our confidence in the wisdom and enlightenment of the American Cabinet was too great to permit us to suppose it to have any idea of compromising, by thoughtless action, the true interests of the United States. While expressing to Mr. Dayton the entire satisfaction which the assurance he was charged with giving us caused to the Government of the Emperor, I added that I thought, in effect, that, even from the point of view of the United States the choice could not be doubtful between the establishment in Mexico of a stable and regular Government, and the perpetuation of an anarchy of which they had been the first to suffer and to point out the great inconvenience.

The reorganization of a vast country which, after the restoration of order and security, is expected to play an important economical part in the world, would be for the United States especially a real source of advantage, since it would open a new market to them from which they, because of their proximity, would profit more than others.

The prosperity of Mexico would therefore agree with their rightly understood interests, and I certainly do not believe that the Government of Washington could misunderstand this truth.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

Effects of War on Crops and Stock Raising.

Reviewing the last report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, the New York *Sun* says:

These results, though better than were anticipated, are not remarkably satisfactory. It is evident that the supply of cereals will not leave a large margin for exportation after supplying our domestic consumption. The war has probably told with far more severity upon our agricultural prospects, than the weather. The withdrawal of nearly two millions able-bodied men from productive pursuits, has necessarily diminished the quantity of land laid under cultivation. In all the States there is a deficiency of labor—greater in the West than in the East—and female help has been extensively called into requisition for the first, and it is to be hoped the last time in our history, to plant and gather in the crops. In the New England and Western States, the wives, daughters and sisters of soldiers absent in the army, cultivate the land which otherwise must have remained idle.

Agricultural instruments have been brought into requisition to an extent never known before, but these cannot wholly supply the place of manual labor. They need to be intelligently guided and directed. In many cases, also, the cost of these implements places them beyond the reach of small farmers. The agricultural labor of females becomes therefore a matter of necessity, and the nation will know how to appreciate and honor the energy, industry and patriotism of American Women, who render the most essential service to their country by engaging in agricultural pursuits, and thus, by increasing our resources, directly aid in pushing the war to a successful conclusion. Let us hope that their services in this unusual capacity may be only temporary, and that the successful termination of the war may soon restore to their homes the men whose field duties they now lovingly perform.

With respect to stock, there is a large falling off, as might have been expected from the causes that have contributed to diminish our agricultural productions. It is estimated that the decrease in cattle and horses amounts to twenty per cent. This arises principally from the increased cost of food, and the large consumption by the army. The condition of affairs in the rich agricultural States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, largely affects the aggregate deficiency in crops and live stock.—These States have been repeatedly, and are now overrun by guerrillas, and are torn by intestine troubles, and few persons care to grow more provisions than are essential for their individual use. Security is a prime condition for agricultural as well as mechanical production.

In Europe, which is now plunging into a desperate war, it is remarkable that the crops are scarcely so favorable as our own in the fourth year of our civil war, and are likely to fall below the average. In England the bad weather has caused a diminution in the breadth of land sown. Recent advices represent the prospect as improving, under more genial weather, but prices were rising, and the probability of a war, and the consequent closing of the grain ports of the Baltic, indicated a further advance. In France the crops will fall below the average.

Thus we find a general war throughout the world concurrent with deficient crops. The exports from the United States are not likely to be large for the next two years, if in fact they do not cease entirely, and thus Europe will be left to her own sources, so far as the customary supplies from the New World are concerned. Already there is an immense falling off in our exports of breadstuffs and meats. Exports of corn have altogether ceased from this port, and the exportation of other provisions are far below the figures of the last two years. In our own country the deficient crops at home and the probably increased demand from abroad in consequence of the war will contribute to keep prices up and there is but slight prospect of living being cheaper this year at least.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 24, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, for New York. — D McCord
Brig A C Titcomb, Titcomb, for Boston. — Master
Schr Maria Albert, Fogerty, for Matamoros. — Master
Schr Rosario, (Mexican) Johnson, for Matamoros.
Schr Mischief, (British) Oliphant, for Matamoros. — Master
Sloop Silenzio, (Mexican) Metropolis, for Matamoros. — S Fernandez & co
Steamer Leviathan, Lawrence, for St Louis. — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, from New York 16th inst, to A Moulton—2d district
U S Transport Steamship City of Richmond, Kelly, from Fortress Monroe, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist
Schr Stirmisher, M Cahill, from Pensacola, to master—4th district
Schr Louisa, Nelson, from Coast, to master—2d district
Schr Gen Washington, Orr, from Fort Pike, to master—Basin
Schr Mary Magdalene, from Horn Island, to master—Basin
Schr Simon Godding, Mulcahy, from Pass Manchac to master—Basin
Lugger Mabouale, Terrebonne, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger El Lucou, Brus, from Jessie's Bend, to master—2d district
Lugger Hard Times, Cavalier from Jefferson Parish to master—2d district
Lugger Brilliant, Sear, from Barataria, to master—2d dist
Lugger Ex Ipse, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger J Caoual, Manuel, from Barataria to master—2d district
Lugger Lady Wellman, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Anna, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Bernard, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Flying Fish, Perez, from Jefferson Parish to master—2d district
Lugger Surprise, Cavalier, from Jefferson Parish, to master—2d district
Lugger Trident, Sonat, from Lafourche, to master—2d district
Lugger Artemise, Charles, from St John the Baptist, to master—2d district
Lugger Neptune, Theriot, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger St Louis, Miule, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Sport, Picard, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Louis, Guidro, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger No 4, Edwards, from Barataria, to master—2d district
Lugger Small, from the Upper Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Continental, Carson from St Louis
Lafourche, Sharp, from Thibodeaux
Mittie Stephens, Hebe, from Baton Rouge
Lancaster No 4, Ayles, from Morganza
Independence, Henry, from Thibodeaux
Star, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig J S Ward, from Philadelphia
Brigantine Darae, Cox, from Liverpool, via Havana—coal to N O Gas co
Schr J C Homer, Parker, from Bangor, (Me) May 6th, via Key West
Schr Ned, Fulla, from Philadelphia

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr St Colin Campbell, (British) Lacombe, 4 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—10 passengers

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Galena—61 bales cotton 6 do moss 204 bales and 140 half bales moss 117 bbls tobacco 33 bbls pork 187 bbls molasses 17 bales rope cuttings 36 empty bbls

BOSTON—Per brig A C Titcomb—112 bales cotton 4 do wool 1 bbls flour 1184 bbls flour 14 hhds and 30 tons iron

MATAMOROS—Per schr Maria Albert—60 bbls potatoes 24 bbls beans 30 do bread 20 bbls flour 15,000 shingles 7000 feet lumber 100 sks corn

MATAMOROS—Per schr Rosario—9 bbls flour 6 do beans 100 sks soap 33 bbls onions 1 cs shoes 4 drkins lard 17 bbls potatoes 100 boxes candles 20 firkins butter 40 bbls wine 11,000 shingles 14,000 laths 80 kegs nails 1000 feet lumber by plantation

MATAMOROS—Per schr Mischief—1440 sks corn 167 bxs soap 16 cks lard 10 tcs lard 40 bbls potatoes 30 cks 14 bbls and 20 bxs wine 4 kegs butter

MATAMOROS—Per sloop Silenzio—5 bbls beans and sundries

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Leviathan—12 hhds sugar and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—Assd mdse

NEW YORK—Per steamship Matanzas—380 bales hay 10 sks coffee 24 bxs cheese 35 bags butter and assd mdse

PENSACOLA—Per schr Skirmisher—Lumber to U S Quartermaster

CONSIGNEES.

The following is a list of the consignees of the steamship Locust Point, Capt Hoffman, from New York the 3d inst, for this port, and was sunk by a collision with the Matanzas on the 3d day out from New York: D H Adler—Brott & Davis—G W Byrne—Bower, Garner & Harrison—T S Rabeck—J Barrett—T Brown—S B Bowen—M Bonne—M Bienvenu—[illegible]

DIED,

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Lumber. Lumber. Lumber.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Calvary Church, Protestant Episcopal.

[illegible]

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

[illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

[illegible]

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

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

Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. Plaquemine WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY at [illegible] o'clock A. M., and Donaldsonville WEDNESDAY FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

Commencing SATURDAY, June [illegible]

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

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. A. RICHARD,
Nos. [illegible] and 37 Old Levee, corner of Bienville.

For Matamoros.

To Sail on MONDAY, July 25th.

THE A1 fast sailing British schooner BRAZOS, having the bulk of her cargo on board, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, apply to A. SOUCOLA, 141 Old Levee or to L. JOUBLANC, 18 Exchange Alley.

For Matamoros.

THE fine 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.

For Tampico—Gulf Line.

THE fine fast sailing light draft copper and copper fastened British Schooner NEPTUNE, C Dekoker master, having nearly all her engagements and going on board, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight and passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at Post 33 3d District or to S. FERNANDEZ, 125 Old Levee street.

Wanted to hire.

A WOMAN to COOK and WASH for a small family. Good recommendations required. Apply to No. 251, St. Charles street.

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

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.

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.

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 R. BONNABEL, At Drug Store cor. Chartres and Bienville sts.

Notice.

L. GAMOTIS informs his friends and customers that having returned from France he has resumed the entire management of his Drug Store, corner Rampart and Hospital streets, where carefully prepared Drugs and Medicines will be found as heretofore.

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.

HOPS—40 bales Old and New, in store for sale by E. J. HART & Co., 73 & 75, Tchoupitoulas street.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice President.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW ORLEANS MARCH [illegible], 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

CHARLES [illegible], President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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 visit Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of the day. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned ASTROLOGIST and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astrology. 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 disappointed by horoscopes to call on her.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared to writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate to suit the times. Mme La Blanch's residence and office, No. 191 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts., two squares below Canal street.

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

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

O. GAILLARD, President.

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company

[illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

P. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

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.

G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis.

RECEIVED in New York by late European arrivals, and landing from bark Almoner—Vichy's Alkaline digestive Lozenges, Vichy's do do Powder, for making the Water, in earthen jars. Vichy's natural Mineral Aerated Water, in bottles. Genuine German Seltzer 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. Boughton's Wine Bitters. Brookes, of London, Pills of pure compressed Bicarbonate of Soda. Hogg's Pepsine and Iron, by hydrogen pills. Pure Sub-nitrate of Bismuth. Robiquet's Wine of Iron and Peruvian Bark. Labarraque's Tonic Wine of Quinium. Wines of Peruvian Bark, simple and compound. Bitters of all kinds, &c., &c., &c., &c.

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

Cigarettes.

40.000 PACKS LA HONRADEZ, just received in store this day, and for sale by

BORNIO & BROTHERS, 34 Gravier.