New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21.

Sales at Auction this Day.

By S. Gaisant, at 11 o'clock, on Customhouse street between Exchange Alley and Chartres street, household furniture.

By W. H. Bunsell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 10 Gravier street, hardware.

FRESH IMPORTED DRY GOODS.—Marburg and Foster have just opened at 10 Chartres street their assorted and newly imported dry goods of the latest style. They have also in bond a large stock suitable for the Mexican market.

STEAMERS TO COME FROM NEW YORK.—The two next steamers to arrive from New York are the Charles C. Leary and the North America, both announced to leave for this city on the 14th at 3 P. M. We may expect a report from one or the other by telegraph within the next twenty four hours.

STEAMERS FROM THE WEST.—In addition to steamers already mentioned as coming from St. Louis or Cairo, the following are announced in the St. Louis papers of the 11th: the Niagara to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 12th, 5 P. M., the Minnehaha on the 13th, 10 A. M., and the W. R. Arthur, to leave Cairo on the 14th, P. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sinking of the Steamer Gertrude

FIVE PASSENGERS MISSING

The Bodies of Two Ladies Recovered.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Bonnet Carre, Sept. 20.—The steamer Gertrude, loaded with cattle and commissary stores, sunk this morning about 8 A. M. near College Point. Five of the passengers are missing. The bodies of two ladies have been recovered.

News via Houston, Texas.

A contemporary has the following from the Galveston *Telegraph* of the 30th ult.:

Camden, Aug. 25.—One of the most remarkable circumstances of the war occurred a few miles above Pine Bluff on the 18th inst. Two boys and a discharged soldier hailed the steamer J. K. Miller en route to Pine Bluff, with ten negroes as a crew and fifteen soldiers as guards. One of the boys went aboard and demanded the surrender of the boat, threatening the Captain with a broadside from his batteries on shore. The Captain, clerk and crew surrendered, while the soldiers went into the hold, when the hatches were made fast over them. The boat was then examined, and after procuring what they wanted in money and a fine race mare of Gen. Steel's, the boat was fired, leaving the soldiers to help themselves. Five of them only escaped the flames.

The above is official from Gen. Dockery to District Headquarters, received last night. The captain, clerk and Gen. Steel's fine race animal are now at Monticello, also the boat's manifest.

Magruder, in a general order, states that he is going to another command, and that General Hebert will temporarily succeed him until Gen. Walker, the permanent commander, arrives.

McClellan's Letter Among the Western Chicagoites.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 10th to the Chicago *Times* says:

Mr. Vallandigham is in this city to-night. The Associated Press dispatch from Columbus to-night does him great injustice. While Gen. McClellan's letter does not please Mr. Vallandigham, he has no intention of any revolutionary measures regarding the said letter. Mr. Vallandigham is in favor of any other convention or nomination, but would like a modification or explanation of some points of the letter.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday morning contains an article denouncing the New York *News*, for its abandonment of McClellan.

Mr. Pendleton's letter of acceptance will be upon the Chicago platform. He is opposed to any move that would give aid and comfort to Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and considers the main issue whether he shall be continued in power or not. There are nearly one hundred democratic papers in Ohio, and all but one—the Columbus *Crisis*, Medary—have hoisted the McClellan standard. Much indignation is felt at the position of Medary, and it is believed that he will either have to sell out or support the ticket. The democrats in Indiana believe that they will elect ten out of eleven of the Congressmen, and choose McDonald Governor by a large majority.

Hon. Alex. Long arrived here this morning. While McClellan is not his choice, he is opposed to factious opposition to him. Since McClellan's letter of acceptance hundreds of republicans have declared their intention to vote for him.

The Rumored Peace Commissioners from Georgia.

[From the St. Louis Union, 10th.]

For some time past there have been whispers of commissioners having been sent from Georgia and Alabama to Washington, to open negotiations for the return of those States to the Union, and it is known that Hon. H. R. W. Cobb, of Georgia, passed through Nashville several weeks ago to the East, as was supposed, with some reason on a mission from the Governor of that State. The Princeton (Ill.) *Republican* of last week says that Hon. H. Bryant, of that city, received a letter from William Cullen Bryant, his brother in New York, on Monday last, announcing that a commissioner from Georgia has arrived, and has had a conference with the authorities at Washington. He comes from the Governor and leading men of that State, including Toombs and Stephens. The proposals are said to be not unreasonable.

Peace Prospect from a Richmond View.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, 7th.]

The expectation of a comparatively speedy termination of the war, which has gained ground in the United States, as well as in the Confederate States, has reduced the price of gold at the North. The late accounts tell of an increased activity in its traffic, with an advance in price. The fall of Atlanta will probably further enhance the premium, as indicating the delay of peace. The Confederates never mean to give up the struggle, but to fight it out to the end for which they started—separation and independence. Any success gained by our enemies but prolongs the evil day for them as well as for us, and if Wall street is astute as it claims to be, it will understand this, and buy and sell accordingly.

Mr. Seward and a Convention of the People.

Opposition papers of the North publish the following from a speech by Mr. Seward in 1861 in the U. S. Senate, as in contradiction with views expressed by him in his late Auburn speech:

But if the measure were practicable I should prefer a different course, namely, when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitements of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness shall have once more resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not till then,—one, two, three years hence, I would cheerfully advise a convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the national organic law ought to be made.

Mortality among Federal Prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.

The New York *Times* of the 10th has the following among its latest Southern extracts:

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

From a gentleman from Andersonville, and who, from his acquaintance with the officials there, is in a position to speak knowingly, we learn that the statement of 300 Yankees having died one warm day last month, which has been going the rounds of the press, is incorrect. The greatest mortality on any one day has never exceeded 127, and though, in comparison with the statement referred to, this may seem slight loss, a few words will show that it is in reality almost appalling. There are now at Andersonville something over 30,000 prisoners, and at the rate of 127 per day, the deaths would amount to 1 in every 237. Did the same ratio of mortality prevail in New York, computing the population of that city at 800,000, the deaths there would mount up to 3336 per day—more than six times the real number. The greatest mortality among our prisoners in the North occurred at Alton, Ill., where among 7000 the loss was 5 per day, or 1 in every 111. The difference between the mortalities North and South is due, however, less to any difference in rations or treatment, than to that utter prostration of mind and body which overwhelms the Yankee, but against which the Confederate soldier bears up as bravely as if facing the bullet and the bayonet in the field.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM BOLTS.—The following appeared at the head of the leading column of the *Ohio Statesman* of the 11th:

Mr. Vallandigham's Meetings Withdrawn.—The appointments heretofore made for Hon. C. L. Vallandigham are withdrawn.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,
Chairman Dem. State Cen. Committee.
F. Jaeger, Secretary.

HARD TIMES IN CANADA.—A Wisconsin paper paper says, on the faith of a private letter, that times are awful hard in Canada. No business done, wages not sufficient to pay board, and almost impossible to get work at anything. The country is overrun with skedaddlers from the United States and the Confederacy, while thousands of Canadians are leaving for the States to procure work.

THE TOBACCO CROP IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.—The tobacco crop in the Connecticut valley is the largest crop ever raised, and the producers are erecting numerous drying houses to accommodate the surplus crop. A part of it is already cut, and another week will find almost the entire crop under cover. At present prices the crop will produce probably twice as much money as was ever before received for it.—*Hartford Times.*

Atlanta Depreciated by a Richmond Journal.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th, commenting on the loss of Atlanta, says:

It is mortifying certainly to have been obliged to abandon Atlanta to the Federals—not that we attach any especial value to the place, but that they do. The reverse is not so much material as moral, and Atlanta was never a strategic point, so much as a point of honor. It was once, to be sure, called the "Gate City," but that gate has long been off its hinges, and is one of those "passages that lead to nothing." It would surely have been entertaining to witness the disappointment of Sherman's officers, and especially of the eloquent press correspondents, on entering the streets of that "city," whose possession has cost them floods of blood. They had evidently formed a rather grand idea of the place, and one correspondent, in composing his letter announcing its fall and the entry of the Federal army, about three weeks before it did fall, described the tramp of the columns through its "sombre streets," and the stars and stripes floating from its towers and domes. Now, in fact, Atlanta was a sort of place which would be called a "city" nowhere else but upon this continent: no doubt it was intended to be a city. The streets are there, chiefly shaded by "original growth." It was one of those raw and inchoate "cities" which have been advertised and gotten up by speculators in lots, at various points of railroad intersection.

Since the war began, indeed, there has been at Atlanta some few factories carried on upon Government account, and these establishments, together with the concourse of quartermasters, commissaries, surgeons, and other non-combatant appurtenances to the rear of an army, have gathered there a kind of floating and fugitive population; it had even become a favorite stage or halting place for refugee newspapers, and talented journals from Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga have been for some time printed and published at Atlanta, thus giving to the place that factitious air of importance which has imposed upon many Confederates outside of Georgia, and may be said to have completely sold the Federals. They find themselves in triumphant possession of a rural "city" with umbrageous streets, where cows lately pastured; but the cows are all gone. The Government factories are stopped, and their weatherboarded sheds are scarce worth burning. Some dilapidated billiard-tables they may find there, some dusty counters of lottery offices, empty demijohns of long-deserted barrooms; but that is nearly all.

Now this is presented as a tolerably accurate portrait and history of Atlanta. It has no natural advantages whatsoever, either for peace or war. There never was any reason why there should be a town there; it has no river, guards no pass, stands upon a place which has neither strength, nor beauty, nor commercial facilities—save what have been created by the railroads alone. The railroads leading thither being for the present lost to us, the Gate City may as well go too; and while the Federals are there we wish them much comfort.

After all, it is provoking to have to evacuate even so much as that Gate City; it is hard to yield any advantage, or even seeming advantage, to the Yankee nation—especially if they have been allowed to snatch that advantage through the mischievous prejudices and antipathies of those who direct our military affairs. Yet, let us not think more of the matter than it is worth: the evacuation of Atlanta may not be much more of a disaster than Gen. Lee's evacuation of Hanover Junction.

Cotton Resources of the Confederacy in the Trans-Mississippi Region.

After reviewing in terms of felicitation the results of late military operations in Georgia and Virginia, the New York *Herald* of the 10th says:

While such is the state of things east of the Mississippi, we desire to draw the attention of the government to the necessity of using every means in this important crisis to exhaust the pecuniary resources of the confederacy—to cut off its supplies everywhere at home and break down its credit abroad.

There is a great leak to be stopped on the frontiers of Texas. Cotton to an immense amount is finding its way into Mexico, and thence to Europe, to meet the requirements of the rebel loan and purchase material for the war. Large quantities of munitions and supplies are pouring into the rebel States by the same channel. This channel should be obstructed by the presence of a competent force on the border under an able general. We are informed that the rebel government has a depot for cotton at El Paso which covers ten acres of ground and several more, containing from five hundred to two thousand bales, a few miles in the interior from the Rio Grande.

The cotton crop in Texas, Arkansas and many counties of Louisiana this year is abundant, and every bale of it will go into rebel hands, if this frontier line is not protected. The agents of the rebel government in Texas alone hold now five hundred thousand bales of last year's crop, and they estimate the present year's crop at two hundred thousand bales. At the current rate of cotton in New York to day this would amount to $300,000,000. Within the rebel lines in Arkansas there are, both in store and in the fields, one hundred and fifty thousand bales more, worth, at the same standard, $160,000,000; while in the parishes of Louisiana lying on the Red river it is estimated that there are one hundred and fifty thousand more, giving a total of one million bales of cotton at the disposal of the enemy, on the frontiers of Mexico, wherewith to obtain supplies and maintain their credit.

It is clear, then, that the Government ought to take instant measures to prevent this cotton from going out of the Confederacy. Now that the rebellion is crippled in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, its military strength broken, its armies thinned out and disheartened, its capacity to recuperate them exhausted, this great leak in the Southwest whereby resources of paramount value still remain to the enemy, should be stopped. An army of seventy-five thousand men could do it in three months.

A Soldier's Account of the Condition of Lee's Army.

The Watertown (New York) *Reformer* publishes the following letter from a convalescent soldier in the Ninth Army Corps Hospital before Petersburg, giving a wounded rebel's account of the condition of Lee's army:

"Several rebel wounded have been here during the past week, and from one intelligent 'Johnnie' I have received a good deal of interesting information. He belonged to the First Alabama regiment, and has been in the service since the war began. He belonged to A. P. Hill's corps, and was wounded and captured on the 19th. They depend entirely for shoes upon England to supply their army, for which they pay ten dollars per pair in Confederate money or bonds. They have to furnish their other clothing themselves, relying principally upon what they capture of us. Overcoats they have none but those taken from us.

"A great quantity of overcoats and blankets was gathered at the Wilderness and Gold Harbor, which are stored in Richmond to be issued for winter use; that a great deal of war material now in use in their army bears the mark U. S upon it, such as blankets, camp kettles, wagons, ambulances, muskets, etc. They have but little transportation, only one wagon to an entire regiment. In their trenches they have an average of two muskets to each man, one of them loaded in the usual way, the other half full of buckshot for the defence of their works, with which they expect to repel any attack. Their sharpshooters are armed with some Spencer's repeating rifles, captured from us, and the Whitworth rifle of English manufacture. They select any cover that best answer their purpose, such as climbing trees, secreting themselves in old chimneys, etc. Their rations consist of three-quarters of a pound of corn meal and one third of a pound of bacon. Nor have they any sutlers with their army.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Lieber.—John Cosett had been placed under bonds to answer the charge of having passed a $20 greenback counterfeit, for a genuine note issued by U. S. His bondsman rued the bargain and handed the man over to the Provost Court with notice that he considered the bond cancelled. The prisoner was sent again to the U. S. Commissioner before whom he had before been examined and bonded.

Two soldiers, J. Flanagan and Ch. Fitzsimmons, were sent to the Workhouse for three months. They had refused to pay for refreshments ordered by them, and fought the watchman who came to arrest them.

The case of Miss E. Volks, held under the charge of being a spy, was sent to the Provost Marshal General, this court declining jurisdiction.

Joseph Loupra whose bread did not come up to the required weight was fined $25.

Angel Voltaire and Mrs. Williams, both colored, charged separately with disturbing the peace were required to give peace bonds.

A number of colored individuals had to give peace bonds to secure their liberty.

First District Recorder's Court—H. F. Vennard, Presiding.—Seraphine Chaser, who labors under the stigma of having no visible means to sustain herself, and being booked on as a vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days. Nelly Wiley, also a vagrant, was sent for a term of six months.

Amanda Pitman and Lizzie Craig, who were drunk and acted in an obscene manner, were fined $15 each.

Found Dead.—The lifeless body of a child 6 months old, was found on the corner of Poydras and Claiborne streets. Measures are taken to develop the mysterious circumstance.

Fifty Dollars and Peace Bonds.—The mate of the steamer Col. Kilburn and the stevedore got at loggerheads about the rigging of the stage, when about landing cattle. A knife and a knockdown figured in the broil that followed. Nobody hurt. The recorder said he was determined to have peace enforced on the Levee and fined the parties $50 each and to furnish peace bonds for six months or thirty days workhouse.

Small Terms.—Ellen Rodger had fallen so deep that Recorder Vennard sent her two children to the House of Refuge and the unfortunate parent for 30 days to the Workhouse. T. Harper and Th. Condon, juvenile cotton pickers, are to go to the Workhouse unless their mothers furnish bonds for their good behavior. Ellen Ryan and Mary Bradley, who were drunk and disorderly, went down for 30 days, and the colored man Wm. Allen for 60 days.

Six Months Workhouse.—Ellen Nelson, Elizabeth Burns, Mrs. Carrol and Mrs. Dupont were in the habit of consuming considerable whisky for the benefit of the internal revenue. Their patriotism was not challenged, but on account of their conduct they were sent to the workhouse for the above term, to benefit the morals of the city.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—This theatre opened last night for the season with a full and, indeed, crowded house which was evidently predisposed in a high degree to enjoy the occasion. The performance passed off with remarkable smoothness for a first night, and in the cordial and beaming welcome of the audience, the new artists of the Varieties corps seemed scarcely less at home than the familiar faces of Joseph and Viola Barrett, and Mrs. Preston and Mr. Seymour.

It would be premature to enter into an examination of the merits of the new Varieties corps. It is not yet complete, and has had no sufficient trial. Mrs. Allen and Mr. Barton Hill are to appear on Wednesday evening. The bill for this evening is, like that of last evening, comic and farcical.

THE CONCERT AT ST. ALPHONSUS HALL.—This concert, given by Mr. Oliveira assisted by a number of accomplished amateurs, is conceded to have been a rare, rich, and brilliant musical success. Correct instrumentation, artistic grace of execution, and splendid vocalization marked the performances.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 6th, says that General John H. Morgan, before the news of his death was received, had been relieved of the command of the Department of South-western Virginia, and was to undergo court martial for his march into Kentucky last spring without orders from General Bragg. General Echols was appointed his successor in South-western Virginia.

Park Benjamin, for many years connected with literature and journalism in New York, died in that city on the night of the 12th inst.

Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Clearfield county.

Secretary Seward returned to Washington on the 12th inst., and found, says a dispatch, a large budget of important business demanding his attention.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK DATES OF THE 14th.

More Fighting in the Shenandoah—Sheridan Reports a Victory—Various War, Political and Commercial News.

[From special dispatches to this morning's Era.]

New York, Sept. 14.—The *Herald's* dispatches from Shenandoah Valley represent that the enemy has weakened his lines to the left of our forces, and is massing toward the Potomac. The fords are at present unfordable on account of the rains. The troops whose time has expired are all re-enlisting with vigor, not singly but by regiments.

A *Herald* dispatch, dated in the field, 11th, says another movement has been made. The enemy seems to be retreating. Averill's Corps is upon his rear. The indications are that we will have another fight, as Averill has reached the enemy's rear infantry line.

The Charleston *Courier* of August 30 says the torpedo floated down on barges towards Fort Sumter, on the night of the 29th, exploded when within thirty feet of the west face of the fort, doing no damage whatever.

New York, Sept. 14.—Cotton very quiet at 1.80. Flour 60 to 10c better—not very active. Wheat better. Corn 15c better. Oats quiet at 85 to 90c. Pork without decided change, at $40 to 41. Prime lard 23c to 24½c. Whisky firm at 80c to 81c. Sugar dull.

By the arrival of the steamer Pennsylvania we have the following:

Liverpool, Aug. 31.—Cotton dull, unchanged. Breadstuffs inactive. Corn has a downward tendency. Provisions dull. Lard firmer.

London, Aug. 31.—Consols closed at 88¾, and 88½ for money.

Italy received the Mexican Ambassador and exchanged friendly sentiments.

Albany, September 14.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. The attendance is large. Peter Cagger called the Convention to order, and Hon. Marshall B. Chamberlin was appointed temporary Chairman.

Pending a motion to adjourn, Fernando Wood entered the hall, and some of the New Yorkers commenced crying Wood. Others hissed and hooted. There was considerable confusion, during which a motion for a recess was carried.

New York, September 11.—From files of rebel papers we glean the following:

The Charleston *Mercury* says all foreigners, residents in Savannah, who will not organize for defense of the city, by the 15th would be sent to Atlanta.

Vance's majority for Governor of North Carolina over Holden, the peace candidate, is estimated at 500, in a total vote of 75,000.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 6th, says the hopes built on the terrible things that Wheeler was to do with Sherman's communications, seems, we regret to say, are fast fleeing into nothing.

The Savannah *News* states that the Government powder works at Augusta, were blown up on the 5d, with some 30,000 pounds of powder. Nine persons were killed.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The following has just been received from Gen. Sheridan, near Berryville, Va., 13th. This morning I sent Gen. Getty's division of the 6th Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester Road, over the Opequan Creek. Ruede's, Bruneau's, Gordon and Wharton's divisions were found on the west bank—at the same time Gens. Wilson's and Mackintosh's brigades of cavalry dashed up the Winchester Pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it, and captured the 8th South Carolina regiment, sixteen officers, 145 men and its battle flag, and Col. Hennigan's cavalry brigade, with the loss of only two men killed and wounded. Great credit is due to Gens. Wilson and Mackintosh, and the 3d New Jersey and 2d Ohio. The charge was a gallant one.

The 2d Brigade made a charge on the right of the line, and captured 1 officer and 111 men of Gordon's Division of infantry. Our loss in the recent reconnoissance is very light.

[Signed] P. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

New York, September 14.—Gold opened at an advance of yesterday's closing prices, and subsequently declined. The tone of the market being weak the market very largely oversold, and the purchasers to cover shorts are quite large. A considerable rise was expected this morning, under purchases to cover the sale of two or three days ago, and the non-realization of the expectation produces an apprehension that the market is about to take a decided fall. All quotations nominal.

Diplomatic Intrigues and Under-Currents—The Blair-Everett Project of an Alliance with France against England or a coalition with Russia against both England and France.

The following which we find in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 13th, explains more fully the nature of the diplomatic project heretofore referred to as contained in a letter from the elder Francis P. Blair to Edward Everett intercepted somewhere by the Confederates:

[From the Richmond Whig, September 2.]

The following letter, the original of which is in our hands, and the genuineness of which we vouch for, now for the first time sees the light. It is an important leaf in the secret history of Washington diplomacy and intrigue. Old Frank Blair, the writer, is the power behind the throne at the Yankee capital, stronger than the throne. Even Mr. Everett has to seek his influence, and favor in his humble quest of an unavowed mission abroad. What, therefore, Blair urged upon Lincoln as a policy necessary for him to pursue we may be pretty sure was done or at least attempted. Everett, it seems, did not get the appointment he desired. Thurlow Wood having been preferred to him. No doubt, Blair played Everett a trick by giving his voice in favor of Wood. But the important thing to be observed in the letter, is that Blair recommends the negotiation of a secret treaty with France, securing to that government certain commercial advantages, and to the Emperor "new securities for his dynasty," in return for an alliance "offensive and defensive" against England. If France should decline such an arrangement, then Blair recommends that the proposal be made to Russia. The information is next to positive that such an offer was made to Russia, through Cassius M. Clay, from which we may infer that it had already been tendered to and rejected by France. Whether Russia accepted or not is not certain.

This letter is equally important and interesting and must furnish food for thought to Mr. Benjamin:

SILVER SPRING, August 24, 1864.

Hon. Edward Everett:

My Dear Sir: I have troubled the President, I fear, too much, pressed as he is with many cares, to make an extraordinary effort towards thwarting the intrigues of England, in seeking to engage the monarchies of Europe in her scheme of dividing the republic. They all have a common apprehension that our system of government, if progressively prosperous, may expand its influence and control their destinies; but England sees a pressing danger to her ascendancy on the ocean in the growth of our maritime activity. It alarms her jealousy more immediately than the fear, which reaches her, with all the rest of the royalties, remotely, that our republican advances may gain too much among their people. Hence you see that the late debate in the House of Lords, when there was such a strong demonstration made of the wish to get Europe united to intervene to destroy our Union, shows yet more plainly that the ministry only wait that event to make England the champion of the movement. When I received your letter, for which I gave you my best thanks, I put it, and the enclosure in the hands of the President, and urged upon him, a second time, the necessity of sending some more capable than any minister that we have now in Europe to avert, if possible, the threatened coalition against our national life.—

I think we could offer to Louis Napoleon in a treaty of commerce, advantages to the staple productions of France—in a treaty (secret if necessary,) new securities to his dynasty—in one offensive and defensive against our own and France's hereditary enemy and rival, an alliance more stable than English *entente cordiale*, which would keep him out of the plot against our Government. But if he is so bound up by new devotion to the old enemy of his house and his nation, then we ought to appeal to Russia, and to endeavor to get up a Northern coalition which, made strong by our naval power, could cope with the ambition of England and France to give the law to two continents. Russia, which has sought in vain to bring out her strength to play a part on the ocean, would gladly, I think, employ her diplomatic skill in concocting a plan to unite the Northern Powers with the United States in the effort to deliver the land and sea from the domineering control of England and France.

It is clear that we should attempt in some way to defeat the scheme of England against us, which has for its immediate object the separation of the States and to place the States where republican principles prevail between European dependencies North and South. The man who should back this project, now so manifestly indicated in the English Parliament, would deserve the gratitude of every lover of his race from age to age.

I had another conversation with the President on this subject but a day or two since, and I urged that you were the most accomplished man for this mission that our country furnished. I had broached the matter to Mr. Seward before going to the President, for the third time, but he was fully impressed with the idea, that, for "the present there was no danger of intervention. England was all right." Lord Lyons was our friend abroad." He thought of sending Mr. Weed to look into matters there, who had access to all the men in authority in England and France, etc. I told the President of this conversation, and observed that I thought you had more the ear of the sovereigns and people of Europe than Mr. Weed. Mr. Seward's suggestion, we were safe from intervention "for the present," makes the opportunity to intervene on our part to prevent it on that of our enemies in the future. The President concluded the interview by saying that he would give the matter his serious consideration, and I believe he will make the mission unless it be made a personal matter by Mr. Seward, who may insist on making our diplomacy a monopoly of his own to the exclusion of the President's interest in it, and set Mr. Weed, who is identified with himself, over it, as a general superintendent of our diplomacy in Europe. I wish it insisted on by persons of more power than your humble servant.

F. P. BLAIR.

An American Emigration Agent in Trouble.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 13th.]

Mr. Fr. Roever, the Emigration Agent for Missouri, appointed by Gov. Gamble, writes from Germany that the Prussian Government has brought a suit against him for publishing a pamphlet entitled "Advice to German Emigrants," and which it is charged invites the people to emigration. What the result of the affair will be it is impossible to say, but Mr. Roever has appealed to Mr. Judd, the American Minister in Berlin, for protection, and expresses a hope that our Government will not leave him in the lurch.

Mr. Roever writes, that the desire to emigrate was never so strongly manifested in Germany as at present. All over the country the people are on the move, and in spite of the obstacles interposed by the Government, Mr. Roever is sure, that the emigration to our country for 1864, will be twice as large as that of 1863. Maximilian has also agents for emigration in Germany, who puff up the beauty of Mexican climate and soil, and offer free passage and land grants as inducements to settlers. These Mexican agents of emigration are *encouraged* in their efforts by the German government, while the agents of the United States are persecuted in all possible forms. Mr. Roever hopes that our next Legislature will take further steps to encourage emigration, since so much can be done at the present state of the emigration fever in Germany.

The End of John Morgan—Relieved, Surprised, Defeated and Killed.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 6th.]

General John H. Morgan has been relieved of the command of the Department of South-western Virginia and he is to be court-martialed for going into Kentucky last spring without orders from General Bragg. All his officers are subject to the orders of their superiors and may be court-martialed for acting without orders or disobeying them. Against this we have nothing to say. But we do say, without fear of contradiction, that in invading Kentucky, Morgan did the only thing that could have been done at the time to save Southwestern Virginia from ravage by Burbridge and his six thousand raiders.

General John Echols succeeded General Morgan in the command of Southwestern Virginia.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that authentic information was received in the city last night, that the enemy attacked Greenville on Sunday, killed General Morgan and captured all his staff.

General Morgan's body was expected to arrive at Bristol last night.

Thos. C. Reynolds, Governor of Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Herald, 10th.]

We have received from Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Greene, of General Steele's staff at Little Rock, Arkansas, a copy of a document headed "Missouri Election Notice," signed by Thomas C. Reynolds, Governor of Missouri, and dated "State of Missouri, Executive Department." This interesting little document printed upon villainous looking Confederate paper, gives the rebel act of Congress providing for holding elections for representatives to the Congress of the Confederate States from the State of Missouri. According to this act, the Missouri election for members of Congress was held on the first Monday in May last. "Governor" Reynolds does not seem to be aware of the fact that the people of the State refused to go to the polls, to hold an election next November, for Governor, members of Congress, and other State officers. Tom has been deprived of the association of his constituents for several years past, and this, we presume, is why he is not so well posted in the affairs of Missouri as he might be.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN TEXAS.—A letter from Texas to one of the leading Manchester manufacturers, is published in the English papers. The writer says Texas is in a flourishing condition, and so many negroes have been into the country during the war, that labor is abundant, and a large cotton crop is growing. He says the product of Texas the present year will be at least 500,000 bales, but he thinks the crop of the other Confederate States will not exceed 100,000 bales.

THE COTTON TRADE.—If the report be true that Secretary Fessenden has made up his mind to allow perfect free trade in cotton by individuals who pay for it in greenbacks, it would be well for him to decide, before the Rebel authorities have destroyed it all, or what is worse, shipped it to Nassau on Confederate account. Good Union men have petitioned time and again for permission to bring out their own cotton from the States in rebellion, giving guarantees that said cotton would be brought to New York for Northern supply, but Mr. Chase turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. Thousands of bales have been lost to Northern trade and manufactures, and used by the Rebel Government to supply the wasting fortunes of the cause of Secession.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 8th.]

THREE LETTERS FROM THREE GENERALS.—We published yesterday morning a letter from General Grant, a letter from General Sherman and a letter from Gen. McClellan. They are all terse, vigorous and patriotic. We advise politicians to study them and learn how to write. General Grant's letter was written before the Chicago nomination. General Sherman's letter was written after the Chicago nomination, and General McClellan's letter accepted the Chicago nomination. All three of the letters were aimed at the copperhead peace party, and between these three generals the Woods, and the Seymours, and the Vallandighams, are completely annihilated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 12th to the 18th day of September, 1864, as furnished by H. Lawrence Sheldon, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Ages—Under 1 year, 24, 1 to 2 years, 19, 2 to 5 years, 30, 5 to 10 years, 20, 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 5, 20 to 25 years, 9, 25 to 30 years, 7, 30 to 40 years, 10, 40 to 50 years, 14, 50 to 60 years, 5, 60 to 70 years, 11, 70 to 80 years, 5, 80 to 90 years, 1, unknown, 9. Total—176.

Nativity—Austria, 1; British America, 1; England, 1, France, 6, Germany, 7, Ireland, 12, Italy, 2, United States, 90, not stated, 56. Total—177.

Whites, 119, Blacks, 38, Mulattoes, 19, Total—176.

Sexes—Males, 91, Females, 80, not stated, 5. Total—176.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 20, 1864.

We have no improvement to notice in any department of trade, but there has been rather more movement in Exchange, as will be seen from the details below. It is unnecessary for us to call the attention of our commercial readers to the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce petitioning the President of the United States to authorize the "Trade Regulations" to be so far relaxed in this military Department as to permit the free exchange across the lines of United State Treasury notes and certain specified articles of commerce not contraband of war, for cotton, sugar, firewood, &c., to be brought to and sold in this city under no other restrictions than such as may be necessary to secure the collection of the established imposts. There can be no doubt that a compliance with the prayer of the memorialists would materially increase the trade of the city and augment the United States Revenue. The Memorial meets with the general concurrence of our commercial classes.

The supplies of Domestic Exchange were quite liberal to-day, and rather unexpectedly, considering that there have been no sales of Cotton or Produce to furnish a basis for bills. The sales within our observation reached $200,000, including some New York Sight at ¼ premium, some one day's Sight at ¼ discount, $30,000, same tenor at ¼ discount, and $30,000, &c., in 2 bills, at par, some five days' at ¾ and ¾ discount, and ten days' at ¾ discount. We also heard of a round amount of fifteen days having been offered and probably passed at 1 discount, and another round sum particulars not stated. $20,000, three days' sight on Boston was taken at ¾ discount. The Banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ premium and dealers asked the same, but met little or no counter demand. Certificate checks on the U. S. Treasury are quoted at 7 discount.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of Sterling at 247¾, 250 and 251 for good private bills, some first class being held at 252, at which £1000 was disposed of yesterday. Yesterday's business also included a larger amount at 251, but neither negotiation was reported until this morning. The sales of Francs included 45,000 f. (20,000 and 25,000) at 2.25. This was for unexceptionable signatures, but some others were held at 2.20. The Bank rates are entirely nominal.

Specie maintained its firmness but soon afterwards flattened down, Gold being held at first at 237½ ⅌ dollar but afterwards offered at 230 and less. Nothing transpired with regard to Silver. American half-dollars usually rule at 10a20c under Gold and Mexican dollars at the outside rate for the latter.

Stocks continued extremely dull, with little or no enquiry, and as little disposition on the part of holders to press the market. Quotations are nominal. City Bonds are held at 105 for Consolidated and 91 for Railroad issues, but one of the former sold at 104 which was the best bid to be had. More, however, were wanted at the same.

The Bank note market continued quiet. Dealers offer 10 cents for Bank of New Orleans, 10 for Bank of Louisiana, and 10 for Merchants' and 7 for Crescent City but round lots could not be had unless at an advance in these figures. Our quotations are mostly predicated on payment in legal tender notes, which continue to command a premium of ¼ a ⅜ ⅌ cent over City Treasury Notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

Nothing was reported in Insurance Scrip, excepting the following at sheriff's sale: $[illegible] Citizens' embracing [illegible] $[illegible] New Orleans embracing [illegible] and [illegible] Merchants embracing [illegible] A bid of $[illegible] was offered, but receiving no higher bid than, it was withdrawn.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 20, 1864.

COTTON.—The market continues at a stand still pretty much, holders being too far apart in their views to admit of any thing being done. Holders, however, show a disposition to make more concessions, although not to the extent demanded. The only sale reported to-day was [illegible] bales at [illegible]. The small amount offered at auction was bid in.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The extreme dullness noticed during the last fortnight, caused by reaction in the trade, would seem to have continued to prevail to-day. Another steamer arrived last night, with assorted provisions and [illegible] bbls Flour to the trade. There is a pretty fair supply and assortment of provisions in the market, but the dealers, who are at present the only buyers, are awaiting further receipts from the West, now about due, and the only sales to-day were [illegible] all in the market at [illegible] [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—There is very little of anything doing going forward. [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September [illegible]

Arrived yesterday [illegible] Beeves [illegible] Hogs [illegible] Sheep [illegible]

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearling calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 21, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Brig [illegible] T. Ward, Briggs, for Philadelphia. — Master
Schr Caroline (British) Hardley, for Matamoros. — Master
Schr H. [illegible] Gentry, Fravers, for Matamoros. — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

U. S. Transport steamship Hudson, Gray, from New York 12th inst., to U. S. Quartermaster. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

Magenta, Hucroft, from St. Louis.
Star, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig T. T. Ward [illegible]

MATAMOROS—Per schr Caroline [illegible]

MATAMOROS—Per schr Henrietta Gentry [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Magenta—[illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Star—[illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—[illegible]

PROCLAMATION BY MICHAEL HAHN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, The Convention that assembled in the City of New Orleans, on the 6th day of April, 1864, for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of the State did ordain that immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Governor shall issue his proclamation directing the several officers of the State authorized by law to hold elections, or in default thereof such officers as he shall designate to open and hold polls in the several parishes of the State, at the places designated by law, on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1864, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of the State, in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and whereas the Convention did further ordain that upon the receipt of said returns, or on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, and in the presence of all such persons as may choose to attend, to compare the votes at the said election for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, and if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes given is for ratifying this Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make proclamation of the fact, and thenceforth this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. But whether this Constitution be accepted or rejected, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be published the result of the polls, showing the number of votes cast in each parish for and against the Constitution.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the said Ordinance, I, Michael Hahn, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim the official vote cast in the State as far as received, for and against the Constitution adopted by said Convention, according to the returns received at the office of the Secretary of State, to be as follows:

Names of Parishes.	For the Constitution.	Against the Constitution.
Orleans	4,602	789
Pointe Coupee	65	15
Saint Martin	34	[illegible]
Saint Mary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	325	8
Plaquemines	17	141
Saint Bernard	31	70
Saint Charles	[illegible]	116
Saint John the Baptist	9	7
Saint James	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ascension	249	[illegible]
Assumption	210	47
Lafourche	247	70
Terrebonne	238	[illegible]
Iberville	28	2
East Baton Rouge	104	35
East Feliciana	139	5
Saint Landry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Concordia	147	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6,836	1,566

Majority for the Constitution 5,270

And I do further announce and proclaim that a majority of all the votes given at said election is for ratifying the said Constitution, and that from this date and hence forth said Constitution shall be, and is ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New Orleans, this nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighty ninth.

[L. S.] MICHAEL HAHN.

By the Governor:
S. WROTNOWSKI,
Secretary of State.

Removal and Opening
Of Fresh Imported Dry Goods,
OF NEWEST STYLES.
Large Stock of Goods in Bond, Suitable for the Mexican Market.

MARBURG & FOSTER,

HAVE removed their stock from No 20 Chartres to No. 10 CHARTRES STREET, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, UP STAIRS, where they open just now, their well assorted fresh importations for this fall, consisting of SILKS, VELVETS, WOOLENS, and a great variety of other WORSTED, COTTON and LINEN French, English, German and Swiss DRY GOODS and HOSIERIES. Their Friends and Customers are invited to give them a call and to favor them kindly with the continuance of their patronage. sep21 13d

Astray.

A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, white and black, answering to the name of SHAC. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said dog at No. 137 Canal street.

Havana Cigars.

85,000 HAVANA CIGARS—Londres, Conchas, Regalias, Media Regalia, [illegible] La Intimidad, La Imperial, Ingenuidad, La Cabana, Partagas, Ambrosia, La Esencia, Alvarez de Bo [illegible] in store and for sale by HORNIO & BROTHER, 94 Gravier st.

Sherry Wine.

Of Direct Importation from Cadiz.
HOPS—40 bales Old and New, in store for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 & 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.
A. W. FENNO .... Stage Manager

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 21, 1864.

First night of the eminent and talented Artists Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, first night of the popular and distinguished artist, Mr. BARTON HILL. Will be presented the sterling comedy, in three acts of MAN AND WIFE. [illegible] HANDY ANDY [illegible]

LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, Treasurer.

TO THE LADIES.

The undersigned begs leave to remind his numerous customers that he has removed from Baronne street No. [illegible] to No. 114 corner Baronne and Gravier streets. He has just received, per steamship Cromwell, a very extensive assortment of Hair. All the works, such as Wigs, Bandeaux, [illegible] Braids, Side Braids, Combs, Cachepeigues, [illegible] Waterfall, being manufactured by him he can sell them cheaper than any other house. He also offers a large assortment of [illegible] and American Perfumery. Depot of Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin, guaranteed one of the best articles in the world. A large Saloon is specially reserved for Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing for the Ladies and hair cutting for children. A liberal [illegible]

FELIX BARON.

Strayed or Stolen.

ON the night of the [illegible] instant, a BAY MARE [illegible] A reward of $20 will be paid for the delivery [illegible] corner of Common and Broad streets [illegible] Magazine street.

Leaf Tobacco

20 BALES Leaf Havana Wrappers [illegible] HORNIO & BROTHER.

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes in Bond.

35,000 DIFFERENT SIZES [illegible] Le Hurrado [illegible] HORNIO & BROTHER.

Havana Cigarettes.

20,000 PACKAGES [illegible] HORNIO & BROTHER, 91 Gravier street.

New York Mail Steamship Co's
Line of side-wheel Steamers,
Carrying the United States Mail.
NEW YORK—DIRECT.

EVENING STAR, MORNING STAR, GUIDING STAR, EVENING STAR, MORNING STAR, GUIDING STAR, DAY STAR. [illegible]

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,
TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, CITY OF NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, Agent. ELLIOT & MCKENZIE.

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE new and fast passenger steamer MITTIE STEPHENS [illegible] J. A. RICHARD.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HENNING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. M. HENNING. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. New Orleans, Sept. [illegible] 1864.

Brulatour & Co.

HAVE [illegible] at No. [illegible] Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets. [illegible] BRULATOUR & CO.

Wines, Brandies and Cordials Entitled to Drawback.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—[illegible] Cognac Brandy, Pinet, Castillon & Co., J. Denis, Hy. Mounie & Co., Bouts & Melady, Roche [illegible] BRULATOUR & CO.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON-DENTIST
No. 136 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.
CONTINUES at No. [illegible] the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, to perform all operations [illegible] Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans
FOR PLANTATION USE
A. TIRRELL & CO.,
(Successors to Tirrell & Bayer.)
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. [illegible] Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock.

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONORRHEA and GLEET DETERGENT—Price One Dollar. [illegible] Sold at Drug Store No. 17 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally.

Carpet Warehouse.

19 .... Chartres street 19
WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c., WHITE, RED CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO. Chartres st.

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Astrologist that has ever existed within the memory of man. [illegible] N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. [illegible]

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York. WM. J. REID, 46 Carondelet street.

AUCTION SALES.

Rosin and Paint,
BY MONTGOMERY & BROS.
M. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, September 22d, at half-past 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. [illegible] Camp street—10 barrels Rosin; [illegible] Paints. Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, September 22, at 10 o'clock, at store No. [illegible] Old Levee street [illegible]

Furniture ...... Furniture.
Succession of Jeanne Augustin—Second District Court of New Orleans—No. [illegible]
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Valuable Property in the Third District.
Succession of Hans Reston—Second District Court of New Orleans No. [illegible]
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Furniture ...... Furniture.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

The Household Furniture of the Commercial Restaurant at Auction.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

WM. H. BUNSELL'S SALES.
By W. H. BUNSELL, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Large Sale of Household Furniture,
BY E. M. JACOBS Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Succession of Thos. Pendleton.
Two Hundred and Forty-four Valuable Lots of Ground situate in the Third District [illegible]
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
[illegible]

DISEASES.
Dr. P. Vergé's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.
ALL Secret Diseases [illegible] GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

To Cotton Planters.
THE promptest, surest and most economical way of destroying CATERPILLARS [illegible] Mr. J. M. CESSAC, Carondelet Walk (Old Basin) No. [illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Fare to and from the Lake, same day, [illegible]
ON and after SUNDAY, [illegible] March [illegible] the Trains on this Road will run as follows—DEPARTURE OF CARS.
[illegible]
Passengers for [illegible] must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

For Sale.
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, situated in Barracks street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply to H. GOURGUES, No. 12 [illegible] street.

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!
By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Mlle Lenormand.
No. 93 St. Louis street.
Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Francisco Marquez.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 19,874.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the Account presented by the Testamentary Executor of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court,
A. MOREL, Dep'y Clerk.

Successions of George and of Catherine Finnon. No. 19,[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas, [illegible] A. Anders [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of [illegible]. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court,
A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Boarders Wanted.
A respectable family, [illegible]

Flour.
500 BBLS GOOD EXTRA For sale by J. AVET, Late Avet Bros., corner Old Levee and Bienville.

WM. EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana. WM. T. GAY, R. P. HARTSHORNE, St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 15 Customhouse Street,
New Orleans. [illegible]

Dr. HUARD,
FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS,
Residence No. 115 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets at Dr. Lambert's. [illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the amended Charter this Company makes the following statement: [illegible]

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following STATEMENT.

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year now earned:

On Fire Risks	$504,676 54
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Total premiums	$[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864	$[illegible]
Net Profit	$117,401 15

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this day, June 16, 1864, before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary of the Merchants Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just, true and a correct transcript from the books of the company.

P. FOURCHY, Secretary. CHAS. SAGORY, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 16th, 1864. E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement. New Orleans, December [illegible] 1863. [illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

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

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1863

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863:

Viz—On Fire Risks	$176,930 43
On Marine Risks	19,426 70
On River Risks	3,789 [illegible]
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863	43,805 [illegible]
Less Return Premiums	3,220 52

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

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1864: [illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of May, 1864. ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

RECEIVED [illegible] SULPHATE OF QUININE [illegible] E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, Nos. 47 and 49 Dauphin, cor. Customhouse st.

PRINTING PAPER, [illegible] PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER—35 kegs. PEARL BARLEY—[illegible] QUART PRESERVES—[illegible] LEMON SYRUP—[illegible] WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—[illegible] CONDENSED MILK—[illegible] TABLE SALT, [illegible] BALTIMORE OYSTERS—[illegible] For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.