New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1863.

To Our Readers.

The office of the *Bee* being closed to day, no evening edition will be issued, nor will our customary Sunday morning paper. Should any news be received, an extra will be published to-morrow morning.

SAILING OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The steamship George Washington E. V. Gager, commander, leaves her wharf at nine o'clock this morning, for New York, with $235,293 in gold, a large cargo of cotton, sugar, &c., and the following passengers:

J F Hickey and lady, Miss E Burgess, G Saloelien, B Collu, Miss V Varien, Mrs Leuve, Mrs S Varien, J y Tuttle, P M Toane, J Henderson and lady, Mrs Hernsbadt, N Barnett, F Fordick, G A Foedi k and lady, F Caden and lady, S S Mass, Mrs Dorothy, W A Wyman, Mr Allen, Miss S Burgess, J Murphy lady three and servant, Mr Taylor, J Varlen lady two children and servant, E Casey and son, T Osborne, Mrs Harris, E Laurusville, R Cobb, Mrs McDowell, J D Blakeley, F Daniels, E C Drew, J B Carter, S F Randolph, S L Kaiser, B F Dana, Mr Davis, and 20 in the steerage.

[From the Mobile Evening News.]

Mississippi Correspondence.

LETTER FROM JACKSON.

From our Special Correspondent.]

Jackson, June 22.—The news from Vicksburg to-day is cheering, although we have only the Federal version of affairs. It seems that Grant, after meeting with so many bloody repulses, at length had to abandon his assaults, upon the plea that the place could soon be starved out, and that it was unnecessary to waste so much human life as would of necessity occur by directly carrying it by storm, and that the slow process was much more safe and certain.

Grant then addressed himself to "digging" and bombarding until last Saturday, when it seems he had got the courage of his men up to the "sticking point," and having received fresh troops, he concluded to again "pitch in" and carry the Hill City by a direct assault. Of the result, we know that he was repulsed and driven back with immense slaughter.

Of the largeness of the number slain, I cannot pretend to vouch, but I do know that the assault was made in force—lasted for four hours—and that the enemy was defeated with heavy slaughter, and again covered the Walnut Hills with his dead and dying. The roar of the heavy guns was distinctly heard in Jackson, and the people at Ballon's, twenty miles west of here, heard the roar of the smaller guns and musketry. There is no earthly doubt about large battle having been fought, and that Pemberton won it.

Late Saturday evening, on Sunday, and this morning the roar of the guns was distinctly heard here, which proclaims our victory of Saturday in thunder tones not to be mistaken. Yesterday morning an immense explosion was heard, which induces the belief that the enemy had sprung one of his mines, and that another assault had been made. If so, the roar of Federal cannon proclaimed to us on the winds of the morning still another defeat.

An idea suggests itself about Vicksburg in connection with the news from Pennsylvania. To save Harrisburg or Philadelphia should again meet Joe Hooker and beat him, and Stuart should penetrate into Pennsylvania, the delphia Lincoln would give up fifty sieges of Vicksburg, and call off his troops. If Lee's Army of the Potomac will be in so helpless a condition, and the North so exposed and at our mercy, will it not compel the calling off of half the force of Grant and Rosecrans? It is but an idle idea of my own.

From North Mississippi affairs are looking better. It seems that Chalmers has almost annihilated the Second Illinois cavalry near Hernando. Generals George and Chalmers are moving against the marauders from different points, and I trust that they will be successful in bagging or destroying the entire raiding force, which will check up the Federals in that region, for a season at least. McCullough's Missouri cavalry also have a place in the picture, and if Hatch is not whipped out I shall always think that it should have been done. The reported success of Ruggles is quite timely, and helps amazingly. Hope he will follow up his success. Our cavalry ought surely to possess themselves of all North Mississippi and West Tennessee.

The Mississippi is falling, and will soon be so low as to render navigation by gunboats an impossibility. There is no June rise—no rise in the Missouri, and no snows to melt on the Rocky Mountains, consequently we shall have low water until next winter, and in all probability the river will be lower this season than for many years past. Therefore, the operations of the enemy's gunboats will be suspended on all the tributaries, and he will soon find difficulty in getting up to Memphis.

On Sunday evening Gen. Breckinridge reviewed and inspected the brigade of Gen. Dan Adams, and yesterday that of Gen. Helm. The latter brigade made a beautiful appearance, and proudly carried their scarred banners, on whose folds were inscribed the various battle-fields where they had been borne to victory.

The Thirty second Alabama, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Harry Maury, is much reduced in numbers by the casualties of war, but what is left of them are like their commander, "trumps" on service.

Whoever is the "countersign maker" about Jackson is evidently familiar with Rollin, Gibbon and heathen mythology, and must be endeavoring to make *belle lettres* scholars out of the soldiers by imparting his information in "broken doses" in the way of a "jaw cracker" word as the countersign of the evening. Having to be out after "taps" a few evenings since, the mystic word was fortunately learned, although I can neither spell nor pronounce it. Strolling along the street, I was suddenly stopped and hailed with "Who's that?" "Friend with the countersign." "Puke it out." I pronounced a "slashing" hard word, sounding like three or four vowels and a dozen consonants on a drunk. "Do I rot it, that's hit, mister—go on; you've come closter to it than any man what's gone by here to-night." How the shades of the departed felt I don't know, I passed on and felt like going to the "land of Nod," and *wented*, feeling that coming "closter" would do once and awhile, and wondering what was the word. CLINT.

From the Isthmus of Panama.

[From the New York Times of the 2th.]

The steamship Ocean Queen, Capt. Wilson, which left Aspinwall on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brought $304,027 in treasure.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Panama, Saturday, June 6, 1863.—The British mail steamer Lyon, from Cartagena, the 2d instant, arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 3d. By her we have confirmation of the news brought by the opposition steamer and forwarded to you by last mail.

The National Convention adjourned on the 19th of May, after having finally passed the new constitution.

Mosquera was elected Provisional President of the Republic, or, more accurately, under the new act, Confederacy, to hold office until next April, when an election by the people will be had.

A grant of $50,000 per annum is made for the support of the Government of the State of Panama.

The Central and South American steamers are both in. News from Central America not very important. Cabrera has organized another expedition against Salvador, and is reported to be on his way to the frontier.

All is perfectly quiet in Nicaragua, as also along the entire coast.

The mails from the South have not yet come on shore, and we have no details of news from that direction. From inquiry among the passengers, however, I am led to believe that there is nothing of importance, except the following:

Capt. Leach, of the American ship George Green, at Callao, reports having seen a ship on fire off Cape Horn, says that he stood for her, when he discovered a steamer carrying the Confederate flag, laying not far from the burning vessel. Just at this time a large ship hove in sight, and the steamer started in pursuit of her, when Leach made all possible haste to escape from the dangerous locality.

This seems to be but a report, but still it is not an improbable one. [The Alabama, after her depredations on the Brazilian Coast, was reported to have sailed south on the 21st of April. Possibly she is the steamer referred to.—*Ed. Times.*]

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN ST. DOMINGO.—On the eastern end of the island, and about twenty miles from the coast, is a salt mountain some dozen miles long and about four hundred feet high. We have just been conversing with a gentleman who has recently returned from examining this remarkable natural curiosity. Here is salt enough to pickle the world, and Yankee enterprise has determined it shall minister somewhat to such an end, for a company has been formed in New York to enable the world to know the savor of this salt. Our informant was sent out by this company last winter to visit the locality and to get a charter from the Spanish Government to work this salt mine. He has obtained the assent of the Spanish authorities of the island, and the company only awaits the sanction of the Government of Spain to commence operations. The gentleman showed us some very beautiful specimens of this salt, in masses weighing several pounds each, nearly transparent, and containing more than ninety per cent. of pure salt. Our informant is sanguine of the success of the company in obtaining a charter and in bringing this valuable article of consumption into the markets of the world.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE PRIVATEERS.—There are few things about the present war more annoying than the success which continues to attend the piratical operations of the rebel cruisers, and of all these there have been few equalling in boldness and daring the descent upon our own immediate coast, within easy reach of all the great seaports and naval stations, with fleets of naval vessels everywhere but just where they should be. One might as well look for a needle in a haystack as to catch a single pirate vessel at sea; and by the peculiar management of all the foreign Powers in the West Indies or the Spanish Main we are not allowed a chance even to chase them after leaving a port. The object of the rebels in preying upon the commerce of Philadelphia is evidently to obtain coal for their steamers.—*North American.*

[From the New York Express.]

Milroy's Retreat.

The more we read of General Milroy's flight from Winchester to Harrisburg, the more we are persuaded that additional proof is needed to convince one that the General has in him much, if anything, of the "stuff that heroes are made of." As near as we can ascertain, he must have had some ten thousand troops at Winchester and Berryville—an outlying post—and the place itself is said to have been provided with strong and well mounted works.

There was a formidable array of cannon, too, at Winchester. The troops included (with those at Berryville) three if not four regiments of cavalry. The attacking force does not appear to have exceeded in all 15,000 men. The cavalry at Berryville were there expressly for the purpose to guard against surprise, and to check the enemy if he should menace Winchester. Yet, Berryville *was surprised*, and had to be abandoned; and Winchester was surrounded almost without the knowledge of its garrison. The result was that after a show of resistance the Union troops, ten thousand strong, were marched out from their fortified works, leaving all their stores and cannon behind!

As the General's friends may seek to break the force of these ugly facts, by saying the *Express* is a "Copperhead," we call to the stand the following good Republican authority:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, this morning.]

The circumstances of the flight were most humiliating. The cavalry went off in one direction and the main body of the infantry in another. Many of the fugitives became the helpless victims of their audacious pursuers, and another body, sixteen hundred strong, that escaped to Hancock, were so disorganized and demoralized by the absence of their officers, that they fled, like startled sheep, at the mere report of an advance of the enemy. At first we were told that General Milroy had spiked and abandoned his guns but had saved his artillery. This was a mystery among the mysteries of the war, until Gen. Milroy himself told us that he had lost all his artillery and stores.

The questions which spring instinctively to every lip are these: What were Gen. Milroy's cavalry about that they did not give timely warning of the rebel movement? How was it that the forces at Berryville were so utterly surprised as to be almost defenseless? Why was Winchester, when it was so strongly fortified, so well mounted with artillery, so strongly garrisoned, so feebly defended?

The last we heard of the cavalry at Berryville, prior to their stampede, was that they were enjoying themselves with horse races. Would it not have been more in the line of their duty and much better for the cause, if they had been scouring the valley? A race may be a very nice thing in its place and in season, but it is not the right thing in the face of a bold, watchful and advancing enemy.

Then, as to the defence of Winchester. Imagine ten or twelve thousand rebels in possession of such a place. Would they spike their guns and fly at the approach of fifteen thousand assailants? We have the answers at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The response may be that Winchester is not so strong as Vicksburg or Port Hudson. But the rejoinder to that is, that the attacking force was not so overwhelming. Winchester was sufficiently important to demand a stubborn and gallant defence. It was the fortified gateway to Maryland and Pennsylvania. It was strong enough by nature and art, and strong enough in men, to hold a much greater rebel force at bay, and the occasion demanded that it should be held to the death. Its express purpose was to stop or stay the progress of a rebel army moving down the Shenandoah. But it was abandoned, so far as the public can see, with scarcely more than a show of resistance, and its capture was followed by the desertion of Harper's Ferry, thus throwing open all the gates to the enemy, and yielding up in a day every inch of Virginia ground held by the Union forces on the Upper Potomac.

There is not in the whole case, as it stands now, a single circumstance to afford consolation. Even after the retreat, if there had been a vigilant eye and a prompt hand, some good might have been done. If the fugacious cavalry had been kept together, and forthwith put upon the track of the pitiful rebel force that advanced to Chambersburg, they could have cut them off, or at least made their stay in Pennsylvania brief, unprofitable and inglorious. But nothing whatever was done to redeem the first disasters.

It is with the greatest reluctance that we indulge in complaint against our generals. We blame no individual man—for as yet no one can say whether the fault is with Gen. Milroy, or his subordinates, or Gen. Schenck, who commands the Department—we only comment on the facts as they stand now shaming us all on the record. They are by no means cheerful, and they invite the attention of the President as well as the notice of the public.

[From the Chicago Tribune of Wednesday.]

A Grain Operator Arrested—He Negotiates $50,000 in Drafts on New York, and Forgets to Make Them Good.

Financial circles have been somewhat agitated for several days past, on account of alleged fraudulent negotiations of drafts on New York, by a somewhat notorious grain operator of this city by the name of John H. Lester, which drafts were returned to the holders unpaid. The amount stated to have been so obtained is about $50,000.

Of this sum, $35,000 was from the well known house of S Sturges & Sons, and $15,000 from the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank. Other banks and bankers have been connected with the matter by street rumor, but we are assured that the two parties named are all who have suffered.

Lester was formerly of the firm of Fish & Lester, and latterly was connected unfavorably with the swindling Hartford County Bank of Indiana. He is possessed of shrewdness and cunning, and has carried on his well formed plans successfully.

We understand that the system of drawing drafts, which he would subsequently sell to a banking-house, and then pay by selling a similar draft and remitting to New York by telegraph, has been practiced by Lester for the past year; and that during that time he has drawn hundreds of thousands of dollars, nearly all of which have been paid at maturity.

Lester was arrested on Saturday at the instance of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, but was subsequently released, though under what arrangement we have not learned.

A PREACHER TURNED ROBBER.—Last Saturday night a man named R K Andrews was arrested in Oswego in the act of robbing the Northern Transportation Company's warehouse of a bale of cotton factory cloth. He had made several journeys to the warehouse, and disposed of some seventeen pieces of cloth to citizens and dealers, representing himself as the agent of his brother in law in the South, for which he received some ninety-eight dollars. Upon his examination Andrews confessed that he was a Protestant Methodist minister, and was then on his way to fill an appointment at North Scriba, where he had preached two week ago.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a call upon the Secretary of War, signed by 280 white men, inviting the Secretary to accept, officer and organize Pennsylvania negroes to defend the State. Why not, Messrs. 280 white men, "go" yourselves? Why wait for the negroes? The call seems ludicrous for negroes, when the white men themselves are needed at Chambersburg, Harrisburg, Bedford, Pittsburg and all about. When white people sit at home and call for negroes to do their fighting, there is but little hope for a State.—*New York Express.*

VALUE OF TIME.—Life must be pretty fast in some localities, if we are to judge by the following item from a contemporary: "We feel bound to deny that one of our lawyers put on his door, 'Gone to bury my wife; be back in half an hour.' But candor compels us to say that one of our lumbering merchants, the last sickness of his wife occurring in the busiest season, was only able to get in in time for the second prayer at her funeral."

A Vienna editor, in the exuberance of his enthusiasm, recently penned the following:

"There is a young singer called Patti,
Accomplished, arch, pretty and natty;
The folks in Vienna
Would rather ate senna
Than hear any one sing after Patti."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"*The Glorious Fourth*"—We have to thank Collector Bullitt for a special notification that the "string of the latch" to the door of his mansion on St. Charles street, will be "outside" after noon of this Fourth of July. We take it for granted that his numerous friends will give him a call.

Very Fine.—A magnificently copious shower came down from above yesterday—washing the streets and gutters, filling the thirsty cisterns, and imparting to the over-heated atmosphere a delicious coolness which was generally acceptable. No doubt the flowers will bloom with fresh radiance, and all vegetation will be immensely benefitted.

Inquests.—The Coroner held two inquests yesterday—one was on the body of a slave child, at the celebrated "contraband" boarding-house, No. 226 Old Levee street. The verdict was—"putrid sore-throat." The other inquest was on the body of F. L. Burais, a Frenchman, aged thirty-three years, who died on Dupré street, near Lapeyrouse street, of swamp fever.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Friday.)—On motion of Colonel Field, it was ordered that the marshal or clerk should release Hugh Robinson, indicted for murder, on his furnishing an approved bail bond in the sum of $25,000 for his appearance before this court when required to answer to the indictment of the grand jury. The application for release on bail was based on the ground that the accused had been a long time in prison; that he had made several efforts to have a trial, and there was no prospect of his being tried at this term of the court.

In this case, Mr. Cutler said it was a mistake, as reported, that he had consented to fix the amount of bail; but if the Court approved he would not now object. He regarded it as unusual for the prosecuting attorney to be called upon to name the amount of bail.

In the case of George Cramer, charged with killing a man on Keuffer's plantation a year ago, Col. Field asked for his release, on the ground that the grand jury had found no bill against him, and that Mr. Lamont's attention had been called to the case several times without avail.

The Court asked Mr. Cutler what the action of the Grand Jury had been in the case; and referring the matter to him to ascertain if the fact was as stated, said the man must be discharged if the Grand Jury had found no bill against him.

Mr. Mills called up the De Bare letter-purloining case, and asked that the accused should be released from his bail bond, as the case had been passed over by the probable adjournment of the Court. The Judge declined to dismiss the case, as he did not know what the action of the Grand Jury had been.

The other DeBare case, concerning the report of the referees on the community property, was also mentioned; but the Court remarked that it had been decided, and would not open it again.

On motion of Mr. Day, the case of Cronan & Coleman vs Cronan was discontinued, at the cost of plaintiffs.

Col. Field asked for a decision of his application in behalf of bail for Lucien Adams. The Court said it would make further inquiry, and thought it hardly necessary to decide, as the authorities might afterwards set its action aside.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, Charles Bicknell, f. m. c, indicted for manslaughter, was ordered to be released on a bail bond of $5000. The release of Johanna Scott, also indicted for manslaughter, was also ordered, on a bond of $1000.

Mr. Cutler was appealed to in both these cases to name the amount of bail, but objected to do so, only in the way of giving his opinion at the request of the Court.

Mr. Cutler, in behalf of the members of the grand jury, asked the court to decide upon the matter of their pay. They had made out their bill for the whole term of three months, (at $2 per day) as United States jurors, which he believed amounted to more than was allowed by the State law.

The Court thought they were entitled to pay only for the time they were actually in session, and as State jurors; but he would take the question into consideration, and try to dispose of it equitably.

The rule in the case of Crowell & Hallett vs Spencer Field, to set aside the second seizure (of coal, or movable property) was argued at length and ably by Messrs. Roselius and Day for the defendant, and by Messrs. Cutler and Thomas for plaintiffs; and at the close of the argument the Court decided to grant an order that the real estate pointed out by the defendant should be first sold; the second seizure to remain in force should the sale of the real estate be insufficient to satisfy the judgment—when sold at two-thirds of the appraisement, even on the twelve months' bond.

The Court then adjourned to Monday, (the 4th of July, to day, not being a judicial day.)

Provost Court Militaire—Col. Dwight—Bridget Judge, who, according to the testimony, must be a poor judge of good liquor, was sent to the Workhouse for selling "red eye" to the soldiers at the Barracks, which, it was related, was of such a quality as to kill at forty paces.

W. A. Jordan was up for using seditious language. It was evident that he was weak-minded and harmless, and a few day's incarceration were regarded as sufficient punishment.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Additional Intelligence.

FROM MOBILE AND JACKSON PAPERS

Correspondence from Richmond, Va.

THE FATE OF THE ATLANTA.

Movements of Generals Lee and Hooker.

From the Mobile *Evening News* of the 25th we clip the following:

The Atlanta.

A scout who was sent below Saturday to reconnoiter the position of this unfortunate steamer reports that she had entirely disappeared from Warsaw Sound. One of the Federal monitors had also left, perhaps as an escort.

[*Savannah Republican.*

General Lee's plan of campaign is still involved in mystery. The Richmond papers give us nothing but obscure hints about it. We suspect that nobody but General Lee and the President know what it is.

Ewell pushed immediately on after the capture of Winchester, and seized the ford of Shepherdstown, thirty miles from Winchester. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is ours once more, and is of course already dismantled. The capture of Milroy's army puts the whole Valley at our command, and opens Maryland and Pennsylvania to us. Hooker, who is reported already at Washington, will, we suppose, move up through Maryland pretty much in the track of McClellan. The campaign is afoot, and great events may soon be expected.

[*Richmond Sentinel.*

The noble news of the morning, the capture of Winchester, and the probable success of the important movements of Gen. Ewell in the Valley, will, of course, arrest the attention of every reader. We have in that earnest and able man the true successor of Jackson. History does not tell of any great commander on one leg, but perhaps the Confederacy may add that novelty to its records. On the actual significance and importance of the facts now public, we refrain with design from making even a single comment. The Northern journals in our hands clearly prove that their real nature and connection with the campaign is not understood by the public of the United States, and perhaps the Government of that country is not better informed than their newspapers. The progress of events will soon instruct them, but we decline to assist them now even by a word.

[*Richmond Examiner.*

The movements of Hooker show, according to the accounts of some of our cavalry, who came down in charge of prisoners, that he has been intensely fearful of Gen. Lee "getting in his rear" since the last fight on the Rappahannock, and his present retreat was conducted with the greatest caution, his various *corps d'armée* being kept under the protection of gunboats as they went towards Alexandria as soon as gunboats could be got up. His main army is now said to be between the White House, on the Potomac, two miles below Alexandria, and some point beyond the latter place.

[*Richmond Enquirer*

Vallandigham.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 17th says:

"We trust that our interior cotemporaries will at last stop blowing and talking about Mr. Vallandigham. There are some things of which the least said the better, and appreciating this, we have so far said nothing about the movements of this very clever gentleman from Ohio. We would now state, however, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that Mr. C. L. Vallandigham is no longer within the bounds of the Confederacy, also that he is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio; that he is a strong Union man, but does not think that reunion can ever be secured by coercion, but goes for peace, hoping that Union may result; but, at any rate, he goes for peace, preferring even separation to subjugation or extermination."

Recognition of a British Consul.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, under the head of "official," has the following:

"H. Pinckney Walker, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at the port of Charleston, having submitted to the Secretary of State satisfactory evidence of his appointment as Acting Consul of Her Majesty for the States of North and South Carolina, is recognized as such by the Government of the Confederate States."

We are very curious to know what "satisfactory evidence" of his appointment this Consul has submitted to the State Department. The British Government certainly has not accredited him directly to our Government, and Mr. Benjamin's dispatch to Mr. Mason repudiates all the appointments of Lord Lyons. Who, then, has appointed him? and to what Government is he accredited?

Our Richmond Correspondence.

FROM THE FRONT—OUR ARMY ON THE POTOMAC—RETICENCE OF GEN. LEE—ESCAPE OF MILROY—MILITARY EXECUTIONS—ITEMS, ETC

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Richmond, June 20.—Since the capture of Winchester the advance of our victorious army has been unimpeded. Milroy's army was taken on Monday, or about four thousand of it, the remainder having escaped across the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry. The next morning Gen. Rhodes marched upon Martinsburg, capturing there more artillery and stores, together with two hundred prisoners. The same day Gen. Edward Johnston took two thousand recruits on the Berryville road, on their way to reinforce Milroy. The same day the ford at Shepherdstown was seized, thus leaving in our possession some fifteen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The same day Harper's Ferry was invested and reported captured, while above Gen. Rhodes pushed his pickets to the river above Dam No. 4. The same day another portion of Lee's army was at White's Ford, at Leesburg, preparing to cross. The rapidity with which these movements have been executed is really wonderful; glorious victories have been gained, and our troops, flushed with success, and still rapidly advancing. It is said that in two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, Gen. Lee took possession of six large towns, lately used by the Federals as supply stations, in each of which quantities of ordnance and subsistence stores fell into our hands.

The general impression is that Longstreet's corps is crossing the Potomac at Leesburg, McLaws at Point of Rocks, Early at Shepherdstown, and Rhodes at Williamsport, still higher up. This, I think, is merely conjecture, based upon the positions of the different divisions upon reaching the river. Another report is, that a brigade of our cavalry has already penetrated Maryland as far as Hagerstown. This is highly probable, and I have no doubt before this letter reaches you the news will have been sent by telegraph. The secrecy with which Gen. Lee conducts his movements is perfectly wonderful, and he has never been guilty of the folly of sending newspaper correspondents outside his lines. He simply keeps his own counsel, and instructs his division commanders to do the same. He gives his orders to march to a designated place; there other orders will be found. "Obey them." The public have speculated a great deal upon his plans, but he is too deep to be easily fathomed, and generally does just exactly contrary to what everybody expected. His reasons are always good, but time has to prove them so. He says nothing, makes no explanations, seeks for no momentary popularity, and is content with doing his duty. What a shining example for other officers to follow.

There is now little doubt that Milroy has escaped. His troops surrendered, but he was not there to witness it. Several officers were captured supposed to be Milroy, but the real bird has undoubtedly flown.

Matters look a little threatening down on the Blackwater. Skirmishing and artillery firing across the river has been going on for some days.

Mayor Mayo is engaged in a nice little quarrel with the detective police. The matter is now in the court for decision; but in the preliminary arguments the Mayor seems to have the best of it. He is perfectly open and frank in his charges and declarations, while they attempt an air of mystery and carry it out under plea of "martial law." The Mayor brings charges against several of the detectives, for offenses against the municipal laws, and seems determined to bring them to justice. He has the best wishes of the community for his success in this good fight.

Chas Kelley, a deserter and substitute, was shot to-day at Chapin's Bluff. He bore his death with great calmness, and was resigned to his fate. A private in the Third Georgia regiment, named Arnold, was sentenced to be shot on Thursday, the 18th, for desertion. The day passed by, and finding himself not called upon to satisfy the law, he yesterday demanded his release. He will be sent back to his regiment to-day.

For a long time the streets of Richmond have not been so deserted by men in uniform. The stirring news from the front—in many instances probably the hope of plunder—has caused every one belonging to the army to rejoin it. The hotels are nearly empty also.

Provisions seem to be coming down a little, and some articles have fallen remarkably within a day or two. Success in the field will lower them still more. EVELYN.

Prisoners from the "Maple Leaf."

On Wednesday afternoon Lieutenant Colonel Dougherty, of the 5th Missouri cavalry, and Captain Seskel, Assistant Provost Marshal, of Stoddard county, Missouri, arrived in Richmond. They are the first arrival of the prisoners who took possession of the Federal steamer "Maple Leaf," while conveying them on their way from Fort Norfolk to Fort Delaware.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 10th instant, about 11 o'clock, the prisoners, 98 in number, were placed on board the "Maple Leaf," and took their leave for Fort Delaware. When they were outside the Capes, and about ten miles from Cape Henry light-house, they rose and overpowered the guards, and the whole vessel was in a twinkling in the hands of the Confederates. Persons had been stationed near each sentinel, and some near the stacked muskets. At a tap of the bell—the signal agreed upon—the stacked muskets were seized and the sentinels pinioned. No one was hurt with the exception of one of the sentinels, who made some resistance, and was knocked down the steps by one of the Confederates. After securing the vessel, they continued on the same course until within about five miles of Cape Henry Light-house, when they steered for the point, and went ashore in the life boat and yawl. As soon as they finished landing they paroled the lieutenant and his men, 13 in number.

The captain of the boat promised that if our men would not molest him or his crew he would take the vessel to Fort Delaware, as originally intended, and say nothing about the matter, and both he and the Lieutenant commanding the guards took an oath to that effect, which they violated almost immediately, and returned to Fort Norfolk. A number of the prisoners, however, refused to leave the boat, saying they would not violate their parole. Those who left would have burned the boat, but there were some of our wounded on board who could not help themselves, there were no houses in sight, and our men were unacquainted with the country.

As to the violation of parole, the prisoners were not, according to our understanding of the matter, under parole at all.

On arrival at Fort Norfolk they were told that they would not be exchanged, but would be held as hostages because the Confederate authorities refused to release Col. Strait and his command on the ground that they were inciting servile insurrection.

The prisoners were all put in small rooms—eighteen officers being shut up in a room fifteen feet square, which had but one little grated window so high as to be out of reach. A guard was placed at the door, which was only opened long enough to hand them their meanest of fare. They were all taken out of the rooms and marched down under guard to the boat, where they were still guarded until they released themselves.

If this is the Federal parole, will some one inform us what is their imprisonment?

The truth is, that some of those who remained on the Maple Leaf let the cat out of the bag by saying that they had no doubt that when it was found out that they had refused to take part in the affair, they would be immediately paroled or exchanged, and thus get home much earlier. One of the officers, however, told them that the very thought was cowardly, and the action was so far demeaning themselves as to beg for Federal mercy.

The credit of the whole plot of the capture of the Maple Leaf is due to Capt. Semmes, son of the noted privateersman, Judge McGowan, of New Orleans, and Captain Holmes, of South Carolina, who were on board twenty-four hours in advance of the majority of the prisoners, and had laid plans of escape before the boat left Norfolk.

Col. Dougherty and Capt. Seskel are quite confident that all those who left the boat will get through.

They themselves are still weary and footsore, having traveled at least two hundred miles before they reached the railroad, which conveyed them to Seldon, N. C., and thence to Richmond.

It is their intention to start very shortly for the trans-Mississippi Department.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

[From the Jackson Mississippian.]

Gen. Magruder and the Mexicans.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 12th ultimo announces the return there of Gen. Magruder from the Rio Grande. It says:

"One object of his visit to the Rio Grande was to cultivate friendly relations with the Mexicans. This he has succeeded admirably in. He was visited by Governor Lopez, of Tamaulipas, and received him with all the honors due his station. The General and his staff were invited to attend a banquet in Matamoras, which they attended the next day. They were in return received with the most distinguished courtesy, amid salvos of artillery, music, &c. The occasion was a gala day for Matamoras, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion."

The Forrest-Gould Difficulty.

We take the following extract from the Chattanooga correspondence of the *Appeal*, giving further and full particulars of the difficulty between Gen. Forrest and Lieut. Gould:

"In my last letter I mentioned the altercation reported to have occurred between Gen. Forrest and one of his lieutenants, named Gould.

"Lieut. Gould is the son of a well known, wealthy merchant of Nashville, and was an officer in Morton's battery. Gen. Forrest had charged him with deserting his guns at Stone Hill, Ga., in the recent Rome expedition, and also at Franklin, Tenn., and requested the chief of artillery to release him from duty, and promote the sergeant of the battery in his stead. Gould, mortified and chagrined, went in search of Gen. Forrest, and found him at dinner. The General observing that he was excited, told him he could see him after dinner at the quartermaster's. After dinner the General repaired to the quartermaster's office, and there found Lieut. Gould awaiting him. Gould interrogated the General and asked him if he had made the charges above alluded to. To this Forrest simply inclined his head, and Gould pronounced the statement false, at the same time snapping a pistol beneath his coat. [This Gould denies.] The General quickly opened a small pocket-knife and stabbed Gould between the sixth and seventh ribs, on the right side, penetrating the lung. Gould then turned and shot Forrest, the ball entering the left lumbar region and passing directly down to the crest of the ilium, the intestines not being injured. The ball was skilfully extracted by Surgeon Fryerson, assisted by Dr. Jo. Newman, and the General is not in danger. Lieut. Gould is now lying at the Nelson House, in Columbia, and will most likely recover. You will find these facts to be in the main correct, as I obtained them from one of the medical attendants who conversed freely with both the wounded parties. I was in error, it seems, in my first mention of this unfortunate occurrence, in stating that it took place at Triune instead of at Columbia."

Trouble in Indiana.

ARREST OF PARTIES SUSPECTED OF RESISTING THE DRAFT.

Cincinnati, June 15.—Special dispatches from Indianapolis say:

The detachment of soldiers sent to Rush county, Indiana, to arrest all persons engaged in resisting the enrollment, have returned.

Gen. Mansfield arrested a number of suspicious persons, and required them to give bonds for their future good behavior.

A company of troops left for Fulton county on Saturday night, where the papers of the enrolling commissioners had been seized and destroyed by a mob.

Seventeen citizens of Johnson county had been found gathered together in the woods, armed with rifles and revolvers. These men were arrested and taken to Indianapolis.

One hundred and sixty East Tennessee conscripts were recruited from among the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton for the Fifth Tennessee cavalry, and left for Indianapolis on Saturday, to join a regiment in Lexington, Ky.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Almost Drowned.—About 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon a small boy fell into a canal which runs through the Canal street railroad track, just beyond Galvez street, and was nearly drowned. The boy's mother and some other ladies were enjoying a promenade on the railroad track, while he was amusing himself by their side. Suddenly the sound of "kerchuck" was heard, and he was floundering in mud and water thick and deep enough to drown or smother him. The frantic cries of the mother impelled a young man to jump from the cars, which were then passing, and he, with some difficulty, succeeded in fishing the boy out of his perilous fix, to the great joy of the distressed party.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—(Friday Morning.)—A lady was brought up on the charge of owning a vicious dog, and permitting him to run at large. The prosecutrix stated that the dog attacked and bit her while she was passing along the banquette, when she went to the house of one of the neighbors, who washed the wound with vinegar and salt, and advised an application, also, of some of the hair of the dog as certain to cure it. The Mayor gave an order to have the dog killed, but he could not be found by five policemen. Mr. Myers, for the defense, proved that the dog did not belong to the accused, and that she had not the animal since the biting. The case was then dismissed, with an admonition that the dog must be killed.

John Albro was charged by officer Long with being a dangerous and suspicious character. It appeared that he has been in the police business, keeping coffee houses, &c., but nothing positively criminal was proved, and the accused was discharged.

Robert Moore was brought up on the charge, preferred by John Earhart, of preventing enlistments in the United States army, and using seditious language. It appearing to be in the military line of offences, the case was handed over to Col. Dwight's Court.

Billy the Mick was also up for examination on the charge of stealing a watch and of being a dangerous and suspicious character. Both accusations were so well sustained, though the accused defended himself smartly, that he was sent to prison for three months.

Two persons, one of whom is in regular business and of good standing, were charged by officer Long with having made preparations to break into and rob two certain stores. The examination of the case was postponed till Tuesday next.

Billy Condon was charged by officer Long with being dangerous and suspicious, and of having refused to give information to the officer while he was trying to arrest Billy the Mick. The evidence was not positive, and the case was dismissed.

Mary Ann Maginn and Laura Love were charged with stealing $15 from a drunken sailor. Two women saw Laura take the money, and the police found $7 of it on her. This was sufficient to send her to the Workhouse, while her companion was fined $5 for being drunk and noisy.

A number of assault and battery cases—white, black, quadroon, Irish, Jewish, and German—were disposed of as usual. The provocation in one case consisted in one Irishman offering another at his hospitable board whisky, which proved to be only vinegar, as a matter of course, no Irishman could stand such an insult as that—hence the row.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, 1863.

The movement in trade generally continues very slow and limited. Transactions of any description are circumscribed, and very little business is expected until the solution of movements in progress in this section of the country. There is a fair stock of old crop Sugar in the city, but operations are necessarily suspended, awaiting the decision as to whether it is subject to the Internal Revenue Tax.

This having been mail-day, the steamship George Washington, carrying the mail, being advertised to depart for New York to-morrow morning, there was a better demand for Exchange, especially for domestic bills. Sight Checks on New York ranged at 1 [illegible] cent. premium. Sterling —[illegible]. Francs [illegible]. Specie was also in more request, and the rate was more firmly tending to an advance, ruling at 48 [illegible] cent premium for Gold, and 36@40 [illegible] cent premium for silver. $235,293 in Gold were cleared for New York.

We have nothing of any moment to report in Stocks, Bonds, or Mortgage Securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, 1863.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862, bales.... 2,100
Arrived past week....
Arrived previously.... 18,952
Additional made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, contents of mattresses, pickings, &c. and waste, gathered from families in the city.... 250 — 19,711
.... 21,311
Exported past week.... 45
Exported previously.... 18,499 — 18,544
Stock on hand and on shipboard.... 2,767

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862.. hhds. 12,200
Arrived past week.... 4
Arrived previously.... 131 — 135
Exported past week.... 10 — 12,335
Exported previously.... 11,136 — 11,136
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds. 1,199

From these figures should be deducted the quantity broken up for city consumption, baling etc, leaving a total stock on hand of barely 500 hhds. nearly all of which is either in the market or held by manufacturers.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We did not learn of a transaction in Sugar. There were a few small sales of Molasses from second hands at previous prices.

BEEF.—A small lot of Western Mess Beef sold at $16 ℔ bbl.

MALT—A lot of 53 sacks sold at $2 40 ℔ bushel.

COFFEE.—A small lot of Rio sold at 37c. ℔ lb.

FEED.—We notice the sale of 250 sacks white and yellow Corn, on the landing, at $1 85 ℔ bushel. The retail demand is supplied by dealers at $2 ℔ bushel for Corn and Oats, $3 ℔ 100 lbs. for Bran; and $55 ℔ ton for Hay.

FLOUR.—We have no sales of round lots to report. The retail demand is supplied by dealers at $10 62½ @$10 75 for Superfine, and $11 40 @$12 50 for Extra.

MISCELLANEOUS—Received during the past week—9 bales Cotton, 4 hhds., 159 boxes and 28 bales Tobacco, 898 bbls. Pork, 94 do and 111 kegs Lard, 1999 bbls. Beef, 8 do and 215 casks Bacon, 19,048 bbls. Flour, 8 do Alcohol, 382 coils Rope, 336 kegs and firkins Butter, 780 boxes Cheese, 762 bbls. Potatoes, 250 do Beans, 15 hhds Sugar, 42 bbls. Molasses, 2351 bales Hay, 1481 sacks Corn, 500 bbls. Corn Meal, 844 boxes Candles, 25 bbls. Apples, 555 do dried Apples, 130 do Onions, 8 bundles Leather, 75 bbls. Vinegar, 45 do Pickles, 850 boxes Soap, 13 bbls. Porter, 330 sacks Rice, and 500 do Bran.

Exported: 45 bales Cotton, 131 hhds. Sugar, 821 bbls. Molasses, 42 do Flour, 50 do Pork, 4 casks Bacon, 5 bbls. Whisky, 170 tons Iron, 46 casks Iron, 55 bales Moss, 108 bbls. Mackerel, 330 rolls Matting, 800 Horns, 114 Hides, 22 chests Tea, 15,000 feet Lumber, 61 kegs Nails, 10 casks Ice, 280 boxes Wine, 50 sacks Salt, 200 box and 20 bags Coffee, 2015 pieces Cedar; 25 boxes Candles, and 6 coils Rope.

Arrived during the past week. 6 ships, 5 barks, 7 brigs, 22 schooners, 4 steamships and 3 steamboats.

Cleared: 1 ship, 5 barks, 7 brigs and 9 schooners.

The river has fallen four inches during the past week, and is now twelve feet below high water mark.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 4, 1863.

Arrived during the week 247 Beeves, 9 Hogs, 240 Veals and 4 Cows. Amount of stock sold was 230 Beeves, 24 Hogs, 19 Veals and 5 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 118 Beeves, 50 Hogs, 230 Sheep, 97 Veals and 2 Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net....	$00 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net....	00 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net....	00 15
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head....	25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head....	20@25
Hogs, ℔ lb. gross....	13@15
Milch Cows, ℔ head....	$75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head....	$6@$10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 4, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, for New York, A Moulton
Brig Ganges, Johnson, for New York, Master

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr E C Howard, Raymond, from Boston, to S D Moody—with 250 tons ice to J L Warner &co—and assorted mdse to S N Moody
Schr Kate Carlton, Bowden, from Bucksfort, Me., to master, 350 tons ice 25 do hay to J L Warner &co
Schr Gleaner, from New York, via Matamoros
Schr Eveline, Laughland, from Philadelphia

MEMORANDA.

☞ The brig Alexander Milliken, from Matamoros for New York, arrived at the Bar on the 1st instant, with loss of anchors and chains.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—$235,293 in gold 330 bales cotton 119 hhds sugar 100 bbls molasses 6 do rosin 225 bxs tobacco 34 pkgs mdse
NEW YORK—Per bdg Ganges—35 hhds sugar 27 bbls molasses 21 half do 11 bxs wine 137 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per schr W S D Hyler—675 sks corn 40 bbls meal to P Maxwell & co—4 pkgs mdse D H Holmes 10 bales tobacco 1 case cigars E Trotegros—2 do J San[illegible]—1 do Cramer & co—2 do G G De-Grujela—3 do Fernandez & Viola—3 do Pedro del Rodal—3 do J Mc[illegible] 1 case mdse Belloco, Nobiom & co—3 bbls coffee J Ferreria—sundries to order

Sundries.

BALE ROPE, BACON, WOOL, TOBACCO, CAMPEACHY COFFEE BAGS, TEA, CASTILE SOAP,
For sale by A. F. DUNBAR, jy4 1w 51 Common st.

Notice.

A FUNERAL SERVICE to the memory of the late Mr. ISIDORE LOMBARD will take place at the St Louis Cathedral, on TUESDAY NEXT, July 7th, at 7 o'clock. A. M. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. jy4 3t

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—BEWARE OF ICE WATER.—The chill given to the circulation by large draughts of simple ice-water is decidedly dangerous—not that the cold and grateful fluid may not be imbibed without peril, if a wholesome medicated stimulant be incorporated with it. In fact, a small wine glass of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken before or with the ice-water, the whole difficulty will be obviated. This genial preparation is the purest and most healthful tonic which the vegetable kingdom has yet contributed, under the manipulations of science, for the use of man. It converts the refrigerated beverage into an invigorant, and causes it to assimilate healthfully with the fluids of the body. In all the range of medicines there is nothing so sure as a preventive of malarious fevers as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, nothing that so completely defends the system against the malaria which bears upon its foul winds the seeds of deadly disease. Take HOSTETTER'S BITTERS with your ice-water, and you are not only safe from the effects of the shock which the unqualified beverage is calculated to produce on the circulation, but forearmed against all the causes of fevers.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 20 Common street.
G. N. MORISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.
SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, je28 6t 23 and 25 Common street

Young Men's Benevolent Association

THE Officers and Members of this Association are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 6th, at 8 o'clock, precisely, at the Polar Star Lodge, on St. Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets.
The members are requested to be punctual.
By order of the President,
jy3 3t JOHN A. FEUILLOLEY, Sec'ry.

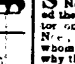
Removal.

THOMPSON & BARNES have removed from their old stand Nos. 23 and 25 Common streets, to No. 41 Tchoupitoulas street, near the corner of Natchez street. jy3 1w

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT, Surgeon Dentist,
107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel,
CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. (On account of the hard times he has reduced his prices.) j 3 m

For New York.



THE A1 fast sailing bark WHITE SEA, Joseph Evans, Captain, is now loading and will be immediately dispatched. For passage, apply to the Captain on board, opposite Ursulines street, Second District, or to JOHN GAUCHE, je27 1w 116 Chartres street.

Harmony.

Musico-Phonetic Practical School,
No. 103 Barracks street, near Dauphin street
PHONOGRAPHY, MUSIC, LANGUAGES, ARITHMETIC, WRITING.

READING.

BY a happy combination of Music and Phonetics the art of Reading is pleasantly taught in less than half the time and more healthfully than by the common method. Although the English be the chief language of this institution, French and Spanish are obligatory, since the pupil has begun the Fourth Reader.

TERMS. per month.
For 4 (or more) child'n of one fam'y, 5 to 14 yrs old $5 00
" 3 " " " 4 50
" 2 " " " 4 00
" 1 " " " [illegible]
Day Class-hours: 8½ to 3—4½ to 6 o'clock.
Half an hour's recreation and gymnastic exercises at 12 o'clock M.
Evening classes, from 7 to 10 o'clock.
Private Lessons in Book-keeping, Spanish, &c., during day and evening each pupil has a separate desk and a teacher attending him exclusively. Terms moderate.
my19 1y O V AOY

Direct importation of Paper to the "Bronze Pen."

RECEIVED from Paris, per ship Transit, from Bordeaux, a full and complete assortment of PREPARATIONS AND PAPERS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
The above articles have been wanting for a long time on the market. Flower Makers are now enabled to procure a fresh assortment. Wholesale and retail.

RECEIVED BY THE SAME SHIP.
500 Reams FRENCH POST PAPER, assorted colors and qualities.
[illegible] Elementary DRAWING PATTERNS [illegible] Landscapes, Machinery, Architecture.
[illegible] CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC [illegible] a superior and splendid article for Fancy [illegible]

RECEIVED BY THE CREOLE.
Foolscap and Manilla Paper; Dark Blue Paper for cigar-makers; News Paper and Colored Glazed Paper; Pens, Pencils, Inks, Envelopes, Photographic and Drawing Albums, &c.

Mr. F. BOUVAIN avails himself of this opportunity to inform his numerous and recent customers that he will strive, as heretofore, to keep as full an assortment as possible on hand at the "Bronze Pen" Store, and will import from the North or Europe any article in the Paper or Stationery line which his friends may need.
FRANCIS BOUVAIN.
"Bronze Pen" Store, No. 64 Bourbon street, je20 1m between Bienville and Conti.

T. B. HOOD,

80 POYDRAS STREET,
BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE STREETS
IS now receiving ex steamer George Washington choice FAMILY FLOUR, from fresh ground wheat. Also in store a choice and varied assortment of SELECTED FAMILY GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES.
—ALSO—
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES in half and quarter barrels. jy1

Notice.

CONSIGNEES per steamship "TRADE WIND," whose goods were sold at Port Royal, in October last, must present their claims within one week, otherwise they will be barred. W. J. REID, agent, jy1 7t 33 Magazine street.

Bakery for Sale.

FOR SALE, on account of departure, a BAKERY, having good custom, in the Fourth District. For terms apply to Mr. Mourose, No. 136 Bienville street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. je30 6t

House to Let.

A FINE DWELLING HOUSE, for family residence, with cistern, water-works, &c., situated in a good neighborhood, on St. Anne street, between Villere and Robertson streets. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply at the Bee office. je26

50 TIERCES Duffield's American Westphalia HAMS;
20 boxes Duffield's BREAKFAST BACON;
Just received per Geo. Washington and for sale by A. D. GRIEFF & CO., je30 1w 48, 50 and 52 Old Levee street.

25 TIERCES DRIED BEEF;
100 dozen Borden's CONDENSED MILK;
100 dozen PRESERVED MEATS, assorted;
50 cases assorted JELLIES and JAMS;
100 do assorted PICKLES, half gallons and quarts;
Just received and for sale by A. D. GRIEFF & CO., je30 1w 48, 50 and 52 Old Levee street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25c.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after SATURDAY, March 28, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:
—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
4½ o'clock A.M.	Horse Car	5½ o'clock A.M.	St'm Train
6½	St'm Train	7	
7½		8½	
9		9½	
10½		11½	
12 M.		1	P. M.
2 P. M.		2½	
3		3½	
4		4½	
5		5½	
6		6½	
7		7½	
8		8½	
9		10	Horse Car.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
mh25 G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED — A splendid lot of the finest Havana Brands, such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Perfeccion, Ingenuidad, Nicotiana, San Roman, Martinez Ybor, Alvaro de Bazan and many others of all sizes, namely: Londres, Breves, Conchas, Elegantes, Augustos, &c. In store and for sale by
SORNIO & BROTHER, my25 No. 34 Gravier street.

Leaf Tobacco.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF MASON COUNTY and RYLAND, the latter weighing about 800 lbs. per hogshead. For sale by THOMAS K. PRICE, j-30 1m 59 Camp street, up stairs.

Flour! Flour!

JUST received and in store—
850 bbls. FLOUR, Madison City Mill Extra;
250 do do Davis & Co. Choice Extra;
800 do do Superfine, various brands.
—ALSO—
460 bbls. damaged FLOUR;
100 do PILOT BREAD
For sale by JEROME B. VAN HORN, je30 tf No. 61 Magazine street.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—
400 barrels FLOUR, various brands;
200 .. MESS PORK;
100 .. Prime PORK;
50 tierces Rawson's HAMS;
25 .. HAMS, various brands;
75 .. Choice LARD;
50 barrels
100 firkins
150 kegs
25 barrels No. 1 MACKEREL;
30 .. No. 2 ..
30 .. No. 3 .. large;
100 kits MACKEREL, various Nos.
100 ½ boxes new CODFISH;
000 reams PAPER
250 sacks RIO COFFEE;
50 .. OOLONG TEA;
300 boxes Proctor & Gamble's CANDLES;
25 .. IMPERIAL GREEN TEA;
100 .. Winchester SOAP;
100 .. SOAP, various brands;
250 .. STARCH, various brands;
100 baskets [illegible] OIL;
100 .. [illegible] pints;
250 boxes Champagne CIDER, pints and quarts;
250 sacks Fine SALT;
25 firkins new Goshen BUTTER;
40 hhds. SUGAR, &c., &c.
my11 P. AVET & CO., 50 and 61 Old Levee street.

Oil Silk.

100 YARDS, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., mh26 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture.........Furniture.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY, (their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise) the 6th July, at 11 o'clock, at their mart—
A large assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of Armoirs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Mattrasses, &c., &c.
Terms cash. jy4

Dairy.
Succession of Barthelemy Peyroulon.—No. 19,777.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 96 Royal street.
BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 29th, 1863, signed by the Hon E. Heistand, Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans, acting in the absence of this Court, will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Dupré and Abadie streets, for account of said succession, to wit—
27 Milch Cows; 1 young Bull, three years old; 3 Horses, 1 Milk Cart, 2 Milk Fountains, 1 Bucket, 2 Measures, 2 Cans, 1 set of Harness, 12 sacks Corn, 2 bales Hay, 1 Wood Cart, 1 lot of Fire-wood, &c.
Terms cash. je30 3tjy10d.

LEGAL NOTICES.

V. J. Ravanat, wife of P. Fardet vs. P. Fardet, Her Husband.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,198.—I hereby certify that on the 21st day of May, 1863, judgment was entered in this Court, in this suit, in the words and figures following, to wit: This case submitted to the Court by consent of parties, and the Court being satisfied from the evidence contained in the record that the plaintiff has fully made out her case:

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. V. J. Ravanat, wife of Pierre Fardet, and the defendant her said husband, that there be a separation of property and dissolution of the community of acquests and gains, hitherto existing between the said parties, plaintiff and defendant; and that the said plaintiff have and recover of her said husband the sum of five thousand dollars in gold and silver, with legal interest thereon from 20th March, 1850, until paid, and costs of suit. This judgment to take effect from the 20th March, 1850, with privilege allowed by law to married women, against the estate of their husbands, for the security of their paraphernal and dotal rights.

Rendered May 21st, 1863.
Signed May 26th, 1863.
E. HEISTAND, Judge.

In testimony thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
je31 3tjy10d C. F. BERENS, Clerk.

Succession of Marie Magdeleine alias M. Noel.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 19,794.—Whereas Ernest Feuilloley has petitioned the Court for Letters of dative testamentary executor on the Estate of the late Marie Magdeleine alias M. Noel, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
je30 A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

PHINNEY & AMORY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, corner Camp and Common sts.
ATTEND to sales of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, &c.
Cash Advances on Consignments. ap17 tf

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET
Between St. Louis and Conti streets
jan19 8m

Union Insurance Company, New Orleans, June 2d, 1863.
THE annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 13th instant, (Monday) between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M.
jy3 td J. M. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, July 2, 1863.
THIS Bank will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 4th of July. MORTIMER BELLY, jy3 2t Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 26, 1863.
PARTIES indebted to this Bank are requested to come forward at once and pay their liabilities. The notes of the Bank will be received in payment thereof. Persons holding the notes can exchange them for any securities now held by the Bank.
JOHN W. McCLURE, Capt., A. Q. M., and Commissioner of Liquidation of Bank of Louisiana.
L. F. GENERES, je27 Commissioner of Liquidation.

Lost or Mislaid.

A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by J. G. Osgood to the order of and endorsed by Esther L. Osgood, dated July 9th, 1861, and payable one year after date, for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars, ($1100) and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. after maturity. The public is hereby notified not to negotiate or trade for the said note, as payment has been stopped. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the note at the office of this paper. LOUIS CAVALIER.
New Orleans, June 24th, 1863. je25 1t6jy

Storage! Storage!

THE undersigned is fully prepared to receive on Storage in his splendid Fire-Proof Warehouses "Mississippi," "St. Louis" and "Western," all descriptions of Merchandise and Produce, at the lowest rates. N. B.—Separate Warehouse for storing Cotton, Hay, and all other extra-hazardous merchandise, Moss, Cotton, &c., rebaled at short notice.
GEO. R. BEARD, Office, St. Louis Warehouse, ap24 3m Fulton, between Girod and Lafayette sts.

FOUGERA'S Dragees and Syrup of Iron.

(PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON)
This preparation, approved by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, PARIS, is daily prescribed by Eminent Physicians as a safe and efficacious remedy for *Chlorosis, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Anemia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Phthisis, Chorea, Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dispositions of Mind, General Debility, Seminal Weakness, and Nervous Prostration.*
Price $1 a bottle, and 50 cents a tin box.
Agent E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmaceutist, je19 2tw 3m New Orleans.

Special Treatment of the following Diseases.

TYPHOID FEVER, cured in twelve days.
PNEUMONIA, (Inflammation on the chest,) cured in eight days, without a resort either to bleeding, leeches or blisters; in short, all diseases cured with the same treatment.
I beg leave to remind the ladies of my name, so well known all over Louisiana for female diseases, acute or chronic, rheumatism, &c.
CONSULTATIONS daily, from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted. At home, every day, and at all hours.
Perfectly well ventilated, well furnished and separate rooms, and a bathing saloon are offered to patients desirous of being treated under my personal superintendence either for operations or diseases, apply to
Dr. LUCIEN PAULIN, M. D., from Paris, No. 18 Bourbon street, bet. St. Ann and Dumaine. je 8 3taw

Secret Diseases.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &C.
MR. E GAUDOZ, from Paris, informs his clients that he attends specially, as heretofore, to the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, in both sexes.
Cutaneous Diseases, Ulcerations, Old Sores, Siphilis, in the second and third stages are radically cured. All Chronic Diseases successfully treated, for the last eight years, at the Drug store, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets. ja17 tf

For Sale.

20 SACKS JAVA COFFEE,
2 boxes PEPPERMINT OIL.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., ap18 16 and 18 St. Louis

Exchange.

SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale in sums to suit purchasers by an26tf W. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

DRUGS—Gum Opium, Powdered do, Gum Camphor, Cream Tart., powdered and in crystals, Castor Oil, Chloride of Lime, Gum Olebanum, Dover's Powders, Powdered Ipecac, Tannin; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au5 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

Wines......Wines.

30 CASKS ordinary Claret;
15 do Family do;
25 boxes Frontignan Muscat;
20 do Turin's Vermouth.
For sale by L. B. SAVARESE, ap20 2m No. 354 Chartres st., near Esplanade.

For Sale.

40 CASKS CLARET—B. Bentegeat,
200 cases do. do.
Landing ex bark Faith, from Bordeaux. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., my3 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

For Sale.

A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the Second District, bounded by Broad, Live Oak, Seventh and Bellechasse streets. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., je12 Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street
30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours;
50 .. St. Julien;
15 .. Haut Brion;
30 .. Cos;
10 .. Ducru;
50 .. Leoville Larose, Margaux
Lafitte, Labrere;
100 .. White Wine, Chateau Yquem. au21

OIL SILK, 700 yards;
Snake Root, 1 barrel;
Seneka Root, 1 barrel;
Window Glass, 1200 boxes;
Varnish, 5 barrels;
Bay Rum, 3 puncheons;
Manilla Paper, 300 reams;
Cayenne Pepper, 2 barrels;
Cochineal, 2 cases;
Borax, 10 barrels;
Chipped Logwood, 25 bbls.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., feb25 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

For Sale.

3 cases containing each 100 ½ boxes TRUFFES brand "Tre. Rosier" Nantes.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., my3 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

SUNDRIES.

THE subscribers offer for sale—
ANISEED—3 barrels;
CANARY SEED—3 barrels;
MUSTARD SEED—10 bags;
GERMAN CAMOMILE—2 casks;
SENECA ROOT—1 bale;
SERPENTARIA ROOT—1 bale;
VALERIAN ROOT—2 bales;
PERUVIAN BARK—2 bales;
BORAX—5 barrels;
TURMERIC—10 barrels;
IRISH MOSS—10 barrels;
WHITE WAX—2 cases;
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—150 cases,
CAYENNE PEPPER—3 barrels;
MANNA FLAKE and sorts—2 cases.
mh26 E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1863.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1863.... $297,412 62
Viz—Fire Premiums.... $225,596 10
Marine do.... 58,473 94
River do.... 13,342 58 — 297,412 62
Less Return Premiums.... 4,197 93
Less Unterminated do.... 46,144 00 — 50,341 93
Net earned Premiums.... $247,070 6[illegible]
Losses paid, viz—
Fire Losses.... $32,153 08
Marine Losses.... 75,660 62
River Losses.... 4 808 70
.... $112,622 40
Reinsurances.... 21,362 06
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account.... 27,177 77 — 161,162 23
Net earned Profits for the year ending 28th February, 1863.... $85,908 46

The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Invested on mortgage of Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon.... $199,535 00
Invested in Bank Stock.... 48,380 06
Invested in City Bonds.... 84,770 00
Invested in State and other Bonds.... 54,270 00
Invested in Scrip.... 86,444 00
Loaned on pledge of Stocks.... 82,125 00
Bills receivable.... 111,258 73
Premiums in course of collection.... 58,717 15
Cash on hand.... 96,297 2[illegible]
.... $831,732 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 17th March, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS President, and JULES F. ROUX, Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS,
J. F. ROUX.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of March, 1863. JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 1st day of June next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1863.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. F. ROUX, Secretary.

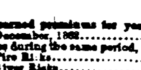
TRUSTEES:

Chas. Briggs,	J. Aunt,	Wm. Urquhart,
Ant. Carriere,	J. S. Mannsell,	A. R. Montgomery,
G. A. Fosdick,	A. Frerichs,	G. W. Dunbar,
M. Pilcher,	F. A. Luling,	W. Lorenzen,
E. Cramer,	O. Pressprich,	E. F. Stockmeyer,
E. Dupasseur,	Alf. Kearny,	F. W. Schonfeld,
J. Viosca, Jr.,	P. Anderson,	Geo. W. Hynson,
C. Lafitte,	Hy. Rodewald,	H. J. Vose,
Ino. Fox,	N. M. Benachi,	Wm. Prehn,
R. Brugier,	A. P. Nobiom,	W. T. Williams,
A. Lecourt,	C. Facey,	Jas. Jackson.

mh19 3md

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.



The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

Amount of unterminated risks of 1861 and Premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862.... $157,156 75
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks.... $143,761 [illegible]
For premiums on River Risks.... 11,117 [illegible]
For premiums on Marine Risks.... 2,277 72
.... $157 256
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862.... $23,690 00
" Return premiums.... 24 75 — 23,714 75
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862.... $133,542 00
Losses during the same period, viz:
Fire Risks.... 16,229 93
River Risks.... 5,340 55
Marine Risks.... 4,222 43
.... $25,998 71
Discount, interest, &c., less expenses, interest on scrips issued, &c.... 5,139 01 — 31,137 72
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862.... $102,404 28

The Company have the following assets, viz:
Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and State Bonds.... $905,433 67
Loaned on pledge Bank of Stocks and Bonds.... 123,100 10
Invested in Real Estate, (office 78 Camp street.... 45,665 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums.... 47,474 21
Due for Premiums in course of collection.... [illegible]
Cash on hand.... [illegible]
Total amount of assets.... $1,2[illegible],631 33

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as contingent losses arising from depreciation in the value of stocks and bonds) to PAY SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 9th of February next.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premiums. Office, No. 78 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

John R. Shaw,	J. J. Green,	Jno. H. Rodenberg,
Elijah Peale,	Alfred Monton,	Lafayette Folger,
J. P. Harrison,	W. C. Thompson,	J. Villarubia, Jr.,
Joseph Hoey,	B. S. Moore,	S. W. Huntington,
C. G. Jury,	John Hall,	S. A. James,
A. L. Jury,	W. A. Johnson,	C. Chien,
A. H. May,	John T. Moore,	T. K. Price,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	Jno. C. Rogers,	Josiah Cole,
Edward Hobart,	Thomas L. Dix,	S. E. Koop,
J. E. Isenhour,	John M. Hall,	P. H. Foley,
J. G. Brown,	Amedee Coutteria,	

feb17 6m

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 30th, 1861.... $69,385 00
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1862.
On Fire Risks.... $221,416 17
On Marine Risks.... 32,971 32
On River Risks.... 7,607 60 — 26[illegible]
Total premiums.... $335,380 2
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1862.... $56,323 00
Return Premiums.... 10,668 53 — 66,991 53
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1862.... $269,388 76
Losses paid during the year:
On Fire Risks.... $35,021 46
On Marine Risks.... 19,550 00
On River Risks.... 1,373 52
.... 55,944 73
Fifteen per cent. returned.... 3,751 04
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest and contingent.... 28,882 73 — 88,578 56
Net profits.... $180,810 21
Net earned premiums.... 269,388 76
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned.... 25,007 00
Amount participating in Profits.... $244,381 7

The Company have the following assets, viz:
Bills receivable for Premiums.... 28,914 73
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge.... 183,564 85
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies.... 8,050 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection.... 29,177
Confederate States Loan.... 62,000
Bonds State of Louisiana.... 29,275
Cash on hand.... 76,801
.... $415,683 21

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 11th day of October 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared A. ROCHEREAU, President pro tem., and W. HINCKS, Secretary of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

ALBIN ROCHEREAU, Pres't. pro tem.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 11th day October, 1862. JAMES GRAHAM, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on demand an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT, (50) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS—

G. Sabocca,	J. M. Caballero
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.,	Lt. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall,	P. A. Nobiom,
J. M. Lapeyre,	Jos. Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau,	Chas. Harispe,
Chas. Lafitte,	J. Tuyes. oct13

For Sale.

100 THREE-QUARTER boxes Navy Tobacco, pounds;
50 three-quarter boxes Navy Tobacco, half pounds;
50 cases, each 5 boxes of 23 lbs., do., do.
100 three-quarter boxes 10s, Fern Leaves.
—ALSO—
100 casks Guinness and Tennent's London Stout, in quarts and pints, direct importation;
50 bags Old Government Java Coffee;
50 half chests Oolong Tea;
30 .. Young Hyson Tea;
1500 boxes Starch, various brands;
100 bbls. and tierces Lard;
80 .. Lard Oil.
For sale, at reduced prices, by WARNEKEN & CO., je5 1m 41 Union street.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will furnish me with such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire, or caused to be set, to the building occupied by Dessommes Brothers, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, on the night of the 19th, or the morning of the 20th of the present month. The money to be paid immediately after conviction, on application to
JOHN YOUENES, Fire Warden, No. 46 St. Ann street.
New Orleans, May 9th, 1863. j-1tf

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. S. [illegible] & CO cap17 tf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Auge's House,

63........Chartres street........63
Corner of Bienville street.

JEAN AUGE has received, per steamers Marion and George Washington, the following goods from Paris: Jouvin Gloves; a beautiful selection of Shell Combs new pattern Ivory Combs; an extensive variety of invisible netts, and others of a new style, which have lately appeared in France; a large assortment of Perfumery from the best manufactories in Paris and Grasse.
A large selection of HAIR and HAIR WORKS from his own manufactory.
New Fancy Goods for both sexes.
His Hair Invigorator and Beautifier is recommended to the public. Those who have used it have done it full justice.
Lessons are still given in Hairdressing. A saloon for ladies and another for gentlemen are attached to the house. mh13 tf

Ricord's Injection.

The only preparation used by DR. RICORD whenever the disease is recent. Gleets cured in a few days. For sale by E. GAUDOZ. je17 tf corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

RECEIVED by late arrivals from France and for sale at the Drug Store corner of DAUPHINE AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS—
Dorvault's Iodurated Syrup of Horse Radish;
Aubergier's Syrup of Lactucarium;
Briant & Lamouroux's Pectoral Syrups;
Labarraque's Wine of Quinium;
Serres' Soluble Phosphate of Iron;
Pure Sub Nitrate of Bismuth;
Pectoral Lozenges with Lactucarium and Iceland Moss;
Dr. Churchill's Solution of Hypophosphites of Lime and soda.
Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil;
Vichy's Nature Powder and Lozenges;
Pelletier's and Hygienic Society's Dentifrices;
Laville's Liquor and Pills, against the gout;
Lamouroux's sugar-coated Dragées of Aloes;
Assafoetida; Cathartic Pills, Compound, etc., etc.
Raquin's & Mothe's Pure Copavia Capsules &c. &c.
For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, je14 Corner Dauphin and Customhouse sts

Fresh Tamarinds.

40 KEGS FRESH TAMARINDS, just landing and for sale by E. MOUGIN, Druggist, je15 corner Dauphin and Customhouse sts

Swedish and Hungarian Leeches!

5000 OF those well known and approved Medicinal LEECHES, received per steamship "Morning Star" for sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary, je23 Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH 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, 1863, including the unearned premiums of the previous year....
On Fire Risks.... $568 497 73
On River Risks.... [illegible]
On Marine Risks.... [illegible]
Total premiums.... $641,970 54
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1863.... $165,856 40
Return Premiums.... 14,167 [illegible] — 179 9[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1863.... $461 946 [illegible]
Losses paid during the year
On Fire Risks.... $105,747 27
On River Risks.... 10,4[illegible] 73
On Marine Risks.... 72,195 06
Total losses.... $188,[illegible] 06
Ten per cent. returned.... 12,813 18
Taxes.... 19,435 [illegible]
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest.... 56,190 38 — 276,163 [illegible]
Net Profits.... $185,785 45

The company have the following assets
Cash on hand.... $54 398 [illegible]
Deposit in Crescent City Bank.... [illegible]
Do. in Merchants Bank.... [illegible]
Uncurrent Notes.... [illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums.... 121 338 [illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge.... 581,102 [illegible]
Real Estate.... [illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection.... [illegible]
Bank Stocks and Bonds.... 367,[illegible] 00
Stock Southern Steam Manufactory.... [illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies.... [illegible]
.... $1,[illegible]
Less—Not earned Premiums on 31st May, 1863.... $165,856 00
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrips in July.... 51,917 60
Scrips and interest due and not yet claimed.... 26 818 55 — 244,[illegible]
Net assets.... $1,027,444 7[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and S Z RELF, 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 and true transcript from the books of the company.

CHAS. SAGORY, President.
S. Z. RELF, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 6th, 1863. E. MECNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay six per cent. interest on Monday, 6 July next, on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS

M. Puig,	J. M. Hall,	Wm. Whann,
F Maspero,	F. Prechler,	David McCord,
B. Vocheles,	Charles Sagory,	J. P. Labouisse,
Alfred Penn,	S. Z. Relf,	je [illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863, viz:
Premiums on Fire Risks.... $176 679 27
Premiums on Marine Risks.... [illegible]
Premiums on River Risks.... 12,069 [illegible]
Premiums on Life Risks.... 36 00
.... $236,163 47
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863.... $173,2[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz
On Fire Risks.... $30,072 14
On Marine Risks.... [illegible]
On River Risks.... [illegible]
On Life Risks.... 5,000 00
.... $61,133 [illegible]
Add General Expenses, Profit and Loss, less Interest, Discounts and Policies.... 14 978 91
.... [illegible]
Net earned Profits for year ending 30th April, 1863.... $86 235 [illegible]

The Company have the following assets viz:
Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks.... $103 373 39
Loans on Mortgages.... [illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c.... 92 550 56
Due for Premiums, in course of collection.... 28,495 44
Real Estate (Office on Camp street).... 11,000 00
1600 shares Bank Stock.... 178,500 00
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds and Notes.... 502,716 [illegible]
Scrip of other Companies.... [illegible]
Cash and Foreign Exchange.... 47,865 25
.... $1,116 [illegible] 05

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 22d day of May, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS President and WM H. RICE, Secretary pro tem., of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

Severally subscribed and sworn to this 22d day of May, 1863, before me,
JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

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

They have further declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of Twenty Per Cent on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of August next.

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

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	J. W. Carroll,	Wm B. Tullis,
George Jonas,	John D. Bein,	P. Avendano,
Samuel Bell,	H. Freilson,	J. J. Neola,
John Watt,	Samuel Smith,	A. Heine,
M. O H. Norton,	F. Simms,	M. Gilla,
R. B. Sumner,	Alex. Dethill,	A. M. Appleate,
M. Greenwood,	James Turner,	F. W. Schonfeld,
W. G. Robinson,	P. N. Strong,	Magin Puig,
H. M. Wright,	B. B. Newman,	Ferdinand Motz,
C. T. Buddecke,	J. J. Person,	J. J. Hanna.
S. H. Kennedy,	Robert Geddes.	my23 1y

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTH 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, 1863—
Premiums on Fire Risks.... $81,068 42
.. River Risks.... [illegible]
.. Marine Risks.... 23,807 55
Total.... $107 595 [illegible]
Less return Premiums.... 3,704 08
.... $103,941 79
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1863.... 58,000 00
.... $1[illegible],941
Paid Losses during the year, viz:
Fire Losses.... $24,111
River Losses.... 4,965 45
Marine Losses.... 31,417 81
Total Losses.... $60,[illegible] 97
Reinsurance.... [illegible]
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account.... 40 276 60
Fifteen per cent. returned.... 3,307 65 — 110,7[illegible]
Gross Profits.... [illegible]
Reserved for unterminated Risks.... 30,819 [illegible]
Net Profits.... $14,[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are—
Capital Stock Notes.... [illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage.... 25,000 00
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock.... [illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums.... [illegible]
Scrip of other Companies.... [illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities.... [illegible]
Cash on hand.... 12,517 97
Premiums in course of collection.... [illegible]
.... $[illegible],067 11

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this day, 14th May, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, on the 14th May, 1863. ED. [illegible], Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after date. [illegible]