New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,715.

THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..........$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly..........5

In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved real estate in Belleville, opposite New Orleans.

By Hoffman & Marks, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chartres street, dry goods, clothing and hats.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Conti and Villere streets, furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, improved real estate, situated in the town of Belleville, opposite New Orleans. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

SUNDRIES.—Maurice Abrams, broker, No. 29 Natchez street, offers choice Virginia chewing and smoking tobacco, German cigars, brown linen mosquito netting, &c; also Alexander's, Clarke's and other spool thread.

Fine furniture at auction, by McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, A. M., this day, at their mart.

Special and General Orders.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, 19th Army Corps. Before Port Hudson, June 4, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO 131.

[*Extract*]

6. From and after the first day of June, 1863, no steamer from New York will be permitted to pass the Quarantine Station at New Orleans, without a special order from the Commanding General, unless it be a mail ship or transporting stores for the Government. This regulation is made necessary by the continued refusal to transport the soldiers' mails, except upon inadmissible conditions, and it will be inexorably enforced.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

Headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, New Orleans, June 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

The attention of the General Commanding having been called to the filthy condition of the sinks at the stations of the troops quartered in and around this city, and of quarters occupied by the contrabands:

Commanders of Brigades, Batteries, Regiments and separate Detachments, and superintendents of contrabands, will cause a daily inspection to be made of the quarters and sinks. They will see that these sinks are thoroughly cleansed, and purified by disinfectants. Regimental and other Surgeons will inspect, twice a week, the quarters and sinks of the commands to which they belong, and make written reports of their condition, and suggestions for their sanitary improvement.

Houses which have been seized by the Government, and are now occupied by officers and detached soldiers of the army, are subject to all the rules and regulations of the city, and city authorities are authorized to inspect them the same as if they belonged to citizens, and to make on them the same sanitary exactions as upon the citizens. Many of them are occupied without authority, and it is enjoined upon all Quartermasters and Provost Marshals to see that such houses are vacated.

By command of Brig. Gen. EMORY.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Vallandigham's Wife Insane.

It so happens that the writer of this line is acquainted with the lady mentioned. Intelligent, handsome, and devoted—"the centre of a refined hospitality"—we are prepared to believe that the report of her insanity is well founded. Therefore we feel an interest in her misfortune, and copy the following description of the arrest of her husband, as given by the New York Syracuse *Courier & Union*.

"Do not go to them," she begged, in piteous accents, "they will murder you!" Ascertaining that they had no legal warrant for his arrest, he refused to accompany them. With repeated blows that shook the house, one door was broken in, then another, and another, and the armed men rushed in the chamber of the devoted—alas! too loving and devoted wife! "*Her reason reeled in that awful hour, tottered for a brief moment upon her recent throne, and gave way to frenzy.*"

Reader—This is no picture of the imagination. We give to you the touching tale as we have received it from trustworthy sources, and it needs no embellishment.

The Speech of John J. Crittenden.

A good deal has been said about the recent speech of the old political "wheel horse" of Kentucky, and therefore we put on the record the following notice of it from the New York *Evening Post* of the 22d ult.:

HIS REBUKE TO NORTHERN PEACEMONGERS—THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT EVERY MAN'S FIRST DUTY.

The recent speech of John J. Crittenden at Lexington, Kentucky, on the war and the duty of the people, was in marked contrast with the addresses of many of those with whom Mr. Crittenden has heretofore co-operated. Mr. Crittenden is by no means an Abolitionist, or a radical; he has all his life been distinguished as a conservative of the straightest sect, and yet, while disapproving of many things, he declares unreservedly for the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion at whatever cost, holding that to do anything less than this would be "an ignominy the like of which has never been heard of in history." In his speech he said, after alluding to the rejection of the resolutions offered by him in the House of Representatives:

"Still, I was for the war. Notwithstanding the Confiscation act, notwithstanding the Emancipation Proclamation and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers—and I voted against them all—notwithstanding their adoption, I have still advocated the prosecution of the war. While the rebellion was before me, while the great enemy of my country was before me, I was still for the war, without an armistice, regardless of foreign intervention—fighting all the world, if necessary—till the rebellion is put down. I was dissatisfied with the policy of the Administration. I thought it my duty to tell Congress and the Government that we thought these measures were impolitic and unconstitutional. But still it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in our faces. Our constitution and laws might all be violated or suspended; it would be of no use to stop to talk. After the war is over the people may, in their wisdom, correct the errors and repair the mischief, and prevent further encroachments on the constitution and their rights.

"I am, therefore, for the prosecution of the war until it shall have accomplished its end. To the dissolution of this Union I never will subscribe. I am an old man, and could sacrifice but the few remaining days of my life without being compelled to sanction a proposition for the dismemberment of the Union, but, notwithstanding, from principle, for the perpetuation of free government, I would prosecute this war as long as there is a rebel in arms threatening that government, and threatening Kentucky especially. The rebel government claims Kentucky as its own, because some of her recreant sons have gone off into its service. Yes, the rebels say, we will have Kentucky anyhow. It isn't worth while for her to struggle. You have, therefore, something more than a general interest in this war; you have a particular one. The South wants you; you have a rich country, and are prosperous; you can pay taxes; you are a soldierly, fighting people, and if they can conquer you, you may be made to serve them well. What Kentuckian will not say the war shall be prosecuted to the last extremity by those who were born in "the land of fair women and brave men?" [Great cheers.] I tell you, the rebels never shall, never can subjugate you, if you are determined they shall not.

"It is proposed by some, in their anger against the government, to refuse to fight the rebellion—to refuse to give money or men for the prosecution of the war. Will that better the matter? Will that course save you, and save our glorious country and government? If you offer no resistance, you surrender to it, and lose your manhood. It is not by denouncing the *views of the President*, it is not by the language of passion and reproach that errors in public affairs can be righted, and the government conducted successfully. You are a portion of the people of the United States; act in a manner becoming your high character. Sedition does not become it; clamor does not become it. Action, at the proper time and in the proper manner, according to legal and constitutional provision, is what we want and what the world has a right to expect."

In concluding, Mr. Crittenden said:

"The nation will get through its difficulties. We have the power and will to do it, and we shall accomplish it. That great Providence that has made us the standard bearer of freedom will not permit our Government to go down and leave the world in gloom. I have faith; there is a divinity above that shapes all our ends, and He will shape the destiny of our nation. Its career has only just begun, and Providence does not permit a half finished work of such momentous proportions to fall and be abandoned; and I trust in God that we, the people, do not intend it. Our hearts must be filled with the noble determination to maintain the integrity of our Government, while we grow greater and greater, mightier and mightier, richer in civilization, grander in prosperity, until our glory shall cover the whole land.

"But you must prepare to fight the rebellion through to the last, no matter whether England or France, or any other power make common cause with them or not. We must fight them all, if need be; and we can whip them all, in the defense of right. I don't want to extend the boundaries of this war; God knows I do not! I have tried to make peace, as long as peace was consistent with national safety. Now, I believe war alone can save us, and war it must be."

A MODEL WILL OF A SCHOOL MISTRESS.—The following will, written by a school mistress, was recently proved and allowed in the Probate Court for Middlesex county, Mass.:

"———, April 21, 1862.

"I give my real estate to my husband's six children, to be divided equally among them.

"(Signed) ———, in the presence of us who, at her request and in her presence, set our names as witnesses.

"(Signed by three witnesses.)"

Many a lawyer would certainly cover a page or more in accomplishing the result which is reached in the above in three lines.

Late from Charleston, S. C.—Inner Life in Rebeldom.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 22.]

[The following extracts from private letters, written by young ladies in South Carolina to their relatives here, are sent us for publication. Written in the freedom of family intercourse they present, even in the details of domestic life, a picture of Southern affairs at this moment hardly attainable in any other way:]

Charleston, May 8, 1863.

DEAR ——: We were all very much surprised, and, of course, highly delighted, a few days since, when we received —— and your letters. I, for one, thank you most cordially for your kind remembrance (even though it did come from a —— Yankee), and candidly avow that a frequent repetition of the same offense will always be greatly appreciated by me. It was the first news we had received direct from you for over a year and a half. Some months back —— sent us a few lines, saying all were well, and earnestly entreating a visit from little ——. Had she gone I would have accompanied her; but one thing kept me back, and that was, "evil communications," &c.—you know the rest, don't you? How glad we were to hear that —— and her babies were so comfortable. May they always continue so. I fear they won't though, for we of the Glorious Southern Confederacy are bound to whip the cowardly, mean, no-account Yankees! My opinion is (you can take it for what it is worth) that we only waste powder and shot on the race anyhow, for a musket pointed at them by one of our brave men makes them do wonders in the walking line. I presume, that after the war the thousands upon thousands of your fellow men who have shown the "white feather" will console themselves with the couplet—

"Those who fight and run away,
Will live to fight another day."

Ha, ha, ha, you all deserve leather medals, and you shall have them before you die, too, for we never withhold what a person deserves.

You cannot imagine how extremely amusing it was to us to read the Northern accounts of the attack upon Charleston. The idea of its being successful! Not so! That can never, never, never, never happen! Old Charleston can brave millions of such trashy subjects as the "Illinois Ape" sends against her. In the first place, there were only seven or eight of the gunboats that showed any courage whatever, and then they acted like a pack of schoolboys who are certain of punishment for some fault of which they had been guilty, each trying to urge the other forward, so he could be the last to meet his deserts. At the time of the engagement our battery was crowded to overflowing with women and children. All knew we would be successful.

Yes, Mr. ——, when you take Charleston we shall be prepared for the dire and terrible calamities with which you so savagely threaten us. I, for one, shall never cry *mea culpa*, but will plead guilty, and then present my neck for the halter.

Now for some home news. Do you want me to tell you that we were, or rather, are, suffering dreadfully? That we are terribly distressed because we are deprived of a few of the luxuries we once enjoyed? No, no! I can't do that, for I have not yet learned to fib, like you Yankees. Honestly speaking, we have as much to eat, drink and wear as we ever had. A higher price has to be paid, yet we do not mind that. I went to church last Sunday, and wore a most beautiful white crape bonnet, trimmed with blonde lace; a black and white silk dress, with three tiny mazarine blue flowers around the bottom (you see we receive the fashions as early as you do); black lace shawl, and light kid gloves. I have also a light green silk, a black silk, a captain brought from Nassau for me, two white morning dresses, four calicoes (all new), one barege, and fourteen or fifteen muslins. The other girls are almost as well off as I am. This is suffering, isn't it? We are perfectly content in Charleston, notwithstanding you Yankee blockaders try to shut up our front door. (You don't do it, though, do you?) Everything is comfortable and stylish about us, and "there is no place like home." We never have to wish for company, as the house is always crowded with friends and relatives. I have, within the last month, attended three weddings—all grand affairs—and have enjoyed myself amazingly. I shall go to another on Wednesday eve.

We received the likenesses, by Williamson. They were the finest photographs I ever saw. "" Tell —— I was perfectly enchanted to see his phiz among the number, for it is a splendid target. Place it as I will, it keeps looking straight, square at me. It cannot "skedaddle," as you miserable Yankees say. Every day as I load my pistol I fervently wish the day may not be far distant when I hope to be able to try my skill on the original. —— is a perfect jewel, faithful among the faithless. She is worthy of her country, and the blush of shame will never burn on her cheek when she is called a South Carolinian. I sincerely hope she will always remain there, and that not even her horrible surroundings nor your persuasive tongue will ever make her recreant to the land of her birth. It would almost break my heart to hear that you had succeeded, by your constant efforts, in making her that most despised and degraded of all human beings, an abolitionist.

I would, indeed, like to have some of the nice ice cream you write about, but still I can do without it. The loss of such things does not grieve me much, I can assure you, and I will accept, with pleasure, your kind invitation to visit you after the war. A dear friend of mine expects to prepare her wedding trousseau ere long. We have a good many things now. Handkerchiefs and stockings are the only things we cannot procure fine enough for such an occasion. You can send them to me, if you want to, by way of Nassau; also, a fine point lace set of sleeves and a collar, a mazarine blue silk dress, some candy, and anything else you happen to think of or have in the house. I promise to pay you after the war in Confederate bills. It will be the only money that will be good for anything by that time. All are well, and send lots of love and kisses to you and the children.

Your Rebel ——.

P. S.—This is nice paper, isn't it? Can get lots of it. Want some?

Charleston, April 23, 1863.—My Dear ——: I have just heard of an opportunity of sending a letter to you, with a prospect of getting an answer in return. I have not heard from you since a year ago last February, till a few months ago, —— wrote that you had a little son, and that you were all well and doing well. If he is taken prisoner I will treat him kindly for that one act. Your father and I were so anxious about you, and all our friends rejoiced with us and for us that you were well. We have a great deal to be thankful for that you have been spared these troublesome times. —— is well. She can shoot a Yankee (so she says) with her bow and arrow. She can shoot a good distance. —— (the coachman) teaches her and tells her to kill every one of them. "" I want you to send her some shoes, if you can. They are hard to be got, although she has not been without yet. I gave ten dollars for the last pair. She wears No 6¼, wide shoes. If they can't be sent conveniently, don't trouble yourself. My boots, English kid, cost twenty five dollars. We all look very nicely, and ought not to complain. I wanted to write you to send me a black silk dress, some pins, &c., &c., but your father would not let me. I wish you could dine with me to-day. We have a turkey that weighs 22½ pounds, green peas, leg of pork, vegetables &c. So you see, we ain't starving yet, nor near it.

The girls have a plenty of beaux and admirers. —— studies and takes music lessons, and performs very well. I wish you could send her "La Rêve," with variations; "Chopin's Funeral March," and any other piece you think she would like. How is —— getting along? Does he find it hard times? I want to know if you have enough of everything, and if he is kind to you. I hope he is, as you have no one but him now to depend upon.—Tell him if he wants my blessing he must be doubly kind to you, now that you are separated from home and friends. If I could only see you for a short time I would feel contented. Kiss —— and ——, ——, is singing "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Dixie," at the extent of her lungs. She has a voice like her father, very melodious. We have quite a house full, and fifteen servants to feed, but we have enough and to spare. I only hope and pray you are as well off. Kiss ——, and tell him to love you and treat you kindly. All send love.

The Rev. C. W. Denison in England.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

The Rev. C. W. Denison, chaplain of the relief ship George Griswold, which went from this port with supplies for the Lancashire sufferers, is addressing audiences in England on the subject of our civil war, and, if we may judge by the report of a speech delivered by him at Little Bolton, with good effect. There was a large attendance, and a good deal of interest on the subject was manifested, especially by the working classes. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Ferguson, in presenting Mr. Denison to the audience, bespoke for him a patient hearing, and the people gave him more than that—for they interrupted him with frequent applause. The address occupied two hours and twenty minutes, and closed amidst vociferous cheering. It fills four columns, closely printed, in the Bolton *Chronicle*, and takes a broad survey of the controversy between the North and the South, referring it ultimately to the slavery question, and showing that the destruction of slavery depends entirely on the success of the North in the present conflict. At the close a resolution was past thanking Mr. Denison for "his eloquent and instructive lecture," and expressing on behalf of the meeting "its deep abhorrence of negro slavery and its warm sympathy with the United States in the efforts made to free their country from this deadly curse and crime."

THE LATEST TRICK IN SHOPLIFTING.—In Paris, one day not long since, says the correspondent of the London *Spectator*, an alluring, though modest-looking, fashionably attired lady sweeps in full crinoline into a rich *magasin*, at dinner time, when a solitary young clerk sits musing behind the counter. She tells him, in most dulcet tones, smiling and blushing all the while, that by some unlucky accident she has lost her garter, and feels so uncomfortable; would he not have the kindness to give her a tiny little bit of tape, as it would never do to appear on the boulevards with her stocking hanging down over her balmorals. The gallant youth offers her, of course, his finest silk braid, installs her into his mercantile throne and modestly looks away whilst the fair creature is busy with her toilet. As last she leaves, but not without rewarding the obliging adolescent with her sweetest, most provoking smile. He fondly follows her with his eyes from the shop door, admiring her boots and her stockings, and never suspecting, alas! that his pretty lady had been made use of for tying a costly piece of silk to an ample and strong crinoline. Another time he will cast a sharper look at the enticing garter, *honi soit qui mal y pense*.

A Diamond Robbery.

We clip the following from the Louisville *Journal*:

LAST WINTER'S DIAMOND ROBBERY.—Our readers are all conversant with the particulars of the bold and successful larceny of a tray of valuable diamond rings belonging to Messrs. Kitts & Werne of our city, which took place last winter. It was a robbery of unparalleled audacity, committed while three persons were in the store, and its success was predicated by the thieves upon the celerity of their movements up the intricate alleys and through the vacant lots which abound in the square on which the premises of Kitts & Warne are situated. In the flight, just in the "early gloaming," the tray was thrown away, and some of the rings dropped in the hurry, but most of the original plunder, valued at nearly four thousand dollars, was carried off. Though the junior partner was not "up to snuff" in the early stages of this affair, the firm showed themselves fully able to cope in strategy with the wily scoundrels who had despoiled them. Minute descriptions of the stolen valuables were sent to all the principal jewelers, lapidaries, and pawn-brokers in the West, but nothing was heard of them for two or three weeks. At last a man who was a good dresser and somewhat of a favorite with his tailor at St. Louis, being temporarily short of funds, offered a ring in payment of, or to secure payment for a suit of clothes; the valuable diamond cluster was taken to a jeweler, who at once discovered its identity as one of the lot stolen from Kitts & Werne. The tailor gave the requisite information which led to the arrest of two men, who were caught in the very beds with their Delilahs of modern times whose prostituted charms tempt man to crime and lead to a large proportion of the wickedness which gives employment to our courts. The St. Louis police acted with great promptitude, and deserve great credit for their energy; our indefatigable detective Bligh was sent to co-operate with them, and, as the result, all the rings originally stolen, with two or three exceptions, have been recovered.

The robbers after committing their crime, visited various places to avoid inquiry or to find the means of disposing of their spoils. It is therefore a wonderful evidence of the sagacity of the officers that so much of the property was discovered; indeed, it would all have been retrieved had it been possible to have described all the rings minutely. The two chevaliers d'industrie, who planned the scheme, gave evidence of strategic talent which might, if properly directed, have made them the rivals of John Morgan or Champ Ferguson among the rebel guerrillas, but they had souls about such contemptible thieving and played a bold part in which they were worsted by superior skill and the bad luck that usually attend crime. Brought back to this city, they have been tried, convicted, and sentenced, the one to four years and the other to seven years and ten months in Castle Harry Todd at Frankfort. We understand that they have applied for a new trial, and we hope the application may be successful, for they cannot fail to be reconvicted, and that will give the Judge an opportunity of revising his sentence and giving both much longer terms of imprisonment, which they so richly deserve. Your petty larceny thieves, who rob for bread or to appease the remorseless demon of drink, may be sufficiently punished by temporary detention in the workhouse, but such field-marshals in the army of roguery, who plan thefts with scientific adroitness "survey the vantage of the ground" to arrange for their retreat, throw out their pickets and videttes days in advance to feel the position of their victims, and then attack them from the market battery of a box of snuff, and skedaddle in the confusion, are public enemies, and, when caught, ought to be dealt with to the utmost extent of the law. Under all the circumstances of this case the public have cause for congratulation that such dangerous men have been arrested, and our friends Kitts & Werne may facilitate themselves upon the recovery of their property, which, though in value but trifling compared with the aggregate contents of their superb and richly stocked jewelry store, was still large enough to warrant every exertion for the discovery of the robbers.

New Armor for Ships.

A new armor for ships has been constructed by a Mr. Chalmers, in England, and a section of it has just been tried by the authorities, at Shoeburyness, with results apparently strongly in favor of the armor. This is described as consisting of three iron plates, joined edge to edge, of the thickness of three and three quarter inches, and backed by a kind of cellular structure of alternate blocks of timber in a series of plate-iron cells—of the construction of which we may form a rough idea by supposing a set of pigeon-holes in a merchant's office to represent the iron framework of the cells, while in lieu of the letters filling the pigeon holes, the iron cells of the backing are firmly plugged up with solid blocks of wood. Behind this cellular backing is a second iron plate one and one-quarter inch in thickness, resting against a cushion of four-inch timber planking, and this against the skin of the ship. The whole structure—containing as much total thickness of iron as the Warrior's target, but differently distributed—was bound together by thirty-three strong iron bolts, flush in front, and braced up from behind by nuts and screws; a washer of India rubber half an inch thick being on each bolt. By these arrangements, it is said, Mr. Chalmers conceived he had obviated the evils which result from a backing composed of wood only—such as buckling; and that he had reduced to a minimum the injurious effects of vibration, such as the fracture of the armor plates, and the destruction of the fastenings and the frame of the ship.

This target bore all the tests, from a shell filled with sand, fired from a 110 pounder rifled gun, to a volley from two 68 pounders and three 110 pounders, and received no serious damage.

An English writer on this subject says of the "work" demanded of ship's armor:

"First, it has to resist the shot; secondly, it has to stop its penetration; and thirdly, to prevent its going through into the interior of the ship. These various kinds of work evidently belong to three separate portions of the plate. The outside must stop the shot; if it fail to make the shot scatter itself to pieces or to reflect it back, the work of penetration belongs to the middle portion of the plate; if this fail also to do its special duty, on the interior portion there falls the work of holding the shot, and preventing its passing by. No one kind of iron possesses all these three different properties, but certain kinds possess each separately in a high degree. We want iron, therefore, of different special properties for different special works. Outside the plate we want an iron to resist compression, such as fibrous soft wrought iron; in the interior of the plate the densest, most impenetrable material, such as soft steel; and at the back of the plate, iron that by its ropelike tenacity of fibre will sustain the other portions of the plate at their work. Extensive trials on plates formed of such a combination of materials will shortly take place at Portsmouth, and it may well be expected that true scientific principles will on that occasion be as much elucidated by the failures as by the successes."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Achil Langues.—We reported on Saturday that this accused was sent for three months to prison on the charge of withholding from Marie Collins $217, which she alleged had been deposited by her in his hands while they were living together. Yesterday we were informed that there was a prospect of his sentence being remitted, and also that his counsel, Mr. Manniveri, had not done justice to the case. We were present, and can testify that Mr. M. did all in favor of his client that was possible. The counsel of the prosecutrix, Mr. Roselius, won the case by urging that the draft in her favor, for the amount, was extant; but this, we are informed, is a mistake, and that proof of this fact can be adduced—which will go far to show that the accusation had no proper foundation.

The Rape Case.—In the Provost Court yesterday, Jules Besseo was brought up on the charge of having been the perpetrator of the rape, in which Sophia Frick is held to answer as an accessary. He was arrested yesterday in Edwards's restaurant, on Union street, by special officer Mobrey, charged by Ann Maria Roberts with committing a rape upon her person, on the 20th of May last, at the house of Sophia Trick, on Toulouse street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

The case, as well as that of Sophia Trick, was postponed until to-day.

Accident.—Officer Dash, of the First District, reports that a child, about two years old, a son of Mr. Beard, fell out of a window on the second floor of a house on the corner of Magazine and Melpomene streets. The child died of the injuries received.

Spurious Tickets.—Officers Capo and Wagner report finding, when executing a search-warrant, on the premises No. 115 Ursulines street, twenty-five spurious railroad tickets, a lot of jewelry, six spurious postage bills, and a lot of paper, from which, it is supposed, the tickets were made.

Provost Court.—A. DeB. Hughes presiding.—(Sunday morning.)—Two females not very young nor of an amiable disposition, were fined $10 each, for pitching into each other.

Mary Carbett, for abusing Mrs. Morris, hitting her over the head with a kettle and a washboard, was sent to the Workhouse.

A boy of about fifteen years and a neglected appearance, was up for throwing a substance which spontaneously caused fire into a crowd of persons. The charge was malicious mischief. Accused was given in charge to his parents.

A negro, for choking a white boy, was sent for twenty days to durance vile.

Thomas Woods was arranged for calling a negro a d—d son of a b—h, and knocking him bloodily; so said the negro. The accused said that prosecutor had him arrested in mistake. The case was postponed for the parties to procure witnesses.

An uncontrolable slave was handed over to Lieut. Hanks, upon the request of the owner.

Celestin Garcia, f. m. c., attacked and beat severely a colored woman on Canal street, near Christ Church. He accused her of being about to leave for New York, and of deserting him. Sentence, sixty days' imprisonment. Mr. Selleck appeared for the prosecution.

Eugenia Chauvet was charged with beating Mrs. Parson, abusing her and using obscene language. Both were drunk. Eugenia was fined $10—Mrs. Parson $5.

John Aust, Andy Aust and Joseph Arper were arrested for fighting in Third, St. Patrick streets. The latter was drunk and abusive—that was the cause of the row, and he was fined $10.

In the case of the St. Charles restaurant-keeper who was charged with selling liquor after 9 o'clock, P. M., the Court discharged the accused—the Mayor having endorsed the proceeding of selling by the bottle after the hour mentioned.

Southern News.

We copy the following from an extra issued yesterday, at 12 o'clock by the *Picayune*:

Late and Interesting News from Mobile Papers to the 3d—The Situation at Vicksburg—General Grant Entrenching—Federal Raid—Severe Fighting at Vicksburg—Gen. Lee's Army in Motion—A Raid Foreshadowed—Registered Enemies in Mobile—General News.

We have received Mobile papers—the *Tribune* and *Advertiser and Register* of May 31, June 2 and 3. We copy the following dispatches:

Situation of Vicksburg.

Jackson, May 30.—There is no news from Vicksburg since yesterday, but there is no apprehension felt here as to events at that place. The *Mississippian* of this morning publishes a speech made by Gen. Pemberton, after three repulses of the enemy. It is as follows:

"You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg. When the last pound of beef, bacon and flour, the last grain of corn, the last cow and hog, and horse, and dog shall have been consumed, and the last man shall have perished in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg."

OF GRANT ENTRENCHING.

Jackson, May 30.—No fighting at Vicksburg. The enemy has quit the storming process, and is going to try the starving.

From reliable authority I learn that Grant is entrenching in parallel lines with our batteries, but out of reach of our guns, and keeping up communication above and below Vicksburg entirely.

He is also entrenching at Big Black bridge, and the force above and below.

A FEDERAL RAID.

Jackson, May 30.—Information received states that the enemy's cavalry went to Bolton's Depot, twenty miles from Jackson, on the Southern road, and burnt the depot; a large lot of corn, and 800 or 900 bales of cotton, besides committing other depredations.

Severe Fighting at Vicksburg.

Richmond, June 1.—Northern dates are at hand to May 26th.

A Chicago *Times's* special dispatch, dated on the field, Vicksburg, Saturday, nine o'clock at night, says:

There was no fighting to-day—the troops resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete on all parts of the rebel line, but no discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are entrenching and building rifle pits. Cavalry have been sent towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnston's forces. The loss yesterday amounts to about one thousand.

A later *Times's* special dispatch from Memphis, of the 27th, says:

Our forces were repulsed on Friday at Vicksburg, but another steamer from the vicinity of Vicksburg, Monday, arrived to-day, which reports that Grant has captured every rebel redoubt.

The fighting was desperate.

The rebels rolled shells down the steep hills exploding among the Federals and creating fearful havoc.

The same dispatch adds the fighting was going on furiously when the steamer left.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times*, from Washington, dated 28th, midnight, says nothing later from Vicksburg.

There begins to be talk in official circles that the siege may last two weeks.

Friday's attack was very sanguinary, and the national loss very heavy.

The rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving their fire until the Federals came within musket range. The rebels, however, were driven back by main force into the last of their entrenchments. A Cairo dispatch, of the 29th, says: The fighting on Friday was desperate. Grant charged the fortifications and took some. The rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand to hand fighting. The Federal loss was 3000. The rebels used hand grenades when the Federals attempted to storm the works.

Shelbyville, June 1.—All is quiet in front. The Nashville *Dispatch* of May 29 contains the following from Vicksburg:

Saturday Grant drove the rebels to their last entrenchments. The Federal loss was severe. Twenty thousand of the army heretofore occupying Jackson reinforced Grant Saturday evening.

The enemy were throwing shells from mortars. They had captured the batteries above and below Vicksburg.

Sunday Grant telegraphed satisfactory details which suppressed the fear that they might be useful to the enemy.

Bragg's Army.

A Murfreesboro' dispatch of May 29th says it is reported that the rebel force, numbering fifty thousand, has fallen back along the entire lines.

Jackson, June 1.—Grant is being heavily reinforced.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday.

Major-General Logan and another General are killed.

Thermometer 101.

News direct from Clinton and Jackson, June 1st and later, conveys some information respecting affairs in the vicinity of Port Hudson, which is contraband.

The Confederate Army.

Richmond papers say the health of that city is remarkably good at the present time, and that the mortality among the soldiers sent up from the Chancellorsville fight has been very slight.

Lee's Army in Motion.

The *Herald's* special correspondent, under date of Washington, May 28, says:

Lee's army is in motion. Trains are moving towards Culpepper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Lee has issued an address to the rebel army foreshadowing a raid into Maryland.

The Assaults at Vicksburg—Detailed Accounts.

[From the Mississippian, June 1.]

We have seen Wm. Jas. R. Saunders, of Selma, Ala., who left the vicinity of Vicksburg day before yesterday at 11 A. M. He has been inside the Federal lines ever since Grant invested the place, and was allowed to leave by Gen. Grant, in order to bring away Mrs. Hundley, wife of Colonel D. B. Hundley, of the Thirty first Alabama, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Gibson.

On Thursday of the same week we sunk two of the enemy's gunboats, which shell the town every day, having set fire to some houses and killed a few persons, but doing very little other damage. Thirty-one of Vaughn's East Tennesseans, having deserted and taken the oath, state that so far our losses in the city amount to only a thousand.

General Grant speaks very disparagingly of Johnston, and says he will whip him certainly if he comes to attack him where he is. He has received heavy reinforcements since the fall of Snyder's Bluff. Among the killed of the Federals since they have invested Vicksburg, are Major-General Kerr, Brigadier-Generals Burbridge, Lay, Bowman, and one other, name forgotten.

The two gunboats sunk were the Natchez and the Nightingale. Grant says he will starve Vicksburg out in ten days.

Mr. Saunders states that the stench of the dead offended citizens six miles from the battle-field. Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant and demanded that he remove his wounded and bury his dead, which demand was complied with.

The Federals, when they approached Vicksburg, were perfectly sanguine of an immediate capture of our stronghold. Gen Grant demanded a surrender of the city and gave Gen. Pemberton three days to consider the proposition. The rebel general replied that he did not want three minutes to consider the question, but invited Grant to open upon him as soon as he pleased.

After the terrible slaughter on Friday General Grant issued an order for new ladders to be made and the assault to be renewed on Saturday.

Mr. Saunders heard frequent conversations between the Federals and Col. Womack, chief of Grant's staff, expressed the opinion that Vicksburg would not be taken for six months, if ever. They imagine, now, that our force in Vicksburg is from 75,000 to 100,000.

The entire Federal loss around the entrenchments at Vicksburg is estimated by them at from 35,000 to 40,000. Gen Grant sent in to Pemberton to know why he fired railroad spikes and poisoned balls at them? The only answer Gen. P. made to this question was that the whole story was a d—d lie.

Miscellaneous News.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that it is rumored that Gen. A. P. Hill and Gen. Ewell have been made Lieutenant Generals.

The Eutaw *Whig* gives reasons for believing that Col. Garrott, of the Twentieth Alabama, was killed at the recent battle in Mississippi at Baker's Creek.

DR. HEDGES.

Among the exiles from New Orleans at present in Mobile is the distinguished Dr. Hedges, rector of St. Luke's church. The order for sending him to Fort Lafayette was made out. His trunks were packed in preparation for the enforced journey; but for some reason, of which we are not informed, he escaped the doom. He is now in Mobile, and, we learn, will officiate this morning in Trinity Church.

[*Tribune May 31.*

REGISTERED ENEMIES.

Our New Orleans friends, the exiles, continue to arrive as fast as the vehicles which are daily sent to Pascagoula can bring them up, and we learn that hundreds more are constantly arriving at that point. Our citizens, whose generosity is always seen when occasions offer to succor the needy and the oppressed, are offering their services in every manner, and extending the hand of welcome to all to make them as comfortable as possible; though we must say that we have heard of some persons who have acted rather badly in their charges for vehicles and in other things, but all our citizens should not be censured for what a few miscreants and rascally men do; for no doubt it is the wish of every good disposed Mobilian to say with Jaques—"Hang them like onions, fifty on a rope."

[*Tribune, May 31st.*

THE ALABAMA.

A Philadelphia dispatch announces an arrival from Pernambuco, bringing news to the 3d. She reports great destruction of Federal vessels by the Alabama and Florida, mentions among the ships destroyed the India, Louisa Hatch, Nora, Charles Hill; also the barks Henrietta, Lafayette, Kate, Cora, and the schooner Kingfisher. Two of the ships were loaded with tea, and very valuable.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Savannah *Republican* is informed that there are at this time 31 cargoes of unsold imported goods in the ports of the Confederate States, viz: Two at Mobile, five at Wilmington, and fourteen at Charleston.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

The celebrated Washington Artillery, Capt. Slocomb, of New Orleans, passed through Chattanooga a few evenings since. It is (says the *Rebel*) one of the finest corps of the service, and its members bear the reputation of thorough gentlemen, from the commander down to the humblest cannonier of the company. This much in favor of the Louisiana boys, who, from the fact that their own newspapers are on the wrong side of the "line," receive too little mention at the hands of the Southern press.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Goldsboro', June 1.—Thirteen Federal prisoners, captured by our scouts below Kinston, on Saturday, were brought to this place by the Atlantic Railroad this morning. Approved by Com'g General Hill.

Life in Saint Louis.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following "City Intelligence:"

SINGULAR ATROCITIES BY TWO WHISKY-CRAZED FOOLS.

Two drunken desperadoes, wearing the uniform of United States cavalry, Sunday afternoon perpetrated, on Morgan street, a series of singular atrocities and created much excitement and indignation. At Fifth and Morgan streets they drew pistols and began recklessly to discharge them upon the passers-by. A terrified negro became their special target, receiving three shots through his cap, one of them grazing his skull, and drawing the blood.

The scoundrels next fired at three women at Eighth and Morgan streets, happily missing them; then brutally kicked another woman, and moved out on Morgan street, kicking, striking and otherwise maltreating children and women, and firing at several parties, and especially at negroes.

At Twenty-fourth street a fleeing negro, probably the same above referred to, met Mr. Dwight Durkee, the well known banker on Main street, and asked his advice as to the best mode of escaping from the crazy soldiers. Mr. Durkee bade him to run as fast as his legs could carry him. The ruffians soon came up with Mr. Durkee, and promptly made him their prisoner. Holding the muzzle of a loaded pistol to each of his ears they marched him several squares, each wretch bidding the other to shoot him.

Finally Mr. D. was released, and the demons then attacked and killed a Government horse. Elated with this wonderful achievement and the strange immunity they were enjoying, they soon afterwards shot two cows, killing both! In their erratic pregrinations they fired some fifty shots and wounded at least three persons.

Captain R. M. Swander, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Department, happened to be riding by when Mr. Durkee was released, and directed Mr. Byron H. Robb, government detective, who was riding with him at the time, to watch the wretches, while he himself rode to Camp Jackson, and procured a guard for the purpose of arresting them.

By the time this was done, they had got into the country and were fleeing for the woods, yet Mr. Robb kept them in sight, and this although they repeatedly fired back upon him to compel him to quit the pursuit. After a long and severe chase through fields, fences and gulleys, the two desperadoes were apprehended. This was not accomplished, however, till they had fired ten times at Mr. Robb, and been eight times fired upon by the guard, besides receiving one or two cuts each from a cavalry sabre, as directed by Captain Swander.

When forced to yield they stubbornly refused to walk, and a team had to be procured in order to take the culprits to Benton Barracks. Neither would give his name. They were there delivered for safe keeping to Captain Moore of the Twenty-third Missouri.

Among the citizens absurdly incensed by these crazed simpletons were Mr. Charles F. Wharf, G. W. Bush and Samuel Weile.

Captain Swander and Mr Robb evidently deserve great credit for the determination and coolness with which they acted on the occasion.

A FUGITIVE LOVER CAPTURED.—Miss Catharine Schlecht, of Portsmouth, Ohio, arrived in this city last Friday, in search of her lover, Bernard Baumon. They were to have been married at Portsmouth several weeks ago, but, on the morning of the day whose evening was to witness their nuptials, Bernard discovered that his presence was immediately required in St. Louis, and accordingly, waiving the ceremony of leave taking, and without delaying to explain his purposes, he hastened hither. On this denouement Kate shed many tears, but bravely dried them, declaring that St. Louis was doubtless as good a city to get married in as Portsmouth, and that since her beloved came not to her she would go to him. On reaching this place she sagaciously communicated her errand to Major Coozins, and furnished him a description of the lost one. Bernard was found yesterday afternoon on the Levee at the foot of Chestnut street, little dreaming of the happiness so near him, and contemplating a further trip to Cairo, for which place he had already paid his fare on the steamer City of Alton. The pair was soon again in each other's presence, and shortly afterward in that of Justice Young, who benignantly united them "in the holy bonds of matrimony," and dismissed them with his benediction. At the sunset hour the newly-wedded couple might have been seen, in fact were seen, in evidently cordial and contented mood strolling Fifth street. Thus, [illegible], &c.

THERE are many curious incidents connected with the life of Stonewall Jackson, one of which is characteristic of his reported extreme piety. He had, in his service a negro who had become so used to his ways as to know when he was about to start on an expedition without receiving any notice from his master. When asked how he could know that, as his master never talked about his plans, the negro answered, "Massa Jackson allers prays ebery night an' ebery mornin'; but when he git up in de night, an' pray two, or tree, or four times durin' de night, I pack de baggage, for I know he goin' on an expedishun."

Miscellany.

SENSATIONAL EVENT IN CANADA.—Toronto has just been the scene of a great sensational event. On Tuesday Captain Baillou, of the Royal artillery, was married to Miss Blanche Anna Widder, of Toronto, in the Church of the Holy Trinity. The *Globe* devotes nearly three columns to the account of the proceedings. The intention was to have made the whole affair as nearly as possible a circumstantial imitation of the late Royal marriage in England. Owing to the loss of certain requisites in the Anglo Saxon this was not accomplished in every respect as intended. It took four clergymen, no less, to tie the mystic knot, so difficult to loose. The bridesmaids were ten in number, the Princess Alexandra having but eight. The church was crowded to excess, in fact there was a general crowd all round, but it is recorded with much satisfaction that the police performed their duty admirably, without being squeezed to death either. The happy couple departed in the afternoon for Suspension Bridge destined thence to Nahant. We think we see in the Toronto papers a slight tinge of sarcastic humor here and there throughout their description of the affair. A few curious incidents mingled themselves with graver ones, as is usual at all great spectacles, forcibly suggesting the thought that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

The cupola of the State House, in Boston, attracted much attention Tuesday evening, from the rare circumstance of an intense light, which gave out its radiance from that part of the State Capitol. The Committee of the City Government were trying the effect of some dozen gas burners, suspended from one side of the cupola. It is intended that the State House shall be a shining mass on the evening of the Fourth of July, the top of the edifice being illumined by a powerful Drummond light.

General Schurz has asked permission to publish a defense of his conduct in the field, while Gen. Hooker has directed two correspondents, whose statements were the most sweeping in denunciation of Gen. Schurz and the Eleventh Corps, to retract them in their respective papers, each under his own name.

The President has pardoned Albert Horn, convicted in the U. S. Court, upon the charge of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade.

THE WASTE OF WAR.—The Pension Office at Washington has lately recorded the nineteen thousandth application of the wives made widows by this war between the Northern and Southern States.

NEGRO TROOPS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—To spare our soldiers as much as possible during the hot and sickly season in the Southwest, the unhealthy stations will be occupied by negro troops. The War Department has information that the efforts to enlist black troops are succeeding beyond anticipations.

SENT TO RICHMOND.—The steamer State of Maine took to Richmond Wednesday 350 rebel sympathizers, and prisoners who have been exchanged. John James, a noted gambler of Washington, was one of them.

NEW REVENUE DECISIONS.—State managers of Lotteries are exempt from the license of $1000. Lottery tickets require a stamp when sold, and not otherwise.

A paper signed by the chief officer of a municipal corporation and bearing its seal, which acknowledges or certifies that the corporation is indebted to a person named in a certain sum, to be paid on an appointed day, at a fixed rate of interest, payably yearly or half yearly, is a bond or obligation, and requires a bond or obligation stamp.

The duty of twenty per centum on certain hatters' fur was properly assessed as waste fur.

Cotton shirts, not woven or made on frames, five per centum ad valorem. China clay $5 a ton. Cotton seed thirty per centum. Ginger root five cents per pound. Mohair coating or cloaking thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN MISSOURI.—Col. King, commanding at Lexington, Missouri, on the 4th instant issued an order declaring under arrest all persons over the age of eighteen years, residing or sojourning within the city limits, "who are not friendly in their sympathies to the government," and directing that "such persons and their families, slaves or employees in their behalf, should instantly cease to exercise or pursue their ordinary avocation."

Facetiae.

In a shop window in a rather obscure street in Gotham (so says the Boston *Post*) you may see a placard which announces, somewhat ungrammatically, (however you read the word) that "All sorts of women stays here!" Whether there is a blundering omission of an "s" after the word "women," or a superfluous one at the close of the next word, is a doubt which must tend to attract one sort of customers and to repel another.

A month ago Cullp (one of the Boston *Post*) superintended the weighing of a couple of lady friends. A few days ago, they were on the scales again, when it was remarked that one of the ladies had gained ten pounds, while the other remained at her former avoirdupois. "See," said Quilp, "how she keeps the even tenor of her *weigh*?" The ladies gave a slight scream at the pun, but no harm came of it.

Louis Napoleon has been visiting Nancy. What will Eugenie say?

On Saturday evening there were eighty-six rebel prisoners arrived in this place from Nashville, among whom was the wife of Dr. Cheatham, of that city, en route to the Alton, (Ill.,) prison, where she will be confined during the war.—*Louisville Journal.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, SATURDAY EVENING, June 6, 1863.

Owing partly to the absence of later advices from the North and partly to the lack of sufficient supplies of the leading staples, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar and Molasses we have no transactions of any magnitude to report either in commercial or financial circles. The stock of Produce and Provisions generally, is fair and ample, but there is no disposition to invest or speculate in them at present prices, and the daily transactions are confined to the immediate and pressing wants of the trade of the city and neighborhood. The attention of purchasers is now mainly directed to one staple commodities, but they appear unusually and remarkably cautious and show no disposition to operate except where speedy profits may be counted upon with a good degree of safety.

This having been mail day, the steamship George Washington departing to-morrow, carrying the mail, for New York direct, there was a slight increase in the demand for Exchange on Northern cities. The rates however, remain unchanged, and the amounts drawn for are generally very small. Banks and Bankers' sight bills on New York command 1¾@2 ⅌ cent. premium and outdoor bills par@⅛ ⅌ cent. prem. There were no transactions in time bills. Bank bills on London command 162@165, outdoor 162@162½. Francs 3.30; Outside 3.42½@3.55.

The movement in Legal Tender Notes continues slow and limited, while the volume of business is very small, small sums changing hands at 2½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Specie remains dull. The limited movement is confined to small sums, at rates ranging from 45@50 ⅌ cent. premium for Gold, and 35@45 ⅌ cent. premium for Silver.

We have heard of nothing doing of any moment either in Stocks, Bonds, or Mortgage securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, June 6, 1863.

COTTON.—About 145 bales, part damaged and repacked, classed Good Ordinary, were placed at auction to-day. 32 bales were offered, the purchaser having the privilege of taking 32 bales more, and only 57c ⅌ lb. was bid. The lot was withdrawn. We are informed that this lot and about 1000 bales more will be sold at auction next week. There is very little or none on sale by the regular trade.

SUGAR.—There is a marked inquiry, but with very light receipts the sales are confined to about 80 hhds., in first hands at previous prices; Common to Good Common 8@8½, Fair to Fully Fair 9@9½c, and Prime new crop 10c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—There was an active demand to-day, and the sales embrace fully 1200 bbls., in several lots, comprising all in first hands, at advanced prices, old crop [illegible], according to quality; new crop 34@35 and 36@37c for fermenting, according to quality, and [illegible] for choice. By auction 166 bbls. old crop sold at 51c, and 154 bbls. new at 35c ⅌ gallon.

CORN.—The sales embrace about 300 sacks white at [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—About 250 sacks sold at $1 65 ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR.—There have been no sales of round lots to-day. The retail demand is supplied by dealers at $10 [illegible] $11 ⅌ bbl for Superfine, $11 75@$12 for good and ordinary Extra, and $12 50@$13 for Choice.

FREIGHTS.—The Freight market is very dull. There is very little to go forward, while there is a fair amount of tonnage disengaged in port. Sailing vessels for New York are taking Cotton at $1 ⅌ bale, sugar at [illegible] ⅌ hhd and Molasses at [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day 10 bbls. Carolina Rice at 8[illegible]; 1 bbl. Navy Bread at [illegible]; 35 sacks white Corn at $1 17½; 10,000 pieces [illegible] Gunny Bags at 12½; [illegible] at $22 50 ⅌ dozen, and a lot of sole Leather at [illegible]; 5 bales Hay were offered but not sold, the highest bid was [illegible] ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 6, 1863.

Arrived since Saturday 37 Beeves 48 Hogs 17 Sheep and 45 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 25 Beeves, 31 Hogs and 45 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 20 Beeves, 124 Hogs, 113 Sheep, 75 Veals and 5 Cows. We quote—

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	0 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	0 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	0 15
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25 00
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20 00
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$75@125
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	$4@[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 8, 1863.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, for New York, A. Mouton.

Ship Charter Oak, Carver, for New York, G A Fosdick
Bark R A Allen, Potter, for New York, G A Fosdick
Bark Pawnee, Johnson, for Philadelphia, G A Fosdick
Bark T W H[illegible], Lane, for Boston, G A Fosdick
Bark Gat [illegible], Reed, for New York, Master
Ship Francis Burritt, Ni[illegible]son, for New York, Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Sloop Eclipse, Jourdan, from the Pointe a la Hache, to J. L. [illegible].

Lugger S. Julienne, Marchand, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—2d dist.

Lugger Jame Itaa from Coast, to master—2d dist.

Lugger A Catherine, Talbot, from the Coast—2d dist.

Lugger Fortune Gaspard, from the Coast—2d dist.

Lugger C. Scott, White, from the Coast—2d dist.

Lugger, Three Sisters, from the Coast—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Sallie Robinson, Harn from Baton Rouge.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark P R Hazeltine, Cunningham, from Boston.
Brig [illegible] P St. [illegible], Holland, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master.
Brig A H[illegible], from Galveston, to master.
[illegible], Davis, 23 days from Philadelphia, to master.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—[illegible] bales cotton, 5[illegible] hhds sugar 202 bbls sugar 144 bales moss 40 bbls 29 bxs tobacco 2 bbls turpentine 15 pkgs mdse.

NEW YORK—Per ship Charter Oak—67 hhds sugar 14 [illegible] 20 [illegible] bales.

NEW YORK—Per bark R A Allen—50 half and 182 [illegible] in [illegible] 1 package mdse.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Pawnee—In ballast.

BOSTON—Per bark T W H—45 hhds sugar 17 [illegible] 4 [illegible] 4 bbls [illegible].

NEW YORK—Per bark G[illegible]—54 hhds sugar 51 [illegible] 56 hhds bottles 7 packages mdse.

NEW YORK—Per ship Francis Burritt—22 hf and 434 bbls in [illegible] and 197 bxs tobacco.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Sallie Robinson—[illegible] seed and sundries to order.

COAST—Per lugger Three Sisters—75 sks potatoes order.

COAST—Per lugger C Scott—20 sks potatoes order.

COAST—Per lugger Fortune—50 sks onions order.

COAST—Per lugger A Catherine—45 bbls corn order.

COAST—Per lugger Jame Itaa—1500 feet lumber to F N T[illegible].

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger St Julienne—[illegible] 14 bbls ram 8 do potatoes J David.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Eclipse—200 sks rice to order.

Tobacco!

11 CASES Connecticut SEED LEAF TOBACCO, old Fillers at 25 and 27 cents per pound.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Wanted,

A GOOD WASHERWOMAN AND IRONER. A white woman preferred. Apply at No. 91 Esplanade street. je6

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, [illegible] or blisters. In short, all diseases cured with the same treatment.

I take 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 desiring of being treated under my personal superintendence either for operations or diseases, apply to

DR. LUCIEN PAULIN, M. D., from Paris,
No. 1[illegible] Bourbon street, bet. St. Ann and Dumaine.
je9 3 mths

For Sale.

20 boxes TINPLATE, 1 x 10 x 14;
5 boxes TINPLATE, 1 x 14 x 14;
5 boxes do 1 x 14 x 20;
6 gross TIN PLATES—Dinner;
10 gross do —Pie;
4 sheets BRAZIER'S COPPER;
50 sheets TINNED COPPER;
3 M lbs IRON WIRE;
30 bundles SHEET IRON, English and American.
Also, a complete assortment of Fairbanks' SCALES, in store and to arrive.
For sale by J. S. AUSTIN, No 1 Front Levee.
je8 3t

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHEA.

Being desirous of convincing the citizens of Louisiana of the efficacy of the remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHEA heretofore advertised, the proprietor avails himself of the short and simple method of publishing two out of the many certificates in his possession attesting the excellent effects of these remedies. Numerous other certificates may be seen by applying at S. RIES, No. 117 St. Ann street.

CERTIFICATES.

I certify that I suffered of Chronic Diarrhea for about six months, and used the best doctors in New Orleans without relief, but by applying at No. 117 St. Ann street, and using the medicine obtained there, I can positively say that I have been cured in five days.

J. A. GOLDMAN,
Corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets.

I am very glad to state that I am cured of Rheumatism by the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

I suffered about a year from it, and could neither sleep nor work during all this time, but by using this Remedy I found instant relief. I am able to work now, and can sleep well, and have now a better appetite than I had for years. This is the full truth, which I declare before any one who wishes to know it, and sign it with my name.

VVE. JASSERAND.
FREDERIC MOREL,
Poydras street, near the Workhouse.

Instant Relief

OF CROUP, SORE THROAT, DYSPEPSIA, BURNS, SCALDING AND FRESH WOUNDS.

And all sorts of Sores (even when resulting from secret diseases) cured.

Also, Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Intermittent Fever.

Every disease is treated with its special remedy. Not like these patent medicines.

AT NO. 117 ST. ANN STREET.
N. B. Office hours, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. je8 3t am

For New York Direct.

Sails SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M.

THE new and favorite steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. Barton, Commander, carrying the United States Mails, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street. For freight or passage, apply to WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

All letters for the North, by this steamer, must pass through the Post Office. Je 7 13t

Room and Board Wanted

FOR a gentleman and wife, between Canal street and the Cathedral—Chartres and Bourbon. Rooms must be upper front, pleasant and airy; board not extravagant, but nice. Address INQUIRER, at the Bee Office. Je7 3t

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

NEW ORLEANS, 22d May, 1863.

Exchange on LONDON and PARIS for sale by this Institution.

my22 15t CH. JUMONVILLE, Acting Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

HOFFMAN & MARKS'S SALES.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Hats.

BY HOFFMAN & MARKS.
J. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
Office, 41 Chartres street.

MONDAY, 8th June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold—

Plain and Embroidered English Baraves;
Printed Linen Lawns;
Brache and Tape Check Muslins;
Linen and Cotton Checks;
Bleached and Brown Cotton;
French and English Prints;
Cottonades, Satinetts and Linen Drills;
White Irish Linens;
Black Silk Alpacas;
Hickory Stripes and Denims;
Bobinet Mosquito Netting;
Linen Table Setts;
Heavy Black Silk;
Rich Embroidered Lace Curtains;
Plain and Checked Nankinetts;
Extra fine Scotch Ginghams;
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, extra fine;
White Linen and Mad[illegible] Handkerchiefs;
200 lots Clothing, a fine assortment;
Also a fine assortment of Straw Hats, &c. je7

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) 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their mart—

A General Assortment of FURNITURE, &c.
Terms cash. je7

Furniture, on Account of Departure,

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 8th June, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Conti and Villere streets—

One lot of Household Furniture, consisting in Bedsteads, Carpets, Armoirs, Chairs, Clocks, Marble Top and Dining Tables, sofas, Glassware, &c.
Terms cash. je6

Quartermaster's Sale.

W. H. MURPHY, Agent.
Office, 64 Gravier street.

BY H. H. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 9th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 71 Rampart street, by order of Col. S. B. Holabird, C. Q. M. Department of the Gulf—

Elegant Rosewood Parlor Sets, Mirrors, Oil Paintings and Mantle Ornaments; Statuary, &c; Dining-room Sideboard, Extension Tables, Mantle Mirrors, Chandeliers &c; China Tea Sets, Glassware, Bedroom Rosewood and Mahogany Sets, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Book and Bookcases, Billiard-table and Cues, together with the finest assortment of Household goods.

Terms cash in Treasury notes. je1

Succession of Frank Vidal.
No 19,077.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, 96 Royal street.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 22d day of November, 186—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND with the improvements thereon, situated in Faubourg Tremé, on Galvez street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets, measuring 15 feet front on Galvez street, by 102 feet in depth.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before P. S. Biron, notary public, at the expense of purchasers. my18 2t je8 18

House to Let.

A FINE FAMILY RESIDENCE, with Cistern, Waterworks, &c., &c., situated in a fine neighborhood—on St. Ann street, between Villere and Robertson streets. Rent very moderate. For further information apply at the Bee Office. je6

Notice.

DURING our absence from this city, Mr. CH. CAVAROC holds our power of attorney.
my9 1m BLANCHIN & GIRAUD.

Sundries....Sundries.

50 boxes Choice Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
[illegible] Fine German CIGARS;
12 [illegible] Virginia Smoking TOBACCO, very fine.
For sale by MAURICE ABRAMS, Broker 29 Natchez street.

Sundries. Sundries.

5000 yards brown LINEN MOSQUITO NETTING, 5 bales [illegible] KERSEYS, JEANS and LINDSEYS.
For sale by MAURICE ABRAMS, Broker, 29 Natchez street.

Spool Thread.

6000 DOZ. ALEXANDER'S 200 yds.
[illegible] CLARKE'S do
[illegible] CLARKE'S BLACK, 200 yds
[illegible] DIAMOND do
[illegible] LINEN THREAD.
For sale by MAURICE ABRAMS, Broker, 29 Natchez 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 29th, or the morning of the 30th 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 30th, 1863. je11f

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	$[illegible] 4[illegible]7 21	
On River Risks	14,2[illegible] 39	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Total premiums		$611,870 51
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1863	$165,858 60	
Return Premiums	14,067 0[illegible]	179,9[illegible] 60
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1863		$461 9[illegible] 85
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible],747 27	
On River Risks	1[illegible],8[illegible] 73	
On Marine Risks	72,9[illegible] 16	
Total Losses	$129,[illegible]27 63	
Ten per cent. returned	12,313 16	
Taxes	19,482 13	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	[illegible],19[illegible] 33	276,183 20
Net Profits		$185,783 65
The company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand	$51,5[illegible] 67	
Deposit in Crescent City Bank	13,[illegible] 87	
Do. in Merchants' Bank	8[illegible] 61	
Uncurrent Notes	4[illegible] 51	
Bills Receivable for Premiums	1[illegible],[illegible]35 33	
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	641,102 33	
Real Estate	[illegible] 62	
Due for Premiums in course of collection	82,121 34	
Bank Stocks and Bonds	[illegible] 00	
Stock Southern Shoe Manufactory	1 0[illegible] 00	
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	3,64[illegible] 60	
		$[illegible],[illegible],748 65
Less—Not earned Premiums 31st May, 1863	$165,[illegible] 60	
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrips in July	32,617 60	
Scrips and interest due and not yet claimed	25 6[illegible]8 55	244,96[illegible] 16
Net assets		$1,[illegible],444 78

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, and a correct 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. MEUNIER,
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, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

M. Paiz,	J. M. Hall,	Wm Whann,
P. Maspero,	F. P. Sebler	David McCoard,
R. F. Nicholls,	Charles Sagory,	J. P. Labouisse.
Alfred Penn,	S. Z. Relf.	

je7 tf

THE SOLDIER'S SAFEGUARD.—This is the title bestowed upon HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS by an officer of the United States Army, writing from the Valley of Virginia. He says in a letter to the proprietors, Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH: "In every instance where your Bitters have been taken regularly and systematically, as a protective against the bilious epidemics so common and so destructive here, they have answered the desired end, and you may therefore claim for your celebrated Tonic and Preventive the designation of the SOLDIER'S SAFEGUARD." Wherever it has been tried in the army, the result has been the same. The soldiers themselves are clamorous to have it substituted for the pernicious liquors now used as stimulants in the military hospitals. Its well known basis, Spirits of Rye, the purest stimulant, in the opinion of chemists, that can be produced from any substance by any process, and the matchless invigorant is medicated with a combination of the finest tonic, anti-bilious and corrective herbs, barks, gums, roots, &c., known to modern pharmacy. Hence HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the best and only preventive of malarious diseases and the most powerful of all recuperants in cases of debility and upper physical prostration—should be in every army hospital and convalescent camp, and should form a portion of the medicine stores of every regiment in the field. Given promptly to the wounded, it would save the lives of thousands who must otherwise die of exhaustion on the battle field.

Sold by all the druggists and family grocers.

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,
je7 6t 23 and 25 Common street.

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
—SUCCESSOR TO—
A. Carrière,

OFFERS for sale the following—
50 casks St. Julien Claret;
150 casks St. Estephe Family Claret;
1200 boxes Nartigue and Sigourdans, of Bordeaux, fine Claret, such as Chateau Bernone, Pape Clement, Larose, Boyer Canon, Chateau Lanessan, Chateau Leoville, Desmirail Margaux.
150 boxes Barton & Guestier, of Bordeaux, St. Julien, Batailley, Pauillac;
500 boxes Leoville Medoc Claret;
100 boxes, quarts and pints, Nartigue & Sigourdan, Barton & Guestier, Sauternes and Haut Sauternes White Wine;
boxes Burgundy Wines, of J. Lausseure & Co.; 75 such as Beaune, Volnay, Pommard, St. Georges, Nuits, Romanie, Richebourg.
baskets, quarts and pints, B. & E. Perrier, Anchor 100 brand, Champagne Wine;
quarter pipes Cognac, V. Lecoq, 1858, Godard, 25 Raynal & Alusse, 1856;
10 quarter pipes Sherry and Madeira Wines;
30 Port Wine and Burgundy Port;
10 bales assorted Corks;
20 bbls. superior old Bourbon Whisky;
4,000 Havana Cigars, Bresas, Milan, Londres and Flor Prensadas.
my13 1m 37 OLD LEVEE STREET.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

IN STORE and now landing—
40 boxes Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, of the best brands;
10 boxes Navy Tobacco;
150 gross Lilienthal's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco;
20 gross Anderson's Solace Tobacco;
20 gross Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco;
[illegible] gross Gail & Ax's Tobacco.
For sale by S. [illegible], [illegible] Gravier street.
my14 1m

JUDICIAL SALES.

George Herbert vs. Thomas Casey et al.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 16,830.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, June 8th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the town of Belleville, in this parish, opposite New Orleans, being No. Fifteen, in square No. Three, bounded by Gossede, Alix, Cresent and Peter streets. Said lot measures thirty-two feet front on Gross in street, by a depth, between parallel lines, of one hundred and twenty feet, English measure.

Seized in the above suit, as belonging to defendant Harriet Hailing, wife of Martin Haynes.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond with good and solvent security, bearing five per cent. interest per annum from date, and special mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

Said purchaser shall have to deduct and pay in cash the printing, Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, which amount to about $155, and furthermore, the State, Parish and Municipal taxes, the amount of which is not yet ascertained.

my22 23 je2 5 8 JAMES F. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Josephine Schneider vs. Theresa Euser et al.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 19,[illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered May 26th, 1863, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 9th, 1863, at five o'clock, P. M., on the premises hereinafter designated—

The Contents and Fixtures of a COFFEE-HOUSE situated at the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets in the Second District of this city, as per inventory, which can be seen in my office.

Attached in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.

my29 je2 5 7 9 JAS. F. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

P. D. Cazenave vs. Apollinaire Perrault.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 19,[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, June 12th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M—

A JUDGMENT in the suit of A. Perrault vs. E. F. Mioton, No. 19,276 of the docket of the Second District Court of New Orleans rendered on the 24th day of February, 1863, for the sum of eight hundred and forty dollars.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.

je1 4 8 10 12 JAS. F. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Ignace Stropel vs. H. Dandeville.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 14,863.—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 12th, 1863, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises hereinafter designated—

The CONTENTS of a COFFEE-HOUSE, situated on St. Peter street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory which can be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.
Term cash on the spot.

je1 4 8 10 12 JAMES F. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of F. Rotturier.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,5[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias against François Brouet, liquidator, in favor of Charles Arnaud, curator, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above-entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 13th, 1863, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter designated—

The CONTENTS of a COFFEE-HOUSE situate at the corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory to be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.

je2 5 8 11 13 JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

D. Simon vs. Albert Henry.

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 25,[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable John [illegible], Judge of said Court in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to public auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of my store, on St. Peter street, No. 2[illegible], between Chartres and Royal streets, to the adjudication of a lot of FURNITURE seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot.

je 8 12 17 LOUIS GASTINEL, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

L. Piffet vs His Creditors and the Creditors of F. & L. Piffet.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 16,904.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvents, 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 provisional account presented by the syndic should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
je5 3t C. F. BERENS, Clerk.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 4th, 1863.

ON MONDAY NEXT, the 8th instant, this Bank will be prepared to redeem its notes of the denominations of One, Two and Three Dollars in bank notes or other local Banks of the City of New Orleans.

je5 1w AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMSHIP GEORGE CROMWELL
And Other Late Arrivals.

500 oz. QUININE, (P & W.)
5 oz. MORPHINE,
[illegible] CALOMEL,
50 lbs. POW'D IPECAC,
[illegible] lbs. DOVER'S POWDERS,
20 lbs. BLUE MASS,
5 lbs. IODIDE POTASSE.
100 lbs. CHLOROFORM,
100 oz. TANNIN,
100 lbs. TURKY RHUBARB,
50 lbs. BALSAM COPAVIA,
500 lbs. BERMUDA ARROWROOT,
500 lbs. FLORIDA ARROWROOT.
500 lbs. JAMAICA GINGER,
1,000 lbs. RACE GINGER,
100 lbs. PERUVIAN BARK,
50 lbs. SAGE,
50 lbs. CALCINED MAGNESIA,
100 lbs. CARB. MAGNESIA,
200 lbs. BORAX,
100 lbs. EXT. LOGWOOD.
500 lbs. TARTARIC ACID, (Pure)
45 cases CASTOR OIL, (Pure)
4 cases CALABRIA LIQUORICE, (Genuine)
3 cases MANILLA INDIGO,
20 cases CONCENTRATED LYE,
20 cases CHLORIDE SODA, (Sal.)
10 doz. BURNETT'S COCOINE,
2 cases GUM ARABIC,
5 gr. PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER,
6 gross RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
10 gross LILLY WHITE.
4 gross OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
5 gross BARRY'S TRICOPHERUS,
11 gross CONGRESS WATER, (pints)
100 lbs. OXALIC ACID,
150 yards ADHESIVE PLASTER,
20 lbs. OIL CASSIA,
20 lbs. OIL LEMON,
20 lbs. OIL BERGAMOT.
15 lbs. OIL WINTERGREEN,
25 lbs. OIL PEPPERMINT,
2 bbls. NUTMEGS,
12 doz. BURNETT'S COD LIVER OIL,
2 casks CARB. AMONIA,
7 bbls. CREAM TARTAR, (Pure)
75 kegs BI-CARB SODA, (New Castle)
2 bbls. GUM CAMPHOR,
30 bbls. EPSOM SALTS,
25 bbls. CURCUMA,
15 bbls. ALUM,
20 bbls. ALUM, (Grd.)
20 bbls. FLAX SEED,
25 kegs WASH BLUE, (German)
25 casks SAL SODA,
5 bbls. MADDER,
20 bbls. COPPERAS,
10 bbls. LAMP BLACK.
20 bbls. VENITIAN RED, (Eng.)
15 bbls. SPANISH BROWN,
10 casks YELLOW OCHRE,
15 bbls. WHITING,
5 bbls. PUTTY,
5 bbls. FLOWER SULPHER.
PURE BRANDY, WHISKY, WINES, BITTERS,
PATENT MEDICINES PERFUMERY, &c.

All the above articles, together with a well selected stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for sale low by

JAMES GONEGAL,
my24 1m Corner Magazine and Common sts.

Sundries.

50,000 FEET 1 inch PLANKS;
1,000 lbs. ZINC, 9 by 36;
1200 lbs. TINPLATE;
25 boxes assorted BRANDY FRUITS,
25 .. OLIVE OIL;
15 .. CASSIS;
For sale by L. B. SANARENS,
my19 1m No. 254 Chartres street.

Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED—A splendid lot of the fine Havana Brands, such as Prince of Wales, Inditudo, Perfeccion, Inguvidad, Nicoletta, San Roman, Martinez Ybor, Alvaro de Bazan and many others of all sizes, namely Londres, Brevas, Conchas, Elegantes, Augustos, &c. In store and for sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER,
my25 No. 34 Gravier street.

State Tax Collector's Office,
Second District of New Orleans,
Office No. 9 St. Peter st. (Pontalba Building.)

NOTICE is hereby given to all State Tax Payers of the Second District, that the office of the undersigned will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sunday's excepted) for the purpose of receiving all State Taxes due for the year 1862 on Real Estate, Capital, &c., and all State Licenses on Trades, Occupations, Professions, &c., for the year 1863.

In order to avoid cost, &c., all persons pursuing any Trade, Occupation or Profession are hereby notified to call and take out their State License forthwith.

D'W. C. CAMPBELL,
je1 20t State Tax Collector Second District.

Succession of John H. Sturges.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Second District Court of New Orleans curator of the estate of the said JOHN H STURGES, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are also requested to pay the same to the undersigned. F. JORDY, Curator, Estate of J. H. S[illegible].

je8 6t No. 76 Magazine street.

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.

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 labor necessary with 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 yr's old.	$5 00
" 3 " " " "	4 50
" 2 " " " "	4 00
" 1 " " " "	3 00

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 exclusively. [illegible]

my13 1y G. V. [illegible].

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each page, 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.

Notice.

DURING my absence from this city, Mr. L. S. POTHIER, No. 63 Old Levee street, will attend to my business, and also to the succession of C. C. Collins.

A. CARRIERE.
New Orleans May 23d, 1863. my24 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned informs his Friends and the Public that he has opened an office at No. 16 Exchange Alley, between Canal and Customhouse streets, where he will attend, as heretofore, to the sale of real estate, to the discounting of notes, sale of bank stock, &c., &c.

JOHN CLAY,
je2 1m No. 16 Exchange Alley.

THE undersigned has just received from France a fine assortment of SPECTACLES of EYE GLASSES and of choice LENS of every kind, which he will sell at very moderate prices.

LENS fixed and changed at the goldsmith shop, and manufacture of Alfenide Table Sets warranted.

C. BOUYER,
No. 135 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel.
ar26 2m

The Bronze Pen.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

STATIONERY.

PAPER of all kinds, by the ream and retail; LETTER, FOOLSCAP NOTARY, PACKING WRAPPING and MANILLA PAPER; FANCY, SILK, DRAWING, COLORED PRINTING, FINE FRENCH and ENGLISH PAPERS.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL GOODS.

Pens, Pencils, Inks, Inkstands, Slates, Envelopes of all sizes and description, Wax, Pen-handles, Penknives, Gums, Rules, bound and paper covered Copy Books.

A complete assortment of BUSINESS BOOKS with binding and rulings of all kinds, on very moderate terms.

PLAYING CARDS, DOMINOES, CHESS-BOARDS, &C.

Books made to order and Type Printing. Commission house for special Papers &c., of French and English importations. Specialty for Ladies fine PAPER, GIFT GOODS. mh21 3m

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.) my25 1m

Bakers.

WE are now receiving and will constantly keep on hand CHOICE BRANDS OF FLOUR, which we will sell to the trade at the lowest rates.

C. W. NEWTON & CO.,
my8 1m 76 Poydras street.

Wool!

30 Bales WOOL,
In Shipping Order, for City Notes.
For sale by A. F. DUNBAR,
je2 1w 31 Common street.

Soap! Tea!

50 BOXES best imported Castile SOAP,
50 half chests TEA;
For Bank of Louisiana Notes, for sale by
A. F. DUNBAR,
je2 1w 31 Common street.

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,
OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET
Between St. Louis and Conti streets
ian16 6m

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 ly

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—

[illegible timetable]

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.

[illegible] M. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Flour..........Flour.

JUST received and in store—
250 barrels FLOUR Rowland & Irvin, choice extra
[illegible] Dayton City Mills
[illegible] Lee, ede,
[illegible] Fairview
[illegible] Guy & Clarke
[illegible] Empire State,
[illegible] Metropolitan,
[illegible] Iron Valley,
[illegible] Jersey Lind
[illegible] New Haven,
[illegible]
600 barrels damaged extra;
150 Navy BREAD.
For sale by JEROME B. VAN HORN,
je5 1w No. 65 Magazine street.

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	$[illegible] 49	
River Risks	[illegible] 79	
Marine Risks	23,8[illegible]	
Total		$[illegible]
Less return Premiums		3,7[illegible]
		$1[illegible],841 79
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1863		19,[illegible]
		$[illegible],441
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$[illegible] 111	
River Losses	[illegible] 46	
Marine Losses	31,417 61	
Total Losses	$[illegible] 37	
Reinsurance	7,[illegible] 13	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	1[illegible]
Gross Profits		$45,1[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated Risks		30,9[illegible]
Net Profits		$1[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are		
Capital Stock Notes	$14[illegible]	
Loans secured by Mortgage	[illegible]	
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	[illegible] 14	
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]	
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]	
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	[illegible]	
Cash on hand	[illegible] 97	
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]

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 above accounts are just and true, and a 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. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after this date. my 5

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent,
DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

QUATORZIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMEMENT à sa charte amendée, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 30 avril 1863	$176,179 27	
Primes sur les risques d'incendie	47,3[illegible] 08	
Primes sur les risques de mer	13,[illegible] 12	
Primes sur les risques de rivières	[illegible]	
Primes sur la vie	306 00	$2[illegible],163 47
Montant net des primes pour l'année expirée le 30 avril 1863		$1[illegible] 60
Pertes dans le même période:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$14,[illegible] 16	
Sur les risques de mer	2[illegible]	
Sur les risques de rivières	[illegible]	
Sur la vie	[illegible]	
		$61,12[illegible]
Plus les dépenses générales, profits et pertes &c. intérêts en moins, escomptes et polices	16 [illegible] 91	
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 30 avril 1863		$[illegible],236 05
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Prêts sur garanties et actions publiques	$10[illegible] 29	
Prêts sur hypothèques	60,[illegible] 46	
Effets pour primes, &c.	9,[illegible] 60	
Du pour primes en voie de perception	[illegible]	
Propriétés foncières (bureau de la rue du Camp)	6[illegible],000 00	
Mises à fonds de Banques	1[illegible],000 00	
Bons et billets de l'État de la Louisiane, de la ville et du Nord	8[illegible] 72	
Scrips d'autres Compagnies	3,[illegible] 00	
En caisse et change sur l'étranger	47,036 [illegible]	
		$1,103,[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
PAROISSE D'ORLEANS—VILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS.

Qu'on se souvienne que le 23 mai 1863, pardevant moi le soussigné, juge de paix dans et pour la ville ci-dessus, sont présentés THOMAS A. ADAMS, président, et WM. H. RICE, secrétaire pro tem., de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent, lesquels, étant dûment assermentés conformément à la loi, déclarent que l'état ci-dessus est juste et correct, et une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, président.
WM. H. RICE, secrétaire pro tem.
Signé et assermenté, le 23 mai 1863, pardevant moi,
JOHN A. HITCHCOCK,
Deuxième juge de paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer un intérêt de SIX POUR CENT l'an, sur tous ses certificats de profits non payés, à tous les porteurs desdits certificats ou à leurs ayant cause le premier lundi de juillet prochain. Ils ont en outre déclaré un DIVIDENDE SCRIP de vingt pour cent sur le montant net des primes de la Compagnie pour l'année expirée le 30 avril 1863. Il sera émis des certificats pour ledit dividende scrip, à partir du deuxième lundi d'août prochain.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, président.
GEORGE JONAS, vice président.
WM. H. RICE, secrétaire pro tem.

DIRECTEURS.

Thomas A. Adams,	Alexander Dumas[illegible],
George Jonas,	James Turner,
Samuel Bell,	F. M. Strong,
John Watt,	S. H. Newman,
M. O. H. Norton,	J. J. Person,
R. B. Sumner,	P. Averdano,
Moore Greenwood,	Wm. S. Hull,
Walter G. Robinson,	J. J. Noble,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	A. Rohn,
H. M. Wright,	M. Ollis,
C. V. Baddocks,	[illegible]
J. W. Carroll,	F. W. [illegible],
John D. Bein,	[illegible],
H. Frellsen,	Ferdinand Hoss,
Samuel Smith,	[illegible],
[illegible]	[illegible]