New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1864. | Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 13,191

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10.

Auction Sales this Day.

By D. E. Morphy at [illegible] at Hope warehouse, [illegible].
By Montgomery & Bros., at the Hope warehouse.

The Emily B. Souder arrived at half past twelve o'clock. She left New York on the [illegible] ult., and her dates have been anticipated.—Her list of passengers will be found on the French side.

Montgomery & Bros. will sell this day, Wednesday, August the 10th, at 10 o'clock, at Hope Warehouse, Fulton street, 300 bbls flour.

D. E. Morphy calls the attention of pork dealers to the sale of pork advertised by him for this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Hope warehouse. Buyers will find it to their interest to read the above sale.

[illegible]—F. Shaler, No. 10 Gravier street, has for sale 50 firkins choice Goshen butter, 50 cases pine apple cheese, 100 cases pickles, quart jars, 50 barrels [illegible] Bourbon whisky.

[illegible] FROM ST. LOUIS.—The Ida Handy was advertised to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 21st ult., at 10 A. M., the L. M. Kennett on the [illegible], the Leviathan on the 31st, at [illegible], the M. [illegible] Able, on the [illegible]. The Clara Dolsen left on the 31st ult., and though overdue, has not been reported.

The partial suspension of guerrilla operations in Missouri, Kentucky, and other States seems to [illegible] concentration of rebel forces in [illegible] the great crash about to take [illegible].—Western paper.

Official Account of the Surrender of Fort Gaines, the Evacuation of Fort Powell, &c.—The Rebel Steamer Morgan not Gone to Sea—The Tennessee Seen to be in Complete Order.

The following has been communicated by the [illegible] Military Headquarters:

Headquarters, Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La., August 9th, 1864.

[illegible] that the old [illegible] Fort Gaines, the entire garrison [illegible] surrendered to the combined forces of the Army and Navy, Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

By this [illegible] we have captured 818 prisoners, [illegible] commissioned officers, [illegible] a large amount of ordnance stores and [illegible] supplies for a garrison [illegible] months.

[illegible]

Fort Powell was evacuated and dismantled [illegible], the garrison escaping to Cedar Point, but leaving all the guns, [illegible] excellent condition for [illegible].

[illegible] Morgan has not gone to [illegible] up the Bay in [illegible]. The other rebel gunboat [illegible] destroyed by the rebels [illegible].

A [illegible] on the levee [illegible].

Later from Mobile Bay.

Surrender of Fort Gaines with 800 Prisoners—3000 Troops in rear of Fort Morgan—Fort Powell Blown Up.

[Special to the Times.] New Orleans, August 9, 1864.

Fort Gaines has surrendered, with 800 prisoners.

Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up.

[illegible] The Glasgow, [illegible] arrived from Mobile, brings the news of the surrender of Fort Gaines, with 800 prisoners.

Three thousand troops are in the rear of Fort Morgan. The rebel [illegible] are hemmed in by the Federal fleet.

Naval Report.

U. S. Flag Ship Hartford, [illegible] Aug [illegible].

Fort Gaines surrendered yesterday morning [illegible] to the naval and military authorities [illegible] on their way here.

Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up on [illegible]. Grant's Pass is now open, as well as Pelican Pass [illegible] at the bar. [illegible] this morning.

Additional Particulars.

[From the Times, Last Evening.]

We have received the following additional particulars of the surrender of Fort Gaines, [illegible] an officer of the fleet, who arrived [illegible] this morning.

Fort Gaines [illegible] a portion of Gen. [illegible].

The surrender of the fort was signed on the evening of [illegible] by Admiral Farragut and General Granger on the part of the Union [illegible] and Colonel Anderson, commanding Fort Gaines.

On the afternoon of the [illegible] the fort was shelled [illegible] by the monitor Chickasaw [illegible]. One of the Chickasaw's shells [illegible] the fort, killing two [illegible].

The rebel gunboat Selma was fought busily [illegible] was so badly damaged [illegible] the guns of Fort Morgan.

[illegible] Among [illegible] our officers, that [illegible] the gunboats pass the forts [illegible]. The rebel defenses [illegible] were very weak, having been constructed with a view to a strong [illegible].

Admiral Buchanan is now at the Pensacola Hospital. [illegible] his leg will be [illegible].

The Tennessee is immensely powerful. Her armament [illegible].

The gunboats Bienville, Genesee and Sebago are on their way to New Orleans with the prisoners.

Report of a Naval Combat to Come off Between two Rebel Vessels and two of Our Own.

[From the Paris Patrie, July [illegible].]

The Federal Corvette Sacramento, left Cherbourg yesterday morning at the break of day. She is going to the West. It is asserted that she was to meet at sea the Niagara, a frigate of the same nation.

On the other hand, the General Lee, a Confederate frigate, touched at the Azores some days ago, and went to sea after having taken in water and supplies. Added to this, a corvette of the South has just crossed the Straits of Gibraltar.

The report prevails that a cartel is being exchanged between the officers of the North and South to arrange the terms of a new action, in which a Federal frigate and corvette on the one side would engage a Confederate frigate and corvette on the other side.

Vice President Stephens' Mission.

To the Editor of the Springfield [Mass.] Republican.

Noticing the different comments of the press in regard to the recent mission of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the rebellious States, bringing it up in reference to the late peace negotiations at Niagara Falls, I desire to make a statement which, no doubt, will put at rest the many conjectures and views taken by the people and press of the North regarding the true purport of the mission. While a telegraph operator in Richmond, Va., working the principal through line South, I sent a message from Jefferson Davis to Stephens, of Augusta, Ga., requiring his immediate presence at Richmond, to attend a Cabinet meeting and [illegible] him to proceed upon a mission to Washington, if his health would permit, with a peace motive. Stephens was to bear propositions looking to the recognition of the independence of the confederacy, but to propose other measures which might tend to consummate that object, confidentially named upon his arrival at Richmond. From these brief words you no doubt fully confirm your ideas that the real basis of the rebels in negotiating a peace would be principally upon securing their recognition.

[illegible] D. Jacobs, Telegrapher.
Springfield, July [illegible], 1864.

Statistics and Architectural Changes of Paris.

A Paris letter of July 12th says:

This is a great time for putting on public works in Paris, and the extent of building operations is, therefore, quite remarkable. Miles of new streets and boulevards and avenues are stretching themselves out in every direction, and the hot atmosphere is made yet more suffocating by the dust of excavations and demolitions. The municipality of Paris now disposes of revenues amounting to more than 125 millions of francs per annum, and seems disposed at this moment to strain its immense resources to the utmost. Whole quarters of the town are being changed and they can no longer be recognized. The old, narrow and squalid streets being pierced through by princely thoroughfares, which are as speedily lined with magnificent erections, and occupied as fast as they are built. Yet in spite of all this, rents continue to rise, and 20,000f. to 30,000f. is now no unusual sum to pay for a private residence, while stores in good situations fetch twice and three times as much.

The population of the French capitol, according to returns just issued by the Hotel de Ville, amount now to 1,696,141, contained in twenty arrondissements, or districts, each of which is presided over by a Mayor. There are, therefore, in Paris, no less than twenty-one Mayors, the Prefect being the Chief Mayor and presiding over all. According to these same returns which I was looking over the other day, I find that the number of births in Paris in the last year was 52,3[illegible], of which 26,405 were boys and 26,007 girls. Of the whole number 14,5[illegible] were illegitimate, and 37,721 born in wedlock. The number of deaths was 12,185, and the excess of births 10,127. The marriages celebrated were 9,016.

Official Expose of the Principles and Purposes of a Secret Political Organization in Indiana and Other States, Called the Sons of Liberty.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 24 instant, contains a report by General Carrington, of Indiana, to Governor Morton, of the same State, on the O. A. K., or Sons of Liberty. The first part of this report is General Carrington's statement of the political creed, the aims, and the practical workings of the Order. The second part comprises extracts from its constitution and ritual. The whole report fills upwards of four closely printed columns in the *Democrat*. We append a few of the most salient features of the document.

GENERAL CARRINGTON'S REPORT.

Headquarters District of Indiana, Northern Department, Indianapolis, Ind., June 28, 1864.

Governor: In compliance with your request, I place in your hands a partial outline of the nature, work and extent of a disloyal society, or order, now operating in the State of Indiana, under the name of "Sons of Liberty."

I. NATURE OF THE ORDER.

1st. It is both *civil* and *military*. In its first relation, it declares principles of ethics and politics for adoption and dissemination that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation, it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their *enemy*, and that of the rebellion as their *friend*.

2d. It is *secret* and *oath bound*.

3d. It is despotic and absolute. The penalty of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

II. PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

1st. Absolute, inherent, State sovereignty.

2d. The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, so far as concerns that State.

3d. Denies to the General Government the power to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them.

4th. Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal and just.

5th. Holds revolution against the present Government as not only a right but a duty.

6th. Holds obligations to the order as paramount to those due a single State, or the United States.

7th. Declares its purpose, to stop this war, treat with rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race.

8th. Declares a law of races—one of Caucasian supremacy and one of African servitude.

9th. Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new governments of their own choice as against existing rulers or authorities.

10th. Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal theory of Democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

III. EXTENT OF THE ORDER.

Exhibits are furnished as follows:

Exhibit A. "Constitution of Supreme Council of the States," that is, of all States that may join, recognizing the primary independence of each State. "The Supreme Commander of this Council is Commander-in-Chief of all military forces belonging to the order, in the various States, when called into actual service"—See sec. 8.

OFFICERS FOR 1864 AS REPORTED.

C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Supreme Commander.
Robert Holloway of Illinois, Deputy Supreme Commander.
Dr. Massey, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Exhibit B. Constitution of Grand Council of S. L. of Indiana.

OFFICERS.

H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Grand Commander.
H. Heffren, Salem, Deputy Grand Commander.
W. M. Harrison, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

This order, during 1863, was variously named, but popularly known as "K. G. C." Knights of the Golden Circle, with whose ritual, oaths, &c., I furnished you in the spring of 1863. The penalty of disclosure was then death, and this penalty was specified in their obligations.

During the fall of 1863, the order changed name and ritual, and became the "O. A. K." Order of American Knights: the ritual, signs, passwords, &c., of which are in my possession.

The following States are enumerated as organized:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri.

It will be observed that the fundamental pass word is Calhoun, transposed for use thus—Nu oh lac.

IV. OPERATIONS OF THE ORDER.

A few facts, derived from many concurrent sources, give significance to passages in the Constitutions and Rituals. Of some you were advised at the time—thus:

1st. The outbreaks in Eastern Illinois were mainly checked by leaders of this order, on the ground that such outbreaks were premature. This information comes from Canada, Michigan, Illinois, and other quarters.

2d. A few days before the attack of Forrest upon Paducah, I was informed that the temple of the O. A. K. in Northwestern Illinois expected such an attack, and that Forrest would cross into Illinois, and raise the standard of revolt. He came to Paducah, but was repulsed.

3d. On the day that Morgan first entered Pound Gap, I was informed at Indianapolis, in the morning, that Morgan was about to enter Kentucky, of which you were at once advised. At three p. m. [illegible] showed me a telegram from General Burbridge, that Morgan was in the Gap. This information, derived from you, was communicated to the secret order with my permission. Upon this, two members of the order, both prominent—one Colonel W. A. Bowles, of Buena Vista notoriety, and the other Judge J. F. Bullitt, of the supreme Court of Appeals in Kentucky—was soon reported to have stated that "Morgan must be stopped, he was too soon—the order was not ready for him." Judge Bullitt, who had come to receive the new ritual (S. L.) took the first train for Kentucky that day. The fact was, that Morgan *was* stopped. The incidents following and attending the visit of Major General Lindsey from Kentucky, you are familiar with, and the circumstances under which Morgan threw part of his force into Kentucky, when General Burbridge moved towards Virginia.

5th. Five days before Morgan attacked Mt. Sterling, and the L. & L. R. R. was severed, written report was sent by disloyal persons—of which I have the originals—that the road was quiet, that "no mules" (United States soldiers) were on the line, and that a glorious work would begin the coming week.

6th. A courier intercepted between Frankfort and Louisville, who reported to me at Louisville as I was starting for Indianapolis, claimed that Forrest was moving upon Southwestern Kentucky, and that a portion of Buckner's command would join the fragments of Morgan in Western Virginia. Two days after Forrest defeated Sturgis. Buckner, however, was west of the Mississippi. I give these among many facts to show that there is a close correspondence of design and feeling between traitors North and rebels South.

V. PURPOSES OF THE ORDER.

It seems that the main purpose is political power, by union with the South, regardless of men or measures. The Eastern and Western council leaders differ as to means to this end; and again, the Radicals and Conservatives differ at the West.

Men like Dr. W. A. Bowles seem indifferent to any Presidential canvass, and to prefer an early armed rupture and positive union of the Northwest with the South.

Such men are ready and anxious for such an armed invasion as will give them a nucleus for open defiance to the United States. This is not speculation, but proof is ample. I have adverted to some facts already, and will advise you, as I have the Government and General Heintzelman, as events progress.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier General Com. Dist. Indiana.
His Excellence Gov. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis.

THE BLUE BOOK

Contains the constitution and laws of the S. G. C. (Supreme Grand Council).

THE RED BOOK

Contains the Constitution of the Grand Council of S. L. (Sons of Liberty) of Indiana.

THE YELLOW BOOK

Contains the general laws of the S. L. (Sons of Liberty.)

FIRST DEGREE—O. S. L.

W. O. C.—Gives * * * (three raps.)
C. T.—Who cometh?
W.—A S. L., whom our worthy L. V. commanded us to deliver to the C. T.
C. T.—He should have received his first lesson to the V. I would be assured of his proficiency. Let the S. L. advance the signs in which he is instructed.
C. T.—'Tis well. I will conduct thee to the A. B.

A. B.

A. B.—Who cometh?
C. T.—A S. L., whom our trusty brother W. has brought here by the command of the L. V. I have proved him, and found him duly proficient in the lesson he has received, he would journey East for instruction.
A. B.—His desire shall be gratified, but it is my duty first to submit to him the lessons of the T., and then to demand of him a solemn obligation, giving him assurance that such obligation requires of him nothing inconsistent with his duty to his God, his family or himself. S. L., with this assurance, art thou willing to take such an obligation?
L. D.—I am.

LESSON.

1. A well defined belief in a Creator and Supreme Ruler of the Universe imparts true dignity to man.

2. The ideas and principles maintained by our order on the subject of Government, are identical with those taught and defended by the founders of American liberty, in the original thirteen States of North America.

5. Sovereignty resides in and with the people of the States respectively, which are parties to the Constitution of the United States. It cannot be alienated, neither can it be delegated.—Some of its powers may be exercised by delegated authority, while others cannot be so exercised, except at the sacrifice, on the part of the constituent, of all that lends dignity to man's relation to government.

8. The claim of "inherent power," or "war power," as also "State necessity," or "military necessity," on the part of the functionaries of a constitutional Government, for sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power, we utterly reject and repudiate.

9. All power resides in the people, and is delegated always to be exercised for the advancement of the common weal.

10. Whenever the officials to whom the people have entrusted the powers of the Government shall refuse to administer it in strict accordance with its Constitution, and shall assume and exercise power or authority not delegated, it is the inherent right and imperative duty of the people to resist such officials, and, if need be, expel them by force of arms. Such resistance, is not revolution, but is solely the assertion of right.

12. Upon the preservation of the sovereignty of the States depends the preservation of civil personal liberty.

13. In a convention of delegates, elected by the people of a State, is recognized the impersonation of the sovereign of that Society. The declaration of such convention upon the subject matter for which it was assembled is the ultimate expression of that sovereignty. Such convention may refer its action back to its constituents, or the people may reverse the action of one convention by the voice of another.—Thus sovereignty resides in the people of each State, and speaks alone through their conventions. S. L., what sayest thou to this lesson? Do its teachings command thy unqualified assent?

S. L.—They do.

A. B.—Present thyself then, in the attitude in which thou didst plight thy solemn vows in the V. holding in thy right hand the sacred emblem of our order.

RAID ON PLAQUEMINE.—A bold dash was made on Plaquemine a day of two ago. Fifteen guerrillas rode through the town and escaped without either injuring any one or being injured themselves. There is a regiment of colored troops stationed at Plaquemine, but the squad of rebels got away before the men could secure their arms. It was a reckless, daredevil feat, and the only object the participants seemed to have was to create a panic. The affair was over so quick, however, that they failed even in this.—*Last Evening's Era.*

THE GRAIN CROPS AND THE VINTAGE OF FRANCE.—A correspondent writes on the 15th from Paris:

To-day the thermometer stands at 86 deg., with every appearance of an ascending movement. The accounts of the crops from all parts of the country are highly favorable, and represent our "corn, wine and oil" as all requiring sunny influences to bring them to perfection.—The green crops have already been got in satisfactory condition. The wheat promised an abundant yield on the wide plains of the Beauce and other graneries of France. The vineyards of Languedoc, of the Bordelais district, as also of Burgundy and Champaign, are announced to equal the famous year 1858 in produce and quality. The Rhone district has been slightly injured by heavy rains and late frosts, and will this year less prolific. But everywhere the oidium, or grape disease, has either disappeared or shows itself so slightly as to be easily mastered.

Decision Internal Revenue Bureau.

In response to an inquiry the Internal Revenue Bureau has replied that wines made of berries and sugar, without the infusion of distilled spirits, are subject to tax as manufactures, viz: five per centum ad valorem. When distilled spirits are used the tax is fifty cents per gallon.

The *Pungolo*, a paper published in Naples, declares that Greco, the Italian recently accused of engaging in a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon III, has been sent under guard to this country, on his simple parole to return no more to Europe, he having promised that when he reaches America he will enlist in the army of the Southern Confederacy, and never leave the military service.

Catholic Church Struck by Lightning.

Joliet, Ill., July 31.—The German Catholic Church here was struck by lightning to-day, during the service. Five persons were instantly killed, and fourteen severely injured, three of whom have since died.

Count Gurowski, of Poland, was locked up in a station house at Washington a few days for attempting to discipline the Washington Fire Department. He drew a pistol on the firemen to make them run faster. He was fined five dollars.

Mr. Moses Taylor, recently tendered the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, has, in a letter written to the Department at Washington, declined the position tendered him. It is understood that Mr. Taylor declines to accept the office in consequence of his business; which requires so much of his time as to lead him to believe he could not discharge the duties of Assistant Treasurer with advantage to the Government.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

THE STEAMER OLIVE BRANCH.—The officers of the Olive Branch, from St. Louis, have obliged us with a file of the latest Western papers. This splendid passenger steamer, we understand, will leave for St. Louis direct on Tuesday the 11th instant, at 1 P. M.

PLAQUEMINES COTTON.—Mr. A. D. Salvant, 101 Old Levee, has sent us a package of seed cotton picked from the plantation of Mr. Auguste Geoffroy, at Jesuits' Bend, Parish of Plaquemines. It is a splendid specimen of low land cotton, and adds another proof of the adaptability of the Louisiana delta to successful cotton culture.

THE "STAR LINE."—We understand that the Morning Star, after thorough reparation, will soon resume her regular trips between this city and New York, being announced to leave the latter place on the 19th proximo, following the Evening Star, which is to leave on the 3d September. To these two steamers the Guiding Star, a new vessel of model construction, is now added, and will shortly make her first trip to New Orleans.

Our contemporary, the *Bee*, says by official estimate the population of New Orleans at this time is 155,000 inhabitants. This is an increase of 15,000 over the census of 1860. Will our respected contemporary inform us where the official estimate is to be found? We have our doubts about our resident population being at this time anything approaching 155,000.—*True Delta.*

The *Bee's* responsibility in this case is only second-hand. It merely repeated, it did not originate the statement in question, as a reference to its language will show. The first appearance of the "estimate" of which our dubitative contemporary would like to see the official authority, was in the columns of another up town journal.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE HEARD, OF BATON ROUGE.—We read in this morning's *Era*:

The action of Governor Wells in removing Judge Heard, of Baton Rouge, meets with the cordial approval of all true Union and Free State men. Judge Heard was a member of the late Convention, and on every occasion voted against emancipation, notwithstanding his pledges to support the Free State policy prior to his nomination. *Ex uno disce omnes.* Let this policy be promptly and fearlessly pursued, and in the case of Judge Heard let us discern the fate of all like him—"Off with his (copper) head!" So much for Buckingham!"

Later Accounts from Mobile Bay and Pensacola.

The *Era* of this morning contains some interesting sketches of incidents in the late naval engagement off Mobile, taken from the log of a participant in the fight. These accounts came by the Tennessee which left Mobile Bay Saturday morning at 6 o'clock. We append the following:

ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE BUCHANAN.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, about 2 o'clock, a rebel raid was made on the Pensacola Navy Yard and an attempt made to recapture Buchanan and his staff, which proved a failure. Fortunately, some 500 of the 2d Maine Cavalry had but a short time before been landed from a United States transport, and were stationed in the Navy Yard. There were also two vessels guarding the Bayou just back of the Navy Yard, and they assisted in repelling this attack of the rebels by shelling the woods in the vicinity of where they were concealed. A signal rocket was sent up which caused the vessels lying at the Navy Yard to beat to quarters, and preparations were rapidly made to meet the attack of the enemy, which was soon made and repulsed.

When the Tennessee left it had not been ascertained what loss had been sustained on either side by this raid.

THE FIGHT.

At half past 6 o'clock all the vessels had formed in line, the Brooklyn taking the lead. The flagship—the Hartford—made signal to close up, and the monitors were steaming out of Pelican Pass to join in the engagement. The Tecumseh was the first to open fire on Fort Morgan. The rebel steamers—four in number—were lying behind the fort, with a full head of steam on, ready for action. The wind and weather at this time were favorable for our forces. At nineteen minutes past 7 o'clock Fort Morgan opened the general engagement by firing the first shot, which proved entirely harmless. The fight then became general.

At forty-two minutes past seven the Hartford having obtained the lead, opened the first broadside, followed immediately by broadsides from the Brooklyn and Richmond, completely silencing the guns of the fort for about ten minutes.

THE TORPEDOES.

The rebels had constructed a line of torpedoes on the side of the channel farthest from the fort; no doubt thinking that our vessels would keep as far from the fort as possible in passing it.—Connected with these torpedoes were galvanic wires on board of the rebel vessels lying behind the fort. The Tecumseh taking the course that the rebels expected all of our vessels would take, was blown up and destroyed, carrying down with her the brave Captain Craven and most of the gallant officers and crew attached to his vessel.

On board of the Tecumseh were the Engineer and Ensign of the Owasco. They had been sent on board the day before the fight. The latter had a presentiment of his fate and bade farewell to his comrades on the Owasco, when he was leaving them, telling them that he should see them no more.

THE FIGHT WITH THE REBEL VESSELS.

The other vessels of our fleet keeping nearer the fort avoided the torpedoes, and the rebel vessels being thus foiled in the intended destruction of our vessels by this means were forced to come out from their positions behind the forts and give battle to our fleet. They made boldly out across the bows of the Brooklyn and Hartford, and their consorts the Metacomet and Octorora, pouring in a raking and destructive fire. One shell from the after pivot-gun of the rebel gunboat Morgan entered the bow of the Metacomet, doing a good deal of damage to the vessel, and causing some loss of life. Another shell entered, and bursting in the yeoman's store room, set fire to a barrel of oil. This caused some alarm for the safety of the Metacomet, and she was cut loose from the Hartford.

THE MORGAN PUTS TO SEA.

The crew having succeeded in extinguishing the flames, the Metacomet gave chase to the Morgan, which vessel made good her retreat under the guns of the fort, and at 12 o'clock that night she succeeded in stealing out to sea, taking with her in addition to her own crew the officers and crew of the rebel gunboat Gaines. The Gaines lies a short distance from Fort Morgan, ashore and abandoned.

From Cincinnati—Arrest of Leading Democrats of Covington and Newport.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

Cincinnati, July 30.—There is the most intense excitement in Covington and New Port to-night over the arrest of about thirty leading democratic citizens of these cities. The facts are that Gen Burbridge issued an order, to-day, directing the Provost Marshal to arrest Capt. John Leathers, Dan Moore, and others, and send them to the military prison at Louisville, for further orders. Judge Duval, candidate for Appelate Judge in the 21 District, was also searched for, but he fled to this city where he now is a refugee. Burbridge has ordered, also, that his name shall not be placed on the poll books.

A large number of democrats have come to Cincinnati to-night to avoid arrest. The military guard are at the ferry-boat [illegible] all who attempt to escape.

Serious Railroad Accident Between Demopolis (Ala.) and Meridian (Miss.)—Twenty-two Persons, Mostly Ladies, Injured.

[From the [illegible] (Miss.) [illegible].]

About [illegible] o'clock on the 14th between Demopolis and Meridian, on the Alabama and Mississippi rivers railroad, and while the train was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour the ladies car became detached from the [illegible] and was precipitated over an embankment about twenty feet in height.

Over twenty persons, mostly ladies, were injured by the accident, and the [illegible] wonder is no lives were lost.

Through the polite attention of Surgeon Wilson, C. S. A., we are enabled to give the appended list of the wounded. Though severely injured himself, we learn that Dr. Wilson was indefatigable in his attention to the unfortunate sufferers. Great credit is also due to the conductor on the train, who, [illegible] his own injuries, exerted himself to the utmost in providing for the care and comfort of the wounded passengers.

The following is believed to be a [illegible] list of [illegible]:

Mrs. General Withers [illegible] head, and her three [illegible]; Mrs. Gen. Miles, wounded in the thigh [illegible], and two servants [illegible]; Mrs. Dr. Wyche, slightly injured; Mrs. [illegible] North, slightly; Miss Cone, [illegible]; Miss Mollie Walker, very slightly; Miss Mattie [illegible] head and face; [illegible] White, [illegible]; Mrs. W. Tucker, on [illegible]; [illegible] Wilcox [illegible]; Col. Wm. F. Dowd, [illegible]; Dr. D. L. Gordon, [illegible]; W. D. O. [illegible] C. S. A., head, neck and [illegible]; [illegible] James, head and shoulder, both [illegible] doctor, head [illegible]; others, name unknown.

Alleged Reasons of Gen. W. F. Smith's Retirement from the Army of the Potomac.

[Correspondence of [illegible].]

Headquarters Army [illegible] July [illegible].

The announcement of the removal of Major General Wm F. Smith from the command of the 18th Army Corps, has been received with as much surprise by the Northern people as it was in the army. [illegible] an universal interest [illegible] past evidence that General Grant had [illegible] highest opinion of the military ability [illegible] their relations [illegible] and mutual confidence and trust. [illegible] It is no secret, that, in the official [illegible] Major General Smith has enjoyed [illegible] he was mainly indebted to General Grant. [illegible] strong recommendations he was nominated and confirmed Major General, and [illegible] just been removed. [illegible] and produce a determination on the part of the [illegible] that did so much to raise General Smith to send him into retirement, powerful causes must have certainly been at work.

It is asserted by those that claim to be well informed in the matter, that Gen. Smith manifested a spirit of fault finding, [illegible] in serious misunderstandings, and a frequent want of harmonious co-operation, very soon after he assumed command under General Butler. It is also charged against him, that from the time his command became connected with the Army of the Potomac, until he was relieved, he likewise showed a disposition to criticise, knowing that it would produce difficulties with his direct superiors, that seriously embarrassed General Grant, and affected the execution of his plans. It is further said, that he, himself, made exertions, not creditable to him as a man and officer, and incompatible with the interests of the service, to secure higher command [illegible].

The fact that General Smith had trouble both with Generals Butler and Meade, is too notorious in the army to be denied. It was known that there had been, for some time, [illegible] personal and very little official intercourse between him and the Generals mentioned. Of the character of the troubles, I know only that those with General Butler were [illegible] and those with General Meade of a personal nature.

That General Smith is an able officer, I think, not even his worst enemies will deny. The loss of his services at this juncture is sincerely to be regretted. That they will be lost, at least in the future operations of this army is certain, for General Grant removed him from the command of the 18th Corps for cause—[illegible] opinion for the step—and as [illegible] him now, seems not likely to give him another command under him. To the credit of General Grant, be it said, that he frankly communicated to General Smith the motive of his action against him.

The number of resignations in this army has been surprisingly large during the present month. The number offered largely exceeds that accepted. Among the former are those of no less than four General officers.

The Scheme of a Northwestern Republic.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug [illegible].]

The proof thickens, and such a mass of testimony is accumulating to the existence of a conspiracy looking to the further division of the Government, that the most sceptical must acknowledge conviction. Another thing must not be overlooked, viz: that the exposures which are now being given to the public of plottings for a further dismemberment of the Union are not mere newspaper sensation stories, but proofs secured by regular officers of the Government, such as Provost Marshal General Sanderson, of the Missouri Department, and General Carrington, of Indiana. These parties possess facilities for investigation which no others enjoy, besides being as nearly disinterested as it is possible for friends of the Government, when assailed by traitor foes, to be.

It may be a matter of surprise to the public to know how long the project of a Northwestern Confederacy has been the subject of discussion. A fact we have to mention in this connection may be of some interest now. In the spring of 1863—more than one year ago—a book in favor of forming such a Republic was prepared, and a few copies published in this State. The author was Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Woolfolk, of a Missouri State militia regiment, and his volume bears the title of "A Voice from the Camp." The book never reached the public, as it came under the notice of the military authorities, and was suppressed before the publication was complete. Its author was arrested, and retired from military service in consequence. What adds significance to the facts we are stating is the position held by the author of the book alluded to. He is and has been for a considerable time a leading Democratic politician of this State, having taken an active part in the last Democratic State Convention held in Missouri, by which he was appointed a delegate to the Chicago Convention. Although we are satisfied that a considerable number of the delegates to that Convention from Missouri are really in favor of the Southern Confederacy, it is understood that in addition to the author of the "Voice from the Camp," there are several who are undisguised advocates of the Northwestern project.

The book of Colonel Woolfolk was an outspoken argument in favor of a new government, to embrace the Northwestern portion of the United States. The States and territories which it was contended should be included are the following: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Dacotah.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the various arguments urged in advocacy of the proposed republic, but the main idea was that the old Government was a failure, and it behooved each portion of the disrupted country to look out for itself.

We quote the following paragraph relating to the advantages which would accrue to Missouri from joining a "Western Republic," in which he would be "one of the brightest stars," in illustration of the tone and argument of the book:

"The first great advantage to Missouri and Kentucky from a Western Republic would consist in the universal harmony restored among their citizens. Were Missouri to become a part of the Southern Confederacy, one-half of its present population would abandon it, and it would require at least a generation to restore the State to its condition before the war. If the State remains with the North as one government, our Southern population would also emigrate, and the same results would follow. Thus to go either North or South makes us a border State, and robs us of about one half of our population.

"But if a Western Republic is established, old issues will pass away. The terms 'Union man,' and 'Secessionist' would soon become obsolete, for the old Union would be gone, and in its place we would have a glorious young republic, free from debt, and with the finest resources in the world. Soon our unrivaled prosperity would hush all regrets *that we had abandoned a Union with New England*, and the staunchest advocate of the Southern Confederacy would prefer to live in our Western Republic to sharing the immense war debt of the South."

Some of the Reasons Urged for English and French Mediation in the American War.

In the late interview between Lord Palmerston and the deputation from the Society for Obtaining the Cessation of Hostilities in America, says the report of the London *Times*:

The deputation would further represent that, besides the saving of many thousands of valuable lives, the advantages of a peace to the people of this country would be great. While the direct sufferings of the operatives in the manufacturing districts for the last three years—though borne with heroic fortitude, and met with most Christian liberality—has been of a most heart-rending character, and, though mitigated in intensity, still continues to be deeply felt by this deserving and industrious class, the continuance of the war was practically levying a tax in all [illegible] the increased price of cotton and woolen goods equal in amount to the interest on the national debt. This tax was oppressive to all families of small means, and was especially hard upon the poor. While wages had not increased in the rural districts, the prices of the clothing of the poor had doubled and trebled, wool having risen from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 1d. per pound, and cotton from 6d. to 2s. and 2s. 6d. Moreover, if we turned to France, the war tax was equally oppressive there. From statements which had lately been obtained from that country, it was estimated that the people of France would have to pay this year for their cotton jackets, etc., something like 1,000,000 of francs, or nearly treble their usual pay prices. Other countries, also, had an interest in [illegible] amount of cotton [illegible] by their respective population [illegible] which was in Belgium, as in France, [illegible] per head, in Spain two and a half pound per head, while in Russia and Italy together the consumption scarcely exceeded one [illegible] per head. In the United Kingdom the consumption was nine pounds per head. The deputation would therefore submit that the governments of France, Belgium and Spain had a special interest in [illegible] Majesty's Government in [illegible] the establishment of peace [illegible] interests in North America.

Mr. Spence, [illegible] of the deputation, in the course [illegible], said:

We were urged to [illegible]. Over [illegible] the period of ninety days was to be final. [illegible] four years had now been given for the terrible experiment, and it had been tried in vain. The question now before the [illegible] was whether [illegible] a peace party, and it [illegible] would give him a pivot on [illegible] of England [illegible] was to be deprecated [illegible]. With such [illegible] it would rapidly gather strength [illegible] that we might [illegible] in this issue all [illegible] safety. Whether [illegible] in the South [illegible] in the subject of the [illegible] in that country, and it [illegible] terms of peace should be offered [illegible] safety.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] General [illegible]. Mr. Meyer [illegible].

[illegible]

FIRST DISTRICT RECORDER'S COURT—JUDGE [illegible] Presiding.—[illegible]

Mrs. McNeese, who had another drunken spell, was sent down for thirty days.

Frank Johnson colored individual charged with having come some jewelry in his possession was remanded for trial.

Washington Conrage and the colored man David C[illegible], charged with stealing cotton from Sheward's press, were workhoused for sixty days, and the colored boy Andrew, for [illegible] James Hunter, on Poydras street, went down for thirty days.

Second District Recorder's Court—A. F. [illegible] Presiding.—Jno Clark was sent to [illegible] for 30 days, he having committed an assault and battery on Ed. Khar.

Babbiet Dugas was brought up for running a cart without license—Fined $[illegible]. Nich Loubet, who was arrested for fast driving got off with a fine of $1.

Jos. Fernandez, for disturbing the peace paid $2.50 and Geo. Norway for an assault and battery on Mary Suoss had to disburse $20.

Tried for Murder.—Miguel St Iago and his wife Agnes were tried yesterday in the Provost Court for the murder of a soldier in Algiers last month. It was shown that the man had concealed that deceased when found in the act of adultery turned on Miguel who in self defence killed him. The judgment was deferred.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Tuesday Evening August 9, 1864.

[illegible] continues to prevail in every department, nothing worth noting has been done [illegible], buyers and sellers being too far apart in their views to admit of any transactions. This [illegible] to Sugar also, while operations in Western Produce are confined to retail transactions, in which [illegible] previous rates.

The exchange market was inactive and without any [illegible] sixty-days' sight on New York [illegible] at ¼ per cent premium, but this was the only transaction of any magnitude reported in private [illegible]. One of the Banks checked [illegible] a moderate extent at [illegible] per cent premium, but the others supplied the demand at [illegible]. Certificates of Indebtedness were passed at [illegible]. We also noticed sales of Quartermaster [illegible], but the rate was not reported.

In [illegible] we noticed sales of Sterling at [illegible] for private [illegible] and a Bank bill for [illegible] at [illegible]. Private bills may be quoted [illegible], but some signatures are [illegible]. A small sale of Bank francs [illegible] was made at 1.80. France are quoted at [illegible] Bankers' and [illegible] for private bills.

[illegible] have been bought at [illegible], or perhaps [illegible] was reported. Nothing transpired in [illegible] pay [illegible] American half-dollars, but [illegible] could hardly have been [illegible] at less than [illegible]. We did not hear of a sale of Mexican dollars, which approximate the value of [illegible].

The [illegible] market continued neglected, but there was [illegible] Rail Road stock not mentioned, at $1.65, [illegible] little decline. Holders of favorite securities, including City Bonds, Gas Light Co., City Rail Road, Canal Bank and Citizens' Bank show no disposition to press the market, but there are no buyers at the [illegible] rates. There has been some enquiry for Water Works [illegible].

There is an [illegible] demand for the notes of the Canal Bank, the Louisiana State Bank and the Citizens' Bank, but there is so little Canal to be found, quotations [illegible] nominal. Citizens' Bank command 10 ⅌ cent. premium, Louisiana State Bank 4, Mechanics and Traders [illegible], and Union [illegible]. Merchants' rule at 60c ⅌ dollar, Crescent City at 85, and New Orleans [illegible], Bank of Louisiana at [illegible]. Our quotations are predicated on payment in Legal Tender notes, which command a premium of [illegible] ⅌ cent. over City Treasury notes, the latter being still the general medium of exchange in our local trade.

DIED,

Yesterday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., PHILIP, son of the late David Kaiser and of Lina Thomann, aged three years and seven months. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral THIS MORNING, 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, from No. 31 Eighth street, 4th District.

At Macon, Ga., July 24, 1864, MORTAIRE M. DEBUYS, of this City.

Cigarettes,

10.000 PACKS LA HONRADEZ, just received in store this day, and for sale by SORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier.
1y1

PRINTING PAPER, SIZE—50 reams.
PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER—25 kegs.
PEARL BARLEY—25 kegs.
QUART PRESERVES—25 cases.
LEMON SYRUP—20 cases.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—50 cases, pints and half-pints.
CONDENSED MILK—100 cases.
TABLE SALT, in boxes—40 cases.
BALTIMORE OYSTERS—100 cases.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.
1710

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Tuesday Evening, August 9 1864.

COTTON.—There was some inquiry this morning and apparently a rather better feeling in the market, but when buyers found they could not fill their orders at the decline they expected, the market relapsed into its previous stagnation, the only sales reported being 11 bales [illegible] (offering little or no decline) and 3 bales low middling at $1 [illegible]. The market is too unsettled to admit of quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There are various lots offering at previous prices which are above the views of buyers and we have not a sale to report excepting a small lot of [illegible] old molasses at 70c ⅌ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The stocks are very light and mostly in the hands of speculators and dealers and the business to-day was confined to sales of a retail character to the city trade at full prices. The only transaction [illegible] of note were 300 sacks mixed corn at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. By auction 100 barrels sour Flour sold at $7 [illegible] ⅌ barrel. A day or two since 500 bags malt commanded $4 [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 9, 1864.

Arrived yesterday: 141 Beeves, 11 Hogs, 107 Sheep, 30 Veals and 11 Cows. Amount of stock [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, 77 Sheep, 30 Veals and 31 Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 415 Beeves, 197 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, 311 Veals and 17 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Interior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 10, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Harrisburg, Winsor, for Boston. Master.
[illegible], Mason, for St Louis. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Merrimack, Sampson, fm Pensacola—4th district [illegible] Quartermaster.
U S transport steamship St. Mary, Bacon, from Pensacola—4th district. C S Quartermaster.
Bark [illegible], Ewell, from New York—to master.
Schr J W Winder, Kenney, from Matamoros, in ballast to master.
[illegible]
Lugger Belle Creole, [illegible]
Lugger [illegible], from Jefferson Parish, to master [illegible]
Lugger [illegible]
Lugger New Orleans [illegible]
Lugger Hope, [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible], from Philadelphia. [illegible]

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship Harrisburg [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch [illegible]
[illegible] ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH [illegible] JEFFERSON PARISH [illegible] POINTE A LA HACHE [illegible] ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH [illegible]

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Notice.

Board of Directors of Public Schools, Committee on Teachers [illegible].

LADIES wishing [illegible]

Butter, Cheese, &c.

50 firkins CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER, [illegible] boxes [illegible] CHEESE, [illegible] cases PICKLES, [illegible] OLD BOURBON WHISKY. For sale by [illegible] THALLER, Jr., [illegible] Gravier street.

A Rare Chance.

FOR ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

FOR sale, together with the fixtures, a stock of MILLINERY GOODS, [illegible]. Apply at 33 Royal street between [illegible].

Wanted to Purchase.

SOME STORES AND HOUSES well located in the First District. Apply to E. FAUCHET, Broker, [illegible].

To Rent.

A ONE story frame house, with [illegible] Hospital street, between [illegible]. M. ELLIOT, [illegible].

Wanted.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing three bedrooms, parlors, dining room, etc., and convenient to any of the City Railroads. One with a garden preferred. Apply to H. BONNABEL, At Drug Store cor. Chartres and Bienville sts.

$10 Reward.

A YOUNG WATCH SLUT, answering to the name of Cora, grey and black, tan [illegible] and paws white, has disappeared from my plantation with the large [illegible]. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said slut at No. [illegible] Peter street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
AD. RINCK

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandize consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID, 43 Carondelet street.

Continental House.

Corner Custom House Street and Exchange Alley.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the above house, and having newly refitted the same, he will be happy to see his friends.

For the amusement of his guests he has engaged Messrs. Walter and Jacobs, the well known professors of music, who will play on the piano and flute, free of charge, every night from 8 until 11 o'clock.

The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, the best of lager beer &c.
W. G. SCHAFER

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, situated in Baronne street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply to H. GOURJON, No 14 Union street.

Seed Leaf Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer [illegible] of CONNECTICUT and NEW YORK STATE SEED LEAF TOBACCO. [illegible] C. ISAAC, [illegible] Magazine and Common streets.

HATS—HATS

33 ... Magazine Street ... 33

The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.

Received, by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS.

Manufactory at Brooklyn, New York.
S. S. BENEDICT

Congress Water.

A fresh supply of CONGRESS WATER, received by arrival from New York, and sold by the dozen, half dozen or single bottle, or drank with ice at the counter of the Drug Store, corner Dauphine and Custom house.

Wm. Edwards, New Orleans, Louisiana. Wm. T. Gay, E. P. Hargrave, St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 35 Customhouse Street, New Orleans, (La.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

3000 pairs Russets and Black Brogans FOR PLANTATION USE

A. TIRRELL & CO.,

(Successors to Tirrell & Bates,)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

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

For Sale.

FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, LADDERS, HOOKS, HOSE &c., constantly on hand. Apply at No 16, Bank Place.

AUCTION SALES.

FLOUR .... FLOUR.

300 bbls. Choice Flour at Auction, BY MONTGOMERY & BROS., R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Hope warehouse on Fulton street—300 bbls CHOICE FLOUR. Terms Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

HAVANA CIGARS.

110,000 Havana Cigars at Auction. BY MONTGOMERY & BROS., R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, August the 13th, at [illegible] o'clock, at Hope warehouse, [illegible] CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS of various celebrated brands [illegible]. Terms Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Extensive and Especial Sale of 20 Hogsheads and Cases China Ware, from Limoges, Diner Setts, Toilet Garnitures, Plates and Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Flower Vases, etc.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, R. [illegible], Auctioneer.

SATURDAY [illegible]

Pork, Pork, Pork.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD WEDNESDAY [illegible]

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of the late Marie Hermuse [illegible].

BY [illegible] GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

Inspector's Office, [illegible] July [illegible].

[illegible]

Dr. F. Formento, Jr.,

[illegible]

DISEASES. Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Pommade, Injection and Powder.

[illegible]

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE

[illegible]

PREDICTION. [illegible] No. 95 St. Louis street.

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

[illegible]

MME. OLYMPE

[illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, No. [illegible] CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

[illegible]

Carpet Warehouse.

19 .... Chartres Street 19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, [illegible] MEDALLION, VELVET, TAPESTRY, WILTON, THREE PLY, INGRAIN, VENITIAN [illegible] CARPETINGS. WHITE, RED CHECKERED [illegible] MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH [illegible] at moderate prices for cash. A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, [illegible] Gentilly Station, [illegible] each way.

ON and after SUNDAY, 13th March, 1864, Trains [illegible]

DEPARTURE OF CARS. [illegible]

O. PANGELY, Superintendent.

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis.

RECEIVED by New York [illegible] Vichy Alkaline digestive Lozenges, Vichy [illegible] do. Powder, for making the Water in earthen jars. [illegible] Mineral Water in bottles. Genuine BOONEKAMP OF MAAG BITTERS from Holland, from Underberg, Albrecht, distiller at Rheinberg. Dr. Paterson's Aperient Elixir and Magnesia Lozenges. Pure "Pepsine" (Nutritive Powder) from Dr. Boudault, in Paris. [illegible] Hogg's Pepsine and Iron, by hydrogen pills, [illegible] Bitters of all kinds, [illegible].

For sale by R. E. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary, [illegible].

RECEIVED in New York, per ship [illegible] from Havre, [illegible] Pellet of genuine SULPHATE OF QUININE, Battley's Sedative LIQUOR, Vichy's LOZENGES, [illegible] BLUE MASS, [illegible] PILLS of Pure [illegible], Labarraque's WINE of Quinine, [illegible] Injections, Price's English GLYCERINE, Mothe's and Raquin's CAPSULES, Seguin's Comp'd WINE of Peruvian Bark, Leroy's Purgative and Vomitive MEDICINES, [illegible] Aromatic CIGARETTES, Dr. Paterson's POWDERS, Bismuth and Magnesia, Dr. Pravaz's SOLUTION of Perchloride of Iron, Laville's PILLS and LIQUOR, against the Gout, Bonjeans Pure ERGOTINE, and Ergotine Dragees, Apothecaries' Hall's WINE and TINCTURE of Colchicum, Root and Seeds, Pure French Nitrate and Carbonate of Bismuth, Cod Liver OILS of DeJongh, Hogg, Burnett, [illegible], MINERAL WATERS, of Seltzer's, Pullna, Bitter Kissingen, Congress and Bonnes [illegible], BED PANS, all kinds, [illegible] BLEEDING CUPS and Hand Spittoons, Fresh extra size SEIDLITZ POWDERS, A new invoice of choice SWEDISH LEECHES, Perfumery, Toilet Waters, Dentifrices, Sponges, etc.

For sale by R. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, Nos. 27 and 19 Dauphin, cor. Customhouse st.
1745

LEGAL NOTICES.

United States of America.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—Before me, Theodule Drouet, [illegible] Justice of the Peace for the Parish of [illegible] in the State of Louisiana, personally appeared [illegible] Cassar [illegible] the Parish of Orleans [illegible].

Done and passed at the City of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, on this 1st day of August [illegible] in the presence of B. Parodi and Joseph Drouett, witnesses [illegible] domiciled in the City of New Orleans [illegible].

B. Parodi, J. Drouett, Honorine [illegible], Celestine Cassar.
THEO. DROUET, 5th Justice of the Peace.

Succession of Dr. Thomas Penniston.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested [illegible].
A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR). The [illegible] Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows: CITY OF LONDON [illegible] SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]; CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible] do.; CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible] do.; and every succeeding Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE [illegible] steamer MOLLIE STEPHENS [illegible] TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY [illegible].

J. A. RICHARD, [illegible] Old Levee.

[illegible] Saturday and Wednesday at [illegible] JACKSON, QUARANTINE STATION, POINT A LA HACHE [illegible] steamer AMAZONIA [illegible] A. FENTON [illegible].

For Havana.

THE [illegible] MARIE [illegible] F. BOUDOUSQUIE [illegible].

For Matamoros.

[illegible] N. A. LLAMBIAS [illegible].

For Matamoros.

[illegible] A. FERNANDEZ & CO., [illegible] Old Levee street.

Consolidated City Bonds.

[illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

[illegible] ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this day, June [illegible], 1864, before me, [illegible] Justice of the Peace [illegible] personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans [illegible].
CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed before me this day, June [illegible], 1864.
E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on [illegible] June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August [illegible]. Also [illegible] pay [illegible] on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent interest in [illegible] currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

O. Miltenberger, Alfred Penn, J. P. Labouisse, P. Maspero, J. M. Hall, [illegible], R. F. Voorhies, Charles Sagory, F. Peschier, M. [illegible], David McCoard, [illegible].

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement: New Orleans, December 14, 1863.

[illegible]

The Company has the following assets:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$154,128 5[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	16,927 70
Invested in City Railroad Stocks	33,617 [illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	51,386 2[illegible]
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies	11,320 [illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$355,8[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared O. Gaillard, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statements are true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 14, 1863. P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as contingent losses arising from depreciation in the value of stocks and bonds) to pay SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the ninth day of February, 1864.

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

Office, No. 5 Carondelet street

—TRUSTEES—

J. Leloy, Jos. A. White, A. H. D'Meza, A. Bohn, J. Lemore, Paul Juge, G. Olivier, Ar. Miltenberger, J. A. Besse, A. Sidnot, U. Laroussini, A. Morgan.
O. GAILLARD, President.

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863:		
Viz—On Fire Risks	$176,930 43	
On Marine Risks	19,425 70	
On River Risks	3,293 86	
		$199,650 99
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863	43,986 00	
Less Return Premiums	3,220 52	
		47,025 [illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		$152,614 47
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$44,196 35	
On Marine Risks	34,694 15	
		$78,890 50
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes, less Discount and Interest	19,492 47	
		98,381 97
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863		$54,232 50

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in City and other Bonds	$[illegible]
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks	211,[illegible] 00
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	17,752 [illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Premiums Due in course of Collection	[illegible]
[illegible] Notes	[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand	[illegible]
Total assets	$1,1[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourteenth day of January, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the holders thereof, of their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 8th day of February next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors—
Jas. D. Denegre, Jno. C. Rives, J. H. Stauffer, Sumpter Turner, B. Bisso, E. J. Hart, H. Renshaw, John G. Gaines, H. F. Baldwin, J. B. Bres, Thos. Sloo.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1864		$[illegible]
Via—Fire Premiums	$153,754 [illegible]	
Marine do.	63,319 39	
River do.	5,985 44	
		$[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	3,147 74	
Less Unterminated do.	37,852 00	
		40,999 74
Net earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses paid, via— Fire Losses	$26,378 95	
Marine Losses	57,[illegible] 72	
River Losses	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	[illegible]	
		112,012 7[illegible]
Balance		[illegible]
Six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of scrip		[illegible]
Net		[illegible]

Which the Company reserve to pay unadjusted losses.

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested on mortgage on Real Estate	$[illegible]
Invested in City Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in State and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stock	[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins. Companies	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$619 [illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of [illegible], 1864.
P. H. O'NEIL, Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after Monday, 9th day of May 1864.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Chas Briggs, A. Carriere, [illegible], M. [illegible], [illegible] Cramer, [illegible] Dupasseur, [illegible], [illegible] Jr., [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], P. Anderson, F. A. Lumsden, A. B. Montgomery, Wm. Penn, Alf. Kearny, A. Freriche, O. Pressprich, Geo. W. Hynson, E. P. Stockmeyer, N. M. Benachi, A. P. Nobson, G. W. Dunbar, H. J. Voss, Jas. Jackson, F. W. Schoonfeld, Arch Montgomery, E. Marquese, Alf. Dolsonde, C. G. Talcart, W. C. Watts, Geo. W. Coover, Chs. Weisner.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1862		$[illegible]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1863:		
On Fire Risks	$151,517 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
		170,13[illegible]
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1863	$47,[illegible]	
Return Premiums	4,[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1863		$176,[illegible]
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest account	[illegible]	
		10[illegible] 44
Profit		$72,[illegible] 71
Net earned premiums		176,[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in Profit		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	167,219 [illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	104,[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Less Claims unsettled	$[illegible]
Interest on Scripts	[illegible]
Net	$[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared F. J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
F. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on and after the first Monday of November next, an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. (35) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS—
G. W. Babcock, T. Baily Blanchard, Jr., Placide Forstall, J. M. Lapeyre, Albin Rochereau, Chas. Lafitte, J. M. Caballero, Ls. Millaudon, R. A. Nobiom, Jos. Deynoodt, Chas. Haringe, F. J. Tuyes.

HUITIEME ETAT ANNUEL DE LA

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN.

Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863:		
Savoir—Sur les risques d'incendie	$176,930 43	
Sur les risques des mers	19,425 70	
Sur les risques des rivieres	3,293 86	
		$199,650 99
En moins, risques non expirés au 31 décembre 1863	$43,986 00	
En moins primes remboursées	3,220 52	47,025 [illegible]
Montant net des primes de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		$152,614 4[illegible]
Pertes dans la même période, savoir: Sur les risques d'incendie	$44,196 35	
Sur les risques des mers	34,694 15	$78,[illegible]
A ajouter Réassurances, taxes, &c., escomptes et intérêt en moins	$19,492 41	98,381 97
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		$54,232 50

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

Placé en bons de la ville et autres bons	$582,[illegible]
Placé en actions de banques et de la Compagnie du Gaz	$211,300
Prêts garantis par des actions ou gages	180,[illegible]
Scrip de compagnies d'Assurance mutuelle	17,752 50
Effets pour primes	[illegible]
Primes dues et en voie de perception	[illegible]
Billets n'ayant pas cours	[illegible]
Sommes en banque et en caisse	[illegible]
Total de l'actif	$1,1[illegible]

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte et fidèle des livres de la Compagnie.
THOMAS SLOO, Président.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane, Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la N. Orléans. Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 14 janvier 1864. P. H. O'NEAL, Deuxième Juge de paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer un intérêt de six pour cent sur les certificats de scrip non encore payés, aux détenteurs des dits certificats ou à leurs ayant-cause, à partir de lundi, 8 février prochain.
THOMAS SLOO, Président.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-Président.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—
James D. Denegre, John C. Rives, J. H. Stauffer, Sumpter Turner, B. Bisso, E. J. Hart, Henry Renshaw, John G. Gaines, H. F. Baldwin, J. B. Bres, Thomas Sloo.