New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13.

DELICIOUS SUMMER DRINK.—Hot weather becomes almost a luxury in view of the delightful concomitants which modern civilization has devised to mitigate its intensity or compensate for its inevitable discomfort. In the pent up, dusty city, amid the scorching reflections of brick and mortar, stone and iron, cast-get-away life would be an exquisite torture, a terrestrial purgatory, but for the many appliances of refrigeration so fortunately within reach. And when allusion is made to such convenient blessings, it should not be overlooked that, among cool, refreshing, delicious drinks, none can be found to excel the products of Dow's Ice-cream Soda Fountain, 130 Canal street.

Purser Annable, of the steamship Fung Shuey, has our thanks for courteous attentions.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW STEAMER FUNG SHUEY.—The new steamer Fung Shuey, from New York on the 2d inst., arrived last night on her first trip to this city. We have, by her files of New York papers to the evening of the 2d inclusive. They contain, however, no important news, military, political, or financial, not already given, either in brief or in full, via the West. The Fung Shuey brings no report of the Locust Point. Her officers were ignorant of the loss of that steamer until they entered the Mississippi river. We are still, therefore, in painful suspense as to the names of those who were lost or of those who were saved on the ill-fated vessel. The list of passengers by the Fung Shuey is given elsewhere.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Fung Shuey, J. B. Hildreth Commander, from New York 2d inst., arrived last evening with the following passengers:

Mr J H Thomas, Chas Hilstad, Henry Renee, Miss Mary Noi[illegible] and servant, Mrs Robt Plummer, Mr [illegible] Edwards, F F [illegible] & son, J H Wood, Case Fountier, J Jacobs, Miss Slade, J F Drummond, Mr Chas Nick, wife & 3 children.

The Late Fighting in Mississippi.

Repulse of Union Forces—Grierson's and Smith's Cavalry at Vicksburg—Raid on Fort Adams—The Fight Near Rodney, &c.

(From last evening's True Delta.)

A passenger on the steamer Chenango, which arrived here this morning from Vicksburg, furnishes us the following interesting information concerning late military movements in Mississippi.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GENERALS SLOCUM AND WIRT ADAMS.

Our informant states that General Slocum left Vicksburg on the 1th instant with 6000 men—He occupied Jackson the following day, but had not been long in possession of the place when he was attacked by a rebel force (number not stated) under Wirt Adams, and after quite a severe fight, General Slocum was compelled to fall back some three miles, where he remained a short time, and then took up his line of march for Vicksburg, where he arrived on the afternoon of the 8th.

Our informant did not learn the extent of loss on either side.

Smith and Grierson's cavalry arrived at Vicksburg on Thursday afternoon, 7th, from up the river, on eight transports. They went out next morning on the Jackson railroad, before Slocum returned.

The rebels near Fort Adams made a raid on the town and carried off Rodney & Bros., Mr. Minias, who had a boot full of gold, also a man from Missouri, who had a large amount of money in greenbacks.

The Vicksburg Herald gives the following account of the late fight near Rodney, of which we have before published some particulars.

FIGHTING AT COLEMAN'S PLANTATION, NEAR RODNEY.

On the morning of the 4th July, Brigadier-General A. W. Ellett, commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade, moved out with his command from Rodney, Mississippi, composing about 400 men, consisting of the 1st mounted infantry, regiment, and 1st battalion cavalry M. M. B., and the 18th and 5[illegible] colored infantry regiments.

He commenced skirmishing with the enemy, under command of Colonel Wood, about one mile from Rodney. The enemy were forced to retreat as the Federal command advanced, keeping up a continual skirmish, until arriving at Coleman's plantation, eleven miles from Rodney. Here the enemy made a stand, and checked our advance, but soon the entire command came up to their support, and a sharp fight ensued, lasting about eight hours. The enemy made several desperate charges on our lines, but were as often repulsed with severe loss. The Fifty second regiment, colored, became confused in the first charge, but were soon rallied and formed in line again by their officers. The general in person rode along their line amid showers of lead from the enemy, telling them to stand firm.

The enemy made three different charges, but were repulsed each time, and were finally driven from the field, leaving their dead in our hands. Their wounded were carried off the field before they retreated. Our forces pushed them five or six miles, when, darkness setting in, it was found impossible to follow them. The General then marched his command toward the river. On the way back he found a portion of the enemy in the rear, whom he succeeded in passing without any loss. One company of our cavalry was sent to the rear and succeeded in ambushing the enemy three times, killing and wounding a great many, after which they did not follow our ones any further. The enemy lost about 150 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. We took nine prisoners, including one signal officer, with equipments. We lost one man out of Co. B, cavalry, George Hubbart, and five wounded.

The colored troops sustained a much greater loss—ten to fifteen killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The colored troops fought like tigers, often stabbing the enemy down with the butts of their muskets. No cowardice was shown by any of the command, and all acted with the most determined bravery and coolness. The General then returned to the river and encamped at Rodney. The command exhausted all the ammunition, and had to send to Vicksburg for a supply. As soon as it arrives he will attack the enemy again. Gen. Ellet will either drive Wood, with his rebel command, out of that country, or lose every man he has.

Artillery Captured and Destroyed in Hunter's Retreat.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, with Hunter's army, after giving the particulars of the late successful raid, tells the following, which occurred on the return:

A DISGRACEFUL LOSS.

As the command was at breakfast on the morning of the 21st inst., in and around Salem, the rebels made a fierce attack on the rear, with both musketry and shells. A brigade being sent back to assist in covering the retreat into the valley at the foot of the Catawba Mountain, the trains were hurried on. For a few moments it was difficult to decide whether we were not going to have a regular stampede, such a panic seemed to possess the inevitable teamsters. The trains passed on in safety, and were followed by Carlin's and Stone's batteries that by some strange neglect were left unguarded by any except the artillerists, they having neither revolvers nor sabres. Passing into a defile, a party of one hundred and fifty to two hundred rebels rushed down on them, drove them off, and proceeded leisurely to chop off the spokes of the wheels and cut the traces, and lead off the horses, and all, too, without firing a single shot. So quietly was it all done, that your correspondent and a friend, quietly resting in a wood near by, heard or knew nothing of it until a score or two of frightened artillerists rushed up to tell of their loss.

The remaining command coming up were astonished to find the ruins of two splendid batteries standing in the road, a desolate monument to somebody's inefficiency and guilt. An effort was made to haul off the pieces in wagons, but it was found possible to carry but four, the remaining six spiked, and with trunnions knocked off, were hidden. The ten carriages and ten caissons were then, by some brilliant orders, fired and left to burn by the roadside, over which almost our whole column has still to pass. The result may easily be imagined, and the folly and stupidity of the morning's work culminated in the killing of six men and wounding ten of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry. Our loss then, by this sole disaster of our retreat, is six cannon, ten carriages, ten caissons, one hundred and twenty horses, six men killed, and ten wounded.

It is entirely owing to the policy maintained in the 1st Division of carrying the batteries as trains separated from the column. Unarmed as the men are, we can readily perceive what an easy matter it would be for any enterprising rebel with a small command to dash in and destroy and capture, as was done on Tuesday morning. Attempts had been made to induce Gen. Crook to place his batteries in the same position in our columns, but he steadily refused, and the good results of his persistence became evident on Tuesday when a similar attack was made upon Capt. McMullen's battery, when the rebels were driven off, with a number killed and wounded.

EXCITING SCENE AT BALTIMORE.—The following exciting event took place recently in Baltimore harbor. We extract from a letter as follows:

Our harbor has been on fire for the last twenty-four hours, literally on fire. The surface of the water, for thousands of square yards, has been a perfect flame, caused by the destruction of the Italian ship Juliana, which took fire while lying at the wharf and loading with petroleum. She had on board one thousand eight hundred barrels, and had to be towed over to the opposite side of the Basin to save the surrounding property. As the barrels would burst, the oil spread over the water in a flame.

A mischievous boy at Portland is said to have lately tied a couple of cats together by their tails and hung them on a clothes-dryer, in order that he might have the satisfaction of seeing them "fight it out on that line." One feline was soon defunct, and the other nearly so.

Why was Joseph put into the pit? Because there wasn't any room for him in the family circle.—Exchange.

The man who put up a stove pipe without profanity has been found, and a company have engaged him for exhibition in the principal cities. He will draw better than the pipe.

We generally ponder new articles to old ones—also new modes to the old roads.

Some men's minds are never half blown. With their tongues it is far otherwise.

Why should a thirsty man always carry a watch? Because there's a spring inside of it.

About the Mormons.

Absorbing political and military excitements of the past few years have in a great measure excluded the progress of the Mormon organization from public interest and attention. Yet no thoughtful observer can regard this singular organization, steadily increasing in numbers as it is, with indifference. Apart from its religious creed, which, however, is made to permeate its whole system, it challenges consideration as one of the most curious social phenomena of the nineteenth century.

The New York Evening Post gives an interesting sketch of recent Mormon movements, from which we take the following:

LATE IMMIGRATIONS.

Eight hundred Mormon "Saints" left this city last night on board the Hudson River steamer St. John and other vessels for Albany, on their way to Great Salt Lake City. They arrived here from Liverpool on the ship G. B. McClellan, and made their final preparations at Castle Garden for the journey westward. By water and by land they will be taken to Wyoming, Nebraska territory, about seventeen hundred miles, and thence in wagons overland to the earthly abode of the faithful.

The ship Monarch of the Sea brought to this port a month ago nine hundred and seventy-three of the Saints—the first great company this season from Europe. The second came on the McClellan, and a third, comprising eight or nine hundred souls, was to sail on the fourth instant from London, and may be expected here early in July. It is likely that one or two other vessels loaded with them will follow before the close of the season of Mormon emigration. The number of persons who went to Utah last year from Europe was about four thousand.

NATIONALITIES OF THE LAST SHIPMENT.

The persons of this company are of several nationalities. There are thirty or forty Danes and Swedes among them—of the latter, only two or three families, there are about one hundred and fifty Scotch, and an equal number of Welch, four hundred and fifty are English, and a few of the immigrants are of Irish extraction, but at the time of joining the Mormons, they lived in Scotland or Wales, while two or three of the faithful are unmistakably Irish—an unusual circumstance, for no people in the world are found so averse to the doctrines of the Saints, and, therefore, so difficult of conversion as the inhabitants of the Green Isle. In this connection it is credibly reported that among the Mormon emigrants of last season was one Irishman who was discovered here by a number of his countrymen, and who declining to be convinced by them that his adhesion to Mormonism was disgraceful to him or to old Ireland, narrowly escaped with his life.

APPEARANCE OF THE SAINTS.

The Mormons came mostly in families, and the company comprises persons of all ages.—There are old men and women, and nursing children. The number of unmarried young men and young women is about two hundred, nearly all of whom, however, are with their relatives though there are a few young persons who have embraced the faith for the love of it, and who expect to realize in Utah the enthusiastic hopes they have been led by the Mormons to cherish.

The general appearance of the persons comprising this company was not very impressive. They were yesterday afternoon congregated on one side of the great floor of Castle Garden, each family or circle having in its possession a tin pail or vessel of two or three gallons capacity, and some boxes which individuals could carry in their hands and which contained the food and drink they would need on their journey. Around these pails and boxes the family were frequently gathered and they consumed provisions and advocated the faith with equal energy and pleasure.

A majority of the Mormons were not well dressed. They belonged generally to the poorer or peasant class of Europe. A few of the young women, however, were clad in neat fitting and tastefully arranged attire, and one or two wore a profusion of flowers on their heads. These persons were apparently of so different a class from that to which the others belonged that the idea which was suggested of a future of peculiar blessedness designed for them may very likely prove to have had a sufficient foundation.

THEIR FAITH.

The Mormons exhibited the entire and complete confidence they felt in themselves and their destiny. This was their one strongly-marked mental characteristic. That they are God's chosen people, and that they and their children will yet fill the earth and rule it, they have not the shadow of a doubt and they frankly say these things to all unbelievers who inquire of them. At the same time they declare their mission of peace, insisting that if their doctrines should prevail among the nations there would be no further wars and that the American people, had they heeded the warning of the dead Mormon prophet Joseph Smith, in his book entitled the "Pearl of Great Price," written many years ago, would have been avoided the war which they are now waging against the rebellion.

THE MORMON MISSION IN EUROPE—HOW THE FAITHFUL ARE GATHERED.

The Mormons obtain the large yearly accessions to their numbers from Europe, to which allusion has been made, through their mission work, which is extensive, and in its organization complete. George Q. Cannon, who is known among the Mormons as one of the "Twelve Apostles," is president of the Mission of the East. His jurisdiction is subdivided into districts, then there are conferences, of which several form a district, and there are also branches of the conferences.

Besides, there are traveling elders who go from place to place, preaching the faith to whoever will hear them. They visit particularly the lowly, to whom they declare the glories of the western home of the saints.

The operations of the elders in the British Islands and on the continent of Europe are more general than the public have any reason to believe. The elders say they would be highly successful among all classes of the people of those countries but for the sensitiveness of the men of position to the opinions of the public. To embrace the Mormon faith is to cut themselves off from society and to face an indignant and intolerant community. But the elders are not disheartened or discouraged. They say that all great and good men in all times have suffered like opposition, and strangely enough they refer to the Christian movement, and to its early progress among the poor and ignorant, as a parallel to the progress of Mormonism, and a prophecy of its future—while Mormons, it should be observed, reject Christ and adhere to Joe Smith as the representative of the Deity.

ON THE WAY TO UTAH.

The Mormons generally leave their homes in parties of considerable numbers, and travel together for convenience and protection, for they are much persecuted, and sometimes exposed to violence, but the elders usually arrange for the journeys, and where any difficulty is expected themselves lead the companies. Arriving at some central point—usually Liverpool or London—they embark together. The utmost harmony prevails, as the influence of the elders is unbounded, and they see to it that there is no wrangling. There is never on this side the Plains any particular trouble with the women, for no man has more than one wife till he can prove to the satisfaction of Brigham Young that he should be permitted to take others.

The journey across this country is generally performed in about two months and a half. Two weeks of this time are employed in reaching Wyoming where the emigrants are transferred to great wagons drawn by oxen. The one thousand miles over the plains are accomplished by the oxen in eight weeks. It is a most dreary journey, but the spirits of the saints are constantly cheered by the hopes of a bright future in the promised land, and they never yield to despair. The desertion by a Mormon once arrived in Utah of his home and faith, is a rare occurrence.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth—Sentences.—In the case of Dr. Ball the court sentenced the defendant to imprisonment for the time of the war. The charge was that Dr. Ball had purchased and sent a quantity of quinine en route to Alexandria for the use of the enemy, giving aid and comfort. The defence in the case was, that the medicine had been bought within the Confederate lines at the residence of the defendant from a travelling trader, and that consequently no offence had been committed against the United States or military Orders of this department. Judge Warmoth held that until the Confederacy be recognized by the United States, all the residents of the States in rebellion remain citizens of the United States—for this reason, stated the court, was the accused guilty of the charge against him. Doctor Ball had admitted that he was the owner of an ambulance, and medicines which were captured with its contents on the way to Alexandria.

Mr. Williams, who had sent a letter by the same conveyance which fell into the hand of the captors and related to some steamboat burning, etc., was fined $2,500 and ordered to be sent beyond the lines. Sweeney was sentenced to six month's imprisonment and to be sent beyond the lines at the expiration of that term. The court added, in the case of Dr. Ball, that defendant was entitled to an appeal to the Commanding General, and informed counsel that the record of the trial would be transmitted to headquarters.

Three young soldiers employed in the Marine Hospital were tried for Battery on an elderly soldier in the public street.—The young men were evidently on a frolic at the time and dressed in citizens clothes. One of them Ch. H. Kendal voluntary stated that he was the only guilty party, who knocked the prosecutor down. He was sent to prison for 30 days, the others were returned to their employment.

Ch. Koster is a deckhand on an armed transport and refused to work when 20 days' wages became due him. He was brought into court to be judged for his conduct.—The court held that he had forfeited his wages by his conduct and then discharged him.

A soldier of the 8th Connecticut regiment, who made too free with a silver watch at the Quartermaster was sent down for six months.

Jno. Winterday, a soldier, was charged with having knocked down a citizen. The prosecutor did not appear, and the accused said that he only punished that missing individual for calling him a Yankee, adding in the same time an appendix which would not bear repeating to ears polite. The court gave accused permission to inflict a like punishment on such, as would be guilty of the conduct, charged against the prosecutor.

Workhouse.—Sam Davis, for vagrancy, was sentenced to six months labor in the city workhouse. Mary Spencer, who labors under the same charge, was sent down for sixty days, and Mrs. Leary and Healy, who disturbed the peace, when slightly excited, went to the same institution for ten days.

County.—Ann Sullivan paid $10 for an extensive drunk; colored Mathew Goeser $5, and J. W. Nelson $2 50, all in consequence of indulgence in fire water.

Second District Recorder's Court.—Mr. Lamennais Presiding.—Black and black-eyed Susan was, after a hearing, sent to prison for thirty days. Dr. de St. Romes, No. 171 St. Ann street, prosecuted her on the charge of being a nuisance to him and his servants, and a pest to society.

Mary Magdalen, who took only one drop too much, but very often, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. Sam'l Johnson went to the same place for a like term.

Jean P. Portal, who had two carts running, but paid only one license, had to pay a fine of $50.

Embezzlement.—Two enterprising individuals from Cincinnati were carrying on the business of selling mementoes and memorials of the war. A dispute between the members of the firm brought their differences before Recorder Vennard's Court, and the accused into prison for indecorous conduct in Court. The case is trifling and was continued.

The Judge a Prosecutor.—Judge Warmoth recused himself from sitting in the case against B. Blanc, who had been arrested by the Judge's order, and charged with having sold beer to soldiers. Commissioner Shannon presided at the trial of the case and upon the evidence of his Honor and Mr. Turner, who saw the defendant serve several soldiers with liquor the accused was convicted. Sentence $50 fine and a bond not to repeat the offence.

Turning the Tables.—Mrs. Fatrel was accused by Mrs. Honora Kennedy, No. 25 Sarapara street, of having grossly insulted and abused prosecutrix on various occasions. The case was heard yesterday and the accused acquitted. Prosecutrix was not so lucky, as the Recorder ordered her to furnish peace bonds or go to prison for 10 days.

Murders.—Miguel de St Iago is followed with hue and cry, charged with having murdered a soldier at Algiers on Monday evening about five o'clock. The accused is a native of Manilla, of short stature, and resided near the Spanish Coffeehouse in Algiers.

John Welsh, a soldier of the 17th Ohio Cavalry, was shot near Poland street, near the Mexican Gulf Railroad. The perpetrator of this deed is still unknown.

Bad Repute.—Two colored individuals Tom Anderson and Robert, were arrested by officers Gainsburg and Petit on suspicion of having committed a burglary on Calliope street, and taking one shirt, one muslin dress, one pair of shoes and one comb.

To Keep Sober.—Mrs. Daly who is booked as a habitual drunkard, was required to give a bond to behave herself for 6 months, or to go to the workhouse to have her health and her morals improved.

Recommended For Dismissal.—A few days ago a man named Casey was arrested by watchman McCling. When Casey was released he found his captor in possession of his matrimonial premises. He complained to Recorder Vennard about this as a suspicious trespass. That magistrate entertained the case, fined the officers $25, and recommended his discharge from the police.

Appointments.—F. M. Bonzano as U. S. Tax Collector, Jno. Purcell as Street Commissioner and J. R. Terry as Second District Tax Assessor.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

NEXT ST. LOUIS STEAMER.—The only steamer announced for New Orleans in the St. Louis papers of the 4th, is the James White, to leave on the 6th. She may possibly be reported by telegraph this evening, and will be due tomorrow.

THE NEW YORK AND HAVRE LINE.—The first arrival at New York of the new line of steamships between that city and Havre, was that of the Washington on the 29th ult., from Havre on the 15th. Her trip is said to have proved her a first class vessel. The N. Y. Herald of the 30th ult. says:

She left Havre at high tide on Wednesday, June 15, at 5 o'clock P. M., and passed the locks safely, getting fairly to sea before 6 o'clock. The quays and fortifications at Havre were crowded with people, who demonstrated their joy at seeing their port again directly connected with New York by cheers, flag raisings and salutes of cannons.

We have previously mentioned that the Washington and her consorts connected with the "Star" line between this city and New York, of which Mr. J. M. Courtenay is the agent.

Additional via the River.

The steamer Grey Eagle, from Vicksburg, brought St. Louis papers of the 4th, received at Vicksburg from the steamer Sultana, which discontinued her trip at that place. The Times and Era have extracts from those papers, the war news in which seems to be of inconsiderable importance. We reproduce a few dispatches, omitting others which have been anticipated in other forms:

Further Particulars of Wilson's Raid.

New York, July 3.—A headquarters special to the Times says General Kautz's expedition was most successful in destroying the Danville and Weldon Railroad Mills and immense amount of rebel property. On returning they were overwhelmingly attacked by Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton's cavalry and infantry—Kautz repulsed them several times, but they were finally surrounded.

The loss of their wagon train and artillery was unavoidable. They were ordered to retreat, which was effected through a dense wood and marsh, and they left their artillery spiked and wagons burned. It is reported that the Sixth Corps hand vigorously attacked the rebels and retaken some of the guns.

Eight guns were retaken by the Sixth Corps, and a diversion occasioned by the movement of the Second and Sixth Corps which enabled Wilson to defeat the rebel cavalry and reach our army with considerable loss.

The Herald's Eighteenth Corps correspondent gives the details of what was intended as a surprise to the rebels by General Baldy Smith, which, however, owing to the disobedience of Barlow's brigade, resulted in nothing but drawing heavy artillery and musketry fire from the rebels.

A letter from Bermuda Hundred of the 1st says Generals Wilson and Kautz have returned from their recent raid.

The World's headquarters special of the 29th ult. says a series of light showers have improved the atmosphere. Smith has advanced his line thirty yards, and occupied the works vacated by the rebels by our movement.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Head quarters Army of the Potomac says: Wilson's command consists of his own and Kautz's Division. Not stopping except to break the Weldon road, which he did at Ream's Station, he moved rapidly to Burkeville, the intersection of Danville and Richmond and Petersburg and Lynchburg roads, thirty miles from Richmond.

He then went to work with all the might of thousands of active men. Up to this time he met with but little opposition. With headquarters at Burkeville, he dispatched commands in each of the four directions where lay a railroad. On the Danville road he burned bridges for forty miles, thoroughly destroying ties, and burned even rail twenty miles between the Petersburg and Lynchburg roads—he utterly destroyed twenty miles, and burnt bridges beyond that.

Revenue and Expenditures of the United States.

Washington, July 2.—The communication of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. Chase, which was sent to the Committee of Ways and Means on the 20th June, says the aggregate revenue, from all sources, for the year closing with the 30th ult., reach $242,000,000. The expenses, including two months pay of the army, due July 1st, were $880,000,000. Taking the highest amount of estimates, assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach $35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the next year cannot be set down at more than $318,000,000.

The expenditures are likely to reach $850,000,000 and $150,000,000 is to be raised by loans. The loan bill provides for only $400,000,000, and that is the largest sum, in the judgment of Mr. Chase, that can be reasonably attempted. There remains then $82,000,000 to be provided for, and all consideration of the public interest seem to require imperatively that they be raised by an increase of revenue. He therefore proposed to raise the deficiency, believing that the changes proposed by him would produce the difference between the rate and incomes, by the old and new bill, added to the tax of the current year, $1,500,000 tax on leaf tobacco, $1,000,000 increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco, $6,000,000 increase tax on malt liquors, $4,000,000 tax on dealers' sales; $5,000,000 tax on spirits in bond, $5,000,000 and the amount not increased, but brought from the next current year, $2,000,000, making an actual or virtual increase of $85,000,000.

The Financial Policy of Senator Fessenden.

Washington, July 2.—The notice for proposals for the loan of $32,000,000, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the former $75,000,000 advertisement, is withdrawn, and the proposals received will be returned to those who offered them.

Senator Fessenden had a long interview with the President to-day, and was subsequently in the Senate, attending to business. There seems to be (!) doubt that he has considered to accept of the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

The World's Washington special says if Fessenden accepts the Secretaryship of the Treasury, his policy will be to—

First, Repeal the gold bill and all restrictions upon commerce.

Second, Issue additional currency merely to make the money market easier.

Third, The establishment of a system of open loans to supply the necessities of the Government and reduce the excessive currency.

Fourth, The stoppage of the War on the State banks.

Fifthly, Make the tariff more of revenue than a political basis.

Sixth, As heavy rate of taxation as Congress can be induced to impose.

Seventh, Issue six per cent interest bearing, notes instead of currency.

Eight, A system of collecting the taxes so as not to withdraw the currency suddenly and embarrass trade.

From Charleston.

New York, July 3—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, has arrived.

It was reported at Hilton Head on the 29th that Admiral Dahlgren had received information that the pirate Alabama, with three other pirates, are now expected off that coast.

The monitor Mahant and the gunboats Flambeau, Memona, Pawnee, and Saratoga joined the fleet off Charleston.

Our batteries continue to shell Charleston.

Four rebel iron-clads are now in Charleston harbor and two more are nearly completed.

New York Markets on the 2d.

New York, July 2—P. M.—Money active and quiet, chiefly at 7. Sterling irregular and unsettled at 257 to 265, closing at 260. Gold heavy, irregular and unsettled, opening at 230 to 240, declining to 230 to 224, and closing at 225 to 227.

The total export of specie to-day was $65,000. Government stocks firmer.

New York, July 2, P. M.—Cotton—Quiet and firm at $1 52 to $1 53 for middling uplands.

Flour—Heavy and 50 to 75c lower at $10 50 to $10 90 for extra State; $11 to $11 25 for round hoop Ohio; $11 40 to $12 for trade brands, the market closing irregular and unsettled.

Whisky—Heavy and lower and unsettled at $1 60 to $1 70 for Western, the inside price to day, with no sellers below $1 70.

Groceries—Sugar dull; Muscovado 22½c. Molasses dull, but without decided change.

Petroleum—Dull and nominal at 50c for crude 88 to 92c for refined in bond, and 93 to 102c for refined free.

Provisions—Pork dull and lower, mess $41 50 for new, closing heavy at $33 50 to 37 for old and new prime; $42 to 43 for prime mess; also, 1000 bbls. new mess, deliverable on or before the 10th, at buyers' option, at $46 25; 1775 bbls. do. to July 15, same option, at $45 to 46, and 4800 bbls, in lots for July, same option, at $48 to 50. Beef firm but quiet. Cut meats quiet and firm. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard quiet and lower at 18½ to 19½. Butter 30 to 38c. for Ohio, and 37 to 42c. for State.—Cheese 15 to 22c.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, July 2.—The market for all articles is quite unsettled, and there is no use to attempt giving quotations, excepting for whisky, which sold to a limited extent at $1 70.

Flour—Small sales of flour were made at a decline of 50 to 75c. per bbl., compared with yesterday.

Groceries—Unsettled. Sugar held at 25 to 28c. Coffee, 17 to 50c.

Mr. Seward on the Enlistment of British subjects, the Foreign Element in the Federal Army, Inducements to Immigrants, &c.

The President has transmitted to the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of State:

TO THE PRESIDENT.—The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 24th inst., requesting the President to inform that body "if any authority has been given any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our army or navy, and whether any such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the Government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be recruited, and, if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to arrest such conduct," has the honor, in reply to the inquiries thus submitted, to report that no authority has been given by the Executive of this Government, or by any executive department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland or in Canada, or in any foreign country, for either the army or the navy of the United States, and, on the contrary, that whenever application for such authority has been made, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

If any such recruits have been obtained, either in the provinces named in the resolution or in any foreign country, they have been obtained by persons who are not even citizens of the United States, but subjects or citizens of the country where the recruits were obtained. The persons who obtained such recruits, if any were so obtained, were amenable to the laws of the foreign province or country where their offences were committed, and at the same time they were not within the reach of our own laws and tribunals, and such persons acted without the knowledge of this Government. This Government has no knowledge that any such recruits have been obtained in the provinces named, or in any foreign country. In two or three instances it has been reported to the Department that recruiting agents crossed the Canadian frontier, without authority, with a view to engage recruits or reclaim deserters. The complaints thus made were immediately investigated, the proceedings of such recruiting agents were promptly disavowed and condemned, the recruits or deserters, if any, had been brought into the United States, were at once returned, and the offending agents were dismissed from the public service.

In the land and naval forces of the United States there are found not only some Canadians, some Englishmen and some Irishmen, but also many subjects of continental European powers. All of these persons were voluntary immigrants into the United States. They enlisted after their arrival on our shores of their own free accord, within our own limits and jurisdiction and not in any foreign country. The Executive Government has no knowledge of the nature of the special inducements which led these volunteers to emigrate from their native countries, or of the purposes for which they emigrated. It has not, however, either directly nor indirectly invited their immigration by any offers of employment in the military or naval service. When such persons were found within the United States exactly the same inducements to military service were open to them which by authority of law were offered at the same time to citizens of the United States.

Having thus answered the inquiries contained in the resolutions of the Senate, the Secretary of State might here without impropriety close this report. Nevertheless, the occasion is a proper one for noticing complaints on the subject of recruiting in our army and navy which have recently found utterance in the British House of Lords. The Secretary of State has therefore further to report that the Government of the United States has practised the most scrupulous care in preventing and avoiding to Great Britain, and in all other foreign countries, any violation of international or municipal laws in regard to the enlistment of soldiers and seamen.

Moreover, when the British Government or any other foreign Government, has complained of any alleged violation of the rights of its subjects within the United States, the Government has listened to the complaints patiently, investigated them promptly, and, when redress was found due and was practicable, has cheerfully accorded it. The Government, on the other hand, has been obliged to submit in the ordinary way grave complaints of the enlistment, equipment, and periodical payment, in British ports, of seamen and mariners employed in making unauthorized war from such ports against the United States.

It is a notorious fact, manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual tide of emigration is flowing from Europe, and especially from portions of the British empire, and from Germany and Sweden, into the United States. This immigration, like the immigration which preceded it, results from the reciprocal conditions of industrial and social life in Europe and America. Of the mass of emigrants who arrived on our shores, far the largest number go immediately into the occupations of peaceful industry. Those, on the contrary, who are susceptible to the attraction of military life voluntarily enter the national service with a similar class of our own native citizens, upon the same equal inducements, and with the same patriotic motives. There is no law of nations and no principle of international comity which requires us to refuse their aid in the cause of the country and of humanity.

The Government does not repudiate or discourage immigration. The Government frankly avows that it encourages immigration from all countries, but only by open, lawful, and honorable agencies and means. However other statesmen in other countries may have at the beginning misunderstood the nature and direction of the present civil war, that nature and that direction were not misunderstood by the Government of the United States. It was foreseen here that the seditious attempt to divide the American Union if not discouraged by other commercial and maritime powers, would not merely produce great commercial and social embarrassments in the United States, but that, if it should be persisted in and protracted, it must seriously disturb the commerce and industry of other nations. Upon this ground, among others, the Government of the United States earnestly remonstrated with foreign States against their award of unusual commercial and belligerent privileges to the insurgents, in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

When, however, it was fully disclosed that the insurrection aimed at nothing less than to separate fifteen of these States from the rest, and to re-establish them, within our own lawful territory, as one single independent nation, upon the foundation of African slavery, this Government did not hesitate, so far as authorized by law to draw upon all the resources of the country, and to call into activity all the energies of the American people to prevent so great a crime. It farther resolved to devote its best efforts, within the limits of international law and the constitution of the United States—first to bring African slavery to an end throughout the world, and, secondly, to strengthen the interest of free labor upon the American continent. It recognized and entered into commercial relations with free States founded on African colonization. It refused a market for slaves, and it pursues the slave trader on the high seas, and denies to him an asylum on our own shores. On the contrary, it invites honest and industrious freemen hither from all parts of the world, and gives them free homes and ample fields, while it opens to them virgin mines and busy workshops, with all the privileges of perfect civil and religious liberty.

So far as increase of immigration has resulted from the action of the Government during the present civil war, it is due exclusively to what has thus lawfully been done with those two ends of extinguishing slavery and fortifying freedom always in view. Nor has this Government any reason to be disappointed with the results. The country has sustained a very destructive war for the period of three years. Yet it is not here that national resources or credit fail.

It is not here that patriots are wanting to defend the country of their birth or their choice, nor is it here that miners, farmers, merchants, artisans and laborers lack either subsistence or employment with abundant reward. The number of slaves is rapidly diminishing, and the number of freemen continues to augment, even during the convulsions of domestic war, more rapidly than ever a free population advanced in any other country, or even in our own.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Statements of a Refugee from Atlanta.

The Chattanooga Gazette of a recent date contains the following:

A citizen of Atlanta, who left the Gate City some weeks since, and a certain point adjacent five days since, has arrived in Chattanooga. He is known to have ever been in sympathy with the Government, and his name is familiar to some of our commanders as a reliable friend of the Union in the heart of the enemy's country. From this gentleman, whose name we withhold for obvious reasons, we gather some interesting facts.

In anticipation of the early occupation of the city, Joe Brown, Governor of the State, is rapidly removing the State Road Workshop to Macon or Milledgeville. This shop is the most extensive in the Confederacy, the main building covering three acres of ground. Ordinarily they employ in the shop one hundred and fifty workmen, some of whom are in sympathy with the Federal Government. A few have made their escape, and are now in the Federal lines.

The rebel government proper are removing all their works. The Naval Laboratory, the cap factories, and the military manufacturing establishments have already been taken to Macon. These works were on the most extensive scale, (for that country) and their transfer to another city, prove conclusively that they regard Sherman's success in capturing Atlanta as a moral certainty. The fact that Macon is the point to which most of these invaluable works have been taken, indicates with unerring certainty the direction which Johnston will take when he leaves the Gate City. It proves, also, that they will maintain an army in Middle Georgia as long as it is possible for them to do so in any portion of the Confederacy.

The worst rebel citizens are removing all their moveable property to Augusta and Macon.

The rebel and State conscription is enforced with inexorable promptness. All from sixteen to sixty have been compelled to take the oath and been mustered either into the Confederate or State service. In the language of our informant "nearly all the citizens you see at home are minus legs or arms." Wealth is no longer a protection against the conscription. Those who "grease" the examining surgeons lose their money; for they are told that they will do as scouts and pushed in. Rebs, ain't you glad you seceded?

Johnston's army is not over 50,000 strong, and there are comparatively no reinforcements. Our informant saw more reinforcements en route for Sherman's army as he came up than he has heard of reinforcing Johnston for four weeks. The rebels estimate Sherman's strength at 120,000. They have great confidence in Johnston, but many of them feel they are already whipped.

The Execution of La Pommerais.

The brilliant young physician of Paris, La Pommerais, condemned to the guillotine for putting patients to death out of the regular course, or, more precisely, for poisoning his ex-mistress, Madame Pauw, in order to get a heavy insurance he had effected on her life, was lately executed in spite of strenuous efforts to obtain a mitigation of sentence from the Emperor. When informed of the Government's refusal, he exclaimed, "I shall never survive this insult." He died with great coolness and self-possession after perceptibly overcoming the shock produced by the first sight of the scaffold. Once he evinced or simulated a warmth of feeling when, throwing himself into the arms of the Priest he said, "This for the sake of Caroline" (Madame Pauw.) La Pommerais had recently married a young and lovely wife, who, utterly broken down by the terrible blight to her home and life has taken the veil and gone into a convent.

A tree was recently cut down in California, the circumference of which was ninety feet, and its height three hundred and twenty-five feet. The bark was in some places four feet thick. The tree contained two hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber. The age is estimated at about three thousand one hundred years. The wood was sound and very solid.—Exchange.

The man who had that tree cut down should himself be cut down. His act was a sin against the majesty of nature. He was guilty of scarcely less than sacrilege. Thirty years cannot any time produce a thing like him, whilst more than three thousand were necessary to the growth of the mighty monarch that for the sake of lumber and pelf he has laid low.—Louisville Journal.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1864.

The market has been characterized to day by general inactivity, very little of any moment having been done either in Western Produce or sugar and Molasses, while the movement in our leading staple has been suspended by there being no steamer up for New York before Saturday week. Prices however, are well maintained in every branch of trade, holders to some extent being still more stringent in their pretensions.

The movement in gold has been of limited extent, but at an advance on yesterday's rates, round sums having changed hands at 245 which was the outside yesterday, 46, 247½, 247 [illegible] and 250, the last being regarded as an extreme, and sales having been made towards the close at 244½. Dealers paid 240 for the small sums offered at their counters, and occasionally higher figures.

Nothing transpired in Silver. As a general rule American half-dollar rule at 68 [illegible] per dollar less than gold. Mexican dollars are scarce and in request at about the gold premium.

In Domestic Exchange quite a liberal amount of Boston Sight and three days' Sight, including $75,000, and through one party, was passed at from par to [illegible] premium. One day's Sight on New York sold as low as par, two days' at par, two days', 25 [illegible] premium, and fifteen days' Sight and 20 days' date, at [illegible] discount. This business included $10,000, fifteen days sight at the latter rate. We also noticed further sales of [illegible] States Certificates of Indebtedness, [illegible] [illegible], taken by one institution, at 1 [illegible] cent. discount. The Bank continued to check on New York at 1 per [illegible], and dealers at ½ [illegible], exactly the former. We still quote the outside rate [illegible] [illegible] cent premium for first class New York Sight, but on the whole [illegible] rather easier.

There was more movement in Foreign [illegible], [illegible] to its quotations, the sales of Sterling [illegible] including [illegible] amount of private bills at 273 and [illegible], and [illegible] Bankers, in three bills, at 275. Francs are held at 1 [illegible] for Bankers. Private nominal.

In Stocks we noticed sales of [illegible] shares Gas Light at the advanced rate of $ 174. The sale was [illegible] at $23 since last Wednesday. [illegible] shares City Rail Road sold on Saturday at $160, showing a material rise [illegible] previous sales but [illegible] day holders firmly insisted upon [illegible] [illegible] $155/160. There were other [illegible] [illegible] the particulars of which were not reported. In City Bonds we heard of a sale of 35 Consolidated, but did not learn the rate—supposed to be [illegible]. The Rail Road issues are also [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sold yesterday, the previous sales having been at [illegible]. Nothing further transpired in Insurance Scrip [illegible] [illegible] company.

Uncurrent Bank notes evince a continued upward tendency. Yesterday $[illegible] Bank of Louisiana brought the advanced rate of [illegible] dollar. Dealers now pay [illegible] for the small sums offered at their counters. Offers of 82½c. have been refused, for Crescent City. Missi[illegible] lots of Louisiana State, Union and Mechanics and Traders' were sold to day to the extent of $10,000, at 1½ [illegible] cent premium. Legal Tender notes and National Bank currency command a premium of 1 a 1½ [illegible] cent, over City Treasury notes, which are still the general medium of Exchange in local trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1864.

COTTON—The demand has been suspended to-day in consequence of there being no steamer up before the New York and we have but a [illegible] note. Nothing was done at auction. Holders are asking full prices. Yesterday [illegible] brought 61 [illegible].

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Operations are restricted by scant supplies, which are held at very high prices. There were sales to-day, however, of [illegible] hhds fair Sugar, at 2[illegible]c for refining [illegible] [illegible] hhds [illegible] [illegible] per gallon. By auction 60 barrels Sugar sold at 23½ to 24¾ for [illegible]. Fair [illegible] for yellow clarified and [illegible] for white.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The market is quiet but steady and firm, and all descriptions of Provisions are held at very high prices.

FLOUR—There was a fair demand to-day and the sales embraced 2600 barrels, in several lots, at $[illegible] for very low superfine, $10 for good do, $[illegible] [illegible] for good extras and $14 a $[illegible] barrel for choice do.

BAGGING—There were sales of [illegible] bales India at [illegible]c and 30 bales do at 25 [illegible] yard.

BACON—Shoulders have sold, in small lots, at 14[illegible] [illegible] lb.

LARD—There were sales of a retail character at 20 [illegible] [illegible] lb in tierces.

COFFEE—A lot of 80 sacks Rio sold at 32 [illegible] lb.

BRAN—[illegible] sacks sold in lots at $[illegible] [illegible] $1 30 [illegible] 100 lbs—an advance on previous prices.

OATS—There were sales to-day of 700 sacks at $1 25 and 150 sacks at $1 30 [illegible] bushel.

HAY—Western is selling, in small lots, at $54 a $56 [illegible] ton.

CORN—To-day's sales comprise 2,500 sacks white, yellow and mixed at $1 65 and 100 sacks yellow mixed at $1 70 [illegible] bushel.

GREEN APPLES—Sell on the landing at $4 50 [illegible] [illegible] barrel.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 13, 1864.

[illegible] Arrivals yesterday. Amount of Stock sold 12 Beeves, 45 Hogs and 20 Veals. Stock remaining on hand 74 Beeves, 437 Sheep, 115 Veals and 12 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, $ lb net	—	—	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, $ lb net	—	—	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, $ lb net	—	—	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, $ head	40 00	@	75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, $ head	—	@	50 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, $ head	—	@	35 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, $ head	—	—	—
Hogs, $ lb gross	11	@	13
Sheep, in lots, $ head	5 00	@	8 00
Milch Cows, $ head	60 00	@	100 00
Veal, 1st quality, $ head	20 00	@	40 00
Veal, 2d quality, $ head	15 00	@	25 00
Suckling Calves, $ head	14 00	@	16 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 13, 1864.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, from New York, 2d inst., to G. A. Fosdick—3d District—Cargo, assorted merchandise.

U S Transport Steamship Tillie Brown, ———, from Hampton Roads, to U S Quartermaster—4th district

U S Transport Steamship Cambria, Blanchard, from Fortress Monroe, to U S Quartermaster—3d district

Brig Water Lily, Tilton, 23 days from New York, to W Hyman & co—3d district 23

Schr Sirius, (British) Johnson, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—LPT

Schr Ed Wester, (British) Bates, 8 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—LPT

Schr Mary Douglas, Picnula, 11 days from Tampico, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—LPT

Schr Arrow, Pepo, from Madisonville, to master—Basin

Schr Concordia Charlot, Im Bouteuse, to master—Basin

Lugger Young William, ———, from Grand Isle, to master—3d district

Lugger Hard Times, Cavellar, from Jefferson Parish, to master—3d district

Lugger Edmond, Louis, from Jefferson Parish, to master—3d district

Lugger No 4, Edwards, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger San Luis, from Barrataria, to master—3d dist

Lugger Julia, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Morning Star, Ferdia, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger North Star, Ludwig, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Belle Note, from Barrataria, to master—3d dist

Lugger Grala, Boudreaux, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Normandy, Poppygne, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Antonia, Adam, from Barataria to master—3d district

Lugger Texan, Conlon, from Barataria to master—3d district

Lugger Gavrina, from Grand Isle, to master—3d district

Lugger Leda, from Barataria, to master—3d dist

Lugger Napoleon, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger St Charles, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Rough and Ready, Gary, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Porpoise, Adam, from Barataria, to master—3d district

Lugger Terro, Theriot, from Barataria, to master—3d dist

Lugger Edwin, Perrin, from Barataria, to master—3d dist

—STEAMBOATS—

Shenango, Gregg, from Vicksburg

Star, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge

Nebraska, Wood, from Fort Jackson

New Music, Cary, from Thibodaux

Lafourche, Sharp, from Thibodaux

Hetty Gilmore, Lalande, from Thibodeaux.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wilson, Bostow, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 9th instant, ship Louis Hebard, brig Emily, brig Jeremiah and schr Neptune—brought up brig Water Lily, schrs Sirius, E M Wester and Mary Douglas.

BELOW, COMING UP.

U S Transport Steamship Ames, ———, from New York 29th ult, to U S Quartermaster.

Ship Isabel Allen, 38 days from New York, to P Bendonade

Ship Barbenquet, Spain, — days from New York, to master

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, from New York

Bark Anna Chase, — days from Philadelphia, to master

Brig J E Ward, from Philadelphia

Schr Red, Polka, from Philadelphia

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Eulestiero, (British) Jordan, 10 days from Remedios, Cuba—sugar and molasses

Schr Harriet Wood, (British) Hanson, 4 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master

Schr Fianet, (British) Perfect, 4 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master

Schr Th Alliance, (British) Frouty, 10 days from Matamoros

Schr Oleaner, from Matamoros

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per brig Water Lily—2 sks coffee 150 do rice 10 bbls beans 7 bx bacon 140 bxs candles 100 do tin 20 bbls sugar 25 tcs and 100 kegs lard 200 bbls cement 40 casks beer and assorted mdse Raul, Benachi & co—[illegible] Keep—E A Briggs—P Beuvain—N Gustie—W R Rolfe—Folger & co—F Dwyer—W H Letchford & co—J Voiebel—A Hill—R Liudop—T Gleason—J P Sarasin—Roto & Schober—S Straight—A G Grieff—E Rogers & co—W S Bowles—Egan & King—Schneider & Zuberbier—R J Hart & co—P Ducios & co—G B Dean leon—C C Sampson—L Schwartz—P Kein—A Camborgue—A Landrie—T Prados—S T Roeseng—D E Morphy—G W Graham & co—W Phenix & co—F Avet & co—C Raymond—C Charlet—T L White—Blake & Tower—S M Todd—J W Owen—Cuenca & Ogden—F Wagner and order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Shenango—31½ sks oats 631 sks corn U S Quartermaster

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer New Music—57 bales moss A F Dennett sundries to order

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Nebraska—4 cases gin Capt B [illegible] sundries to order

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Lafourche—2 bags cotton A R [illegible] potatoes and sundries to order

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—4 bales cotton G B [illegible] bags do D Landry—12 bbls molasses H R [illegible] sundries to order

MADISONVILLE—Per schr Arrow—40 cords wood to order

BONFOUCA—Per schr Concordia—40 cords wood to order

GRAND ISLE—Per lugger Young William—37 bbls onions to order

JEFFERSON—Per lugger Hard Times—32 bbls potatoes to L Morel

JEFFERSON—Per lugger Edward—13 bbls potatoes to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger No 4—40 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger San Luis—1000 melons 4 bbls onions to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Julia—500 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Morning Star—400 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger North Star—300 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Belle Note—400 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Terro—[illegible] melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Porpoise—[illegible] melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Grala—[illegible] melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Normandy—500 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Antonia—600 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Texan—600 melons order

GRAND ISLE—Per lugger Gavrina—300 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Leda—[illegible] order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Napoleon—100 melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger St Charles—400 melons to order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Rough and Ready—[illegible] melons order

BARATARIA—Per lugger Edwin—[illegible] melons order

MAILS FOR THE NORTH.

POST-OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
July 11, 1864.

An [illegible] mail steamship will clear from this port for New York during the present week, the mails for which will be forwarded via Cairo, by each regular sixty packet, until Saturday, the 16th inst., closing at this office at 9 o'clock P. M., daily.

J. J. MAGUIRE,
Assistant Postmaster.
jy12—[illegible]

Wanted

By a young man, well learned in the French and English languages, writing a good hand and [illegible], a situation in any mercantile house, the salary to be proportioned to his services. The best of references can be given. Apply at this office.

Wanted.

A good SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID. Apply at No 131 Bourbon street. jy 12—6t

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a handsomely furnished room near Canal street, (the [illegible]) with [illegible] attached preferred. Address M[illegible] B., New Orleans Post Office. jy11—[illegible]

Landing ex Brig Caroline,
300 barrels Cement.

And for sale by
jy12—[illegible] GRIEFF & BYRNES,
No. 47 New Levee street.

Sundries, &c.

LANDING ex [illegible] from New York:
[illegible] Rock Candy, Figs and [illegible] [illegible], Currants
Lentils & Figs
[illegible] boxes [illegible] Vermicelli
[illegible] boxes [illegible] Rice
[illegible] boxes Imported Cheese
[illegible] boxes Gruyere Cheese
[illegible] boxes assorted Pickles
[illegible] Pots [illegible]
[illegible] Asparagus
For sale by J. N. CURDIN,
jy12—[illegible]

Notice.

FROM and after this date I will pay no debts contracted by my wife Mary Ratrell.
jy12—[illegible] JOHN RATRELL

Wanted

IN A FAMILY, a [illegible] woman to [illegible] and a WASHER AND IRONER. Apply at the [illegible] [illegible] St., or at [illegible] Department [illegible]
jy12

Notice.

MR. DANIEL MICHEL, [illegible] power of Attorney [illegible] [illegible] to Mr. A. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Notary [illegible]
jy11—[illegible] WIDOW A. C. MARIONNEAUX

For Rent.

TWO large well ventilated and nicely furnished rooms, for single gentlemen or a family. Apply [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

3000 pair 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.

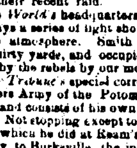
Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock.

Carpet Warehouse.

19....Chartres Street....19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, consisting of
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY,
WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS,
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETINGS,
WHITE, RED CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
may17 A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

MME. OLYMPE



BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE, is transferred from No. 32 Chartres street to No. 154 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne.
New Orleans, May 16 1864. my17

Royal Bavarian Commercial School

of

J. J. & MAX KAHN BROTHERS.

THIS College is situated on the Rhine, at Spire (Bavaria), one of the most healthy and beautiful regions in Germany. There students are taught English, French and German—German and Latin, besides, if the parents wish it, are taught to the Establishment by special Professors, as well as the most varied branches of a Commercial Education, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Music, Drawing, Gymnastics, etc. The greatest care is given to the moral culture of the children.

REFERENCES—Mr. TRAUTMANN, Italian General Consul at Mannheim—Mr. WEIL, Professor at the University of Heidelberg; I. Louwen, No. 154 Canal street, New Orleans, where prospectus of the College may be found. jy24 1m

Dr. F. Fermento, Jr.,

SURGEON in the Franco Sardinian Armies, during the Italian campaign in 1859, late Chief Surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital in Richmond, Physician of the Italian Benevolent Association, etc.

Residence, No. 60 Ursulines street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

Office Hours, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., No. 142 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.
my23 3m

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Vergé's Depurative, Pomatum Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Vergé's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOZ, Druggist,
jy3—1m. Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONORRHŒA AND GLEET DETERGENT.—Price One Dollar.—The only infallible remedy ever discovered, has now become too well known and established in all parts of the country to require any comment. Its universal success, which to no instance has ever failed, warrants it to cure in forty eight hours the most desperate and inflammatory cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Whites, in all their stages, Strictures, Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Irritation of the Urethra and Gravel, as well as Chronic affections of the Urinary Bladder, &c., &c.

Sold at the Drug Store No. 3[illegible] Magazine street, New Orleans and Druggists generally. jy8 6m

The Live Oak.

Corner Bayou Road and Derbigny Streets.

MRS. THIERRY informs her friends and the public that the finest and largest variety of Flowers are to be found in her gardens. WEDDING BOUQUETS, Fancy Bouquets and Parlor Ornaments made to order. Assortment of PLANTS and SHRUBBERIES at reduced prices.
jy14 1m

Carver Cotton Gins.

THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of these celebrated Cotton Gins, from 45 to 80 saws, which will be sold at reduced price. Also, Rolls Gins, for Sea Island Cotton. For sale at No. 40 St Charles street.
jy22 3m AARON HOBART, JR.

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,
jy1 At Drug Store cor. Chartres and Bienville sts

LANDING from steamship Metanzas and Morning Star, and in store—
Coffee—Java, St. Domingo and Rio,
Table Salt—in sacks, 5 and 10 lbs,
Wolf's Schnapps,
S. T. 1860 X Plantation Bitters—1,600 boxes,
Duffield Hams, Lard—in tierces,
Hops, Malt, Irish Moss,
Sardines, Oats,
Candles—Star, Adamantine and Sperm,
E. Goodwin & Bros' Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars,
Tobacco—Fond Leaf, Wrapper and Filler,
Tobacco—Chewing, found and half pound, Lump and Twist.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
my26 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

Cigarettes.

40,000 PACKS LA HONRADEZ, just received in store this day, and for sale by
jy1 BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier.

ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer
WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him.
Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange
[illegible]

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE

GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY, every day, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.
RESIDENCE: CHARTRES STREET,
may8—3m

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York.
jy6 tf WM. J. REID,
43 Carondelet street.

For sale.

FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, LADDERS, HOOKS, HOSE &c., constantly on hand. Apply at No 10, Bank Place. jul8—6m

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY, MARCH 5,
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....do. do. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK......do. do. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency
FIRST CABIN.........$80 00 | STEERAGE.........$[illegible] 00
do. to London........85 00 | do. to London.........34 00
do. to Paris.........95 00 | do. to Paris.........40 00
do. to Hamburg.......90 00 | do. to Hamburg.........37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown. 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 10 [illegible] street, [illegible]

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

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

Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M. Plaquemine WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., and Donaldsonville WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

Commencing SATURDAY, June 4, 1864.

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

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. A. RICHARD,
jy4 1m Corner of Bienville [illegible] Old Levee

For Havana.

THE splendid A 1, new fast sailing French Bark CILENE, Captain Rudeau, is now loading and will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to
PAUL BOUDOUSQUIE,
[illegible] 41 Royal street.

For Tampico—Gulf Line.

THE fine fast sailing light draft copper and copper fastened British Schooner NEPTUNE, C. Dehaes master, having nearly all her cargo engaged and going out will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight and passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board at Pier No. 14 District [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ,
jy12 12 Old Levee street

For Havana.

FIRST vessel. The splendid A 1 fast sailing clipper schooner ROBERT CALDWELL, John C. McComb, master is now nearly loaded and will have prompt dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good state-room accommodation, apply to
PAUL BOUDOUSQUIE,
jy12 41 Royal street.

For Havre.

To Sail on the 15th of July.

THE A 1 French ship HAPPY E[illegible], [illegible] master, having the most of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. Persons wishing to ship or for passage by this ship are invited to call on, will be deliver on board port No. 27, 3d district [illegible] of the undersigned.
E. BORDELON,
[illegible] Levee street
W. R. BUDDENDORFF,
jy8 1m 14 Carondelet street.

For sale.

THE wreck of the steamboat EMPIRE PARISH,

Boat, machinery, &c., as she now lies at the foot of Bienville street, [illegible] twenty feet of water. For particulars apply to WM. J. REID,
jy11—[illegible] 43 Magazine street.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7[illegible].

I. All shipments to the port of New Orleans from this date, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the Government at Washington will be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be delivered to consignees or owners only upon satisfactory assurances that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments or of the laws of the United States.

II. All parties to whom consignments of gold have heretofore been made are hereby required to deposit the same with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and settle the same on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The Provost Marshal General is directed to enforce a strict observance of this order.

By command of Major-General BANKS.
[illegible] [illegible], A. A. General

HATS—HATS.

25....Magazine Street....25

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

Received, by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS. [illegible] Manufactory 4 Brooklyn, New York.
novl4 [illegible] BENEDICT

Opening of the New Richelieu Saloon.

CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY,
AND
REFRESHMENT SALOON
PROSPER LEVY,
151....CAMP STREET....153
Opposite St. Patrick's Church, New Orleans

ENCOURAGED by the kind public patronage extended to him since the organization of his house, and yielding to the repeated requests of his friends and patrons, he will open a NEW ESTABLISHMENT, with [illegible]
SATURDAY NEXT JULY [illegible]

A splendid Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon, in which will be served SHERBETS, FROZEN LEMONADE, &c., and in the rear of which the Pastry and Confectionary Department will be complete and as desired.

Special attention given to orders for Wedding and Evening Parties, &c.

Orders may be left at the RICHELIEU RESTAURANT, Conti street, No. 63, which will be kept as heretofore.
jy10 1m

Chewing Tobacco.

IN STORE,
[illegible] boxes Venerable Ike, black and sweet,
[illegible] Harrison [illegible]
[illegible] caddies Long Jim,
[illegible] do.
[illegible] boxes Vanderbilt's Navy [illegible]
[illegible] Marcella
[illegible] caddies [illegible]
[illegible] boxes Granite Western manufactured, [illegible]
[illegible] do. [illegible]
[illegible] boxes Extra Light Pressed
[illegible] boxes various brands
[illegible] boxes D Hudson's Va.
[illegible] Marcella
May Apple and Twist on caddies
For sale at the lowest market price, by
MAYER BROS., 81 Tchoupitoulas street,
jy10 1m between Poydras and Natchez sts

Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco.

50 GROSS Harvey—75 do H rey Dew,
50 Gross Anderson's [illegible] [illegible] Dew,
100 do Buddy Side—[illegible] Ready, [illegible]
Large, 150 bbls Smoking Tobacco of different grades in [illegible]. Besides a large variety of fancy styles in paper, bbls Ribbon for smokers use.
For sale low by MAYER BROS.,
81 Tchoupitoulas street,
jy10 1m between Poydras and Natchez

DANIEL GORREN,

37....MAGAZINE STREET....37

Store formerly occupied by C. Yale, Jr.

MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.

Just received and now opening, a splendid stock of
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
MILLINERY, and
STRAW GOODS,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children
Also a full assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES &c., &c.

The attention of Milliners and Dealers generally is solicited to this splendid stock of
FRESH GOODS
FOR
SPRING TRADE.

Every steamer will bring additions of choice selections of the latest Importations of the above Goods.
DANIEL GORREN,
feb29 6m No. 37, Magazine

LANDING ex ship Cimbria, from Bordeaux, and for sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO, 16 & 18 St. Louis street.
300 BASKETS CHAMPAIGN, King & Co.,
200 do do Duc de la Hume,
50 CASKS CLARET, J. Desmain & [illegible]
[illegible] do do P. Dandicolle & Co,
[illegible] do do do jel2

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE DEPOT
Removed to 172 Canal Street.

New and Valuable Improvements, such as the new style HEMMER, CORDER, BRAIDER and BINDER, put on old Machines. Machines repaired, and all work guaranteed at reduced prices.
NEEDLES—75 cents per dozen.
jel3 1m M. A. PECK, 172 Canal st.

Sherry Wine,
Of Direct Importation from Cadiz

PALE, DRY AND SWEET, in barrels of 17 gallons and in boxes of 12 bottles, in store and for sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER,
[illegible] 34 Gravier street

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes.

LANDING, ex ship Shepherd, from Havana—37,000 CIGARS of the best brands,
40,000 packages CIGARETTES—La Honradez
For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER,
[illegible] 34 Gravier street

Prints! Prints!
TURKEY RED.

FOR SALE at store corner Chartres and Dumaine streets. F. JACOB.

ALSO—A lot of HAIR, for Chairs and Sofas.
je [illegible] 1m

Groceries.

SUGAR..........100 hhds.
Do..........100 bbls, crushed and powdered.
COFFEE..........200 bags, Rio.
RICE..........200 bags, India.
FLOUR..........500 bbls, extra and superfine
WHISKY..........200 bbls.
BACON..........50 casks.
CANDLES..........500 boxes Star.
LARD..........[illegible] kegs.
Do..........500 tierces.
For sale by J. AVET,
Late Avet Bros.,
jy6 1st end. Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.

Lumber! Lumber!!

100,000 FEET CYPRESS BOARDS and PLANK,
50,000 feet Cypress SCANTLING, assorted.
50,000 feet 1-inch White Pine BOARDS.
For sale by R. BLEAKLEY,
jel3 1m 92 Tchoupitoulas street.

Machinery for Sale.

THE Subscriber has, in store, a large assortment of MACHINERY, which he will sell AT VERY LOW PRICES, amongst which are viz:—
Portable Steam Engines with Boilers complete,
Stationary Engine without Boilers,
Ericsson caloric Engine.
A variety of Saw Mills, with Carriages, and Extra Head Blocks,
Blacksmiths Bellows, Anvils and Tongs,
Corn and Cobb Crushers, Corn Mills,
Pumps of great force, to throw 6,000 gallons water per minute,
Chain Pumps, Shingle and Stave Machines,
Brick Machines, Gas Pipes different sizes, with a very large variety of other Machinery.
ALSO
R. Carver & Co's celebrated Cotton Gins, from 50 to 80 saws, with a few Roler Gins for Sea Island Cotton.
A. HOBART Jr.,
40 St. Charles street,
je9 1m Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

Household Furniture.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY July 14, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., in sales room, up stairs first floor, store No 47 Magazine street:

Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Marble Tops, Card Tables, Towel Racks, Chairs, Mirrors, Cornices, Meat Safes, Pier Tables, &c.

Terms—Cash. july 12

Tobacco. Tobacco. Tobacco.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, July 14, 1864 at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

50 caddies manufactured chewing Tobacco.

Terms cash. jy12 2t

Furniture.......Furniture.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office & Salesroom Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, July 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Auction Mart, A general assortment of household furniture.

Terms—Cash. jy13

Furniture............Furniture
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer,
Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, July 14th, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 20 Baronne street:

Contents of said Residence, consisting in Sofas, Whatnots, Chairs, Glass Armoirs, Bedstead, Mattresses, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c.

Terms cash. jy12

Furniture..........Furniture.

Contents of a Genteel Private Residence at Auction

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

THE CONTENTS of the neatly furnished residence situated on Josephine street, between Camp and Coliseum streets, consisting in part of Mahogany and Parlor Sets, Marble top, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mahogany Wardrobe, Bedsteads, Armoirs, Tables, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Carpets, Matting, Clocks, Crockery, China and Glassware, a good Stove, with utensils, etc., etc.

Also, Bottles, Chandeliers and Fixtures.

Terms Cash. [illegible]

Sale on account of departure.—Furniture and Piano.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY 14th July inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., No. [illegible] Rampart street, between Bayou Road and Barracks streets.

One fine French Parlor set, [illegible] Seat furniture, Mahogany Bureaus and Armoirs, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Rockers, Mirrors, Looking Glasses, Console [illegible] [illegible] fine Rosewood Piano, Household Articles, Empty Bottles, Hair and Cotton Mattresses, and sundries.

Also a barrel of peach brandy of superior quality, and other liquors.

Charcoal [illegible] [illegible] of Mirobolants.

Terms: Cash on the Spot. jy12

BAKERY.

Sale on Account of Departure.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 16th July, 1864 at [illegible] o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange Royal street,

TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND designated by the Nos. Two and Three, measuring together [illegible] feet front on [illegible] street, by [illegible] [illegible] depth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] D [illegible] and twenty-five feet between [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] consisting of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the yard with oven, &c.

Sale peremptory.

Terms—cash in U. S. Treasury notes. jy1

For Sale on Account of Departure.
BY BRAND & CO
CHAS W. BRAND, Auctioneer

THE following described property is offered for sale [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be on Monday the 18th of July inst. the same will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] [illegible] D[illegible], [illegible] of Lafayette [illegible] [illegible] Avenue in the City and Parish of Jefferson.

I. TWO LOTS OF GROUND designated by the Nos. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Jersey streets [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] said lots measure each [illegible] [illegible] feet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a depth of [illegible] feet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] consisting of frame buildings, now paying good rents.

II. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

III. THE CONTENTS OF THE GROCERY STORE situated at the corner of Louisa street and the [illegible] Avenue.

IV. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

V. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible].

VI. [illegible] HARNESS.

[illegible] CART AND HARNESS.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

jy1

Succession of Gustave Maurus.
No. 17,641.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June [illegible], 1864, the following described property belonging to the said succession, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible].

Terms—[illegible] Cash [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, Notary Public.
[illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH

THE greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to visit Madame La Blanch who is gifted with the power to tell the Past, the Present and the Future, are as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living natural, scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the city of New Orleans. She has cured and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through the agency of her mystic art.

All who have been so fortunate as to have obtained her wonders and her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Madame La Blanch. She has acquired [illegible] the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscope or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in French and English. Terms to ladies and gentlemen moderate, to suit the times. Madame La Blanch may be consulted at her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Dauphine streets [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1m

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!
By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.
No. 93 St. Louis street.
Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
nov21[illegible]

Consulate General of Italy.

Any one who knows the whereabouts of the following Italian subjects is requested to bring or send the intelligence to the office of the Consulate General, 23 Rampart street, between Canal and Common streets. Their respective families being anxious to hear of them.

Joseph and Felix Gardoni, of Grugliasco.
Mrs. Lorenza Presso
Lorenzo Tramontana, of Palermo
Joseph Mugnier, of Turin
Vincent Maria Ghetti, of [illegible]
Sebastian Repetti, of Chiavari
Emanuel Morelli, of Nervi
Emanuel Sturlese, of Porto Venere.
Stephen Lo Presti, of Milazzo
Gaetano Cagnone, of Chiavari.
Ortilizone Nicola de Trani
Franco Antonio de Treviano Magra
Arata Giovan Battista
Stephen Razzio of Semorile jeh 1m

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1864.

THE annual election for twelve directors will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
jy4 until 18th J. D. BELAUME,
Secretary pro tem.

THE Firm of BROTT & DAVIS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date.

The business of said firm will be liquidated by any of the partners at the office of Geo F. Brott, No. 47 Carondelet street
GEO. F. BROTT,
ISAAC DAVIS,
A. B. SPEIR.
New Orleans, June 30, 1864. jy2 [illegible]

THE Wholesale Grocery and Commission business will be carried on by the undersigned, at the store lately occupied by Brott & Davis, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.
A. B. SPEIR,
GEO. F. BROTT,
Partner in commendam.
New Orleans, June 30, 1864. jy2 [illegible]

GEORGE F. BROTT
COMMISSION MERCHANT
—AND—
Cotton Factor,
47....CARONDELET STREET....47
NEW ORLEANS jy2 1m

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

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 15 Customhouse Street,
NEW ORLEANS, (LA.) jy2—3m

J. TATUM,
General Merchandize Broker,
No 58 GRAVIER STREET,
bet. Magazine & Camp sts., New Orleans,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., bought and sold, &c.
Plantation goods always on hand. ap 18—3m

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis.

RECEIVED in New York by latest European arrivals, and landing from bark [illegible] [illegible]—
Vichy's Alcaline digestive Lozenges;
Vichy's do. do. Powder, for making the Water, in earthen jars;
Vichy's natural Mineral Alcaline Water, in bottles;
Genuine German Seltzers Water, in pint and quart jugs;
Genuine "BOONEKAMP OF MAAG BITTERS," from Holland, from Underberg, Albrecht, distiller at Rheinberg;
Dr. Patterson's American Bismuth and Magnesia Lozenges;
Pure "Pepsine" (Nutritive Powder) from Dr. Boudault, in Paris;
Stoughton's Wine Bitters;
Brockedon, of London, Pills of pure compressed Bi-carbonate of Soda;
Hogg's Pepsine and Iron, by hydrogen pills;
Pure Sub-nitrate of Bismuth;
Robiquet's Wine of Iron and Peruvian Bark;
Labarraque's Tonic Wine of Quinium;
Wines of Peruvian Bark, simple and compound;
Bitters of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
For sale by E. E. MOUGIN,
Druggist and Apothecary,
mar1 Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse str

COFFEE—[illegible] sacks Rio, Laguayra, St. Domingo and Java, for sale by E. J. HART & Co.,
jy8 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Mrs. Widow Valmont Bacas, Testamentary Executrix vs. Charles Edward Bridges.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 1,[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth 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, the twelfth day of August 1864 at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, servitudes and dependencies thereof, situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Magazine, Constance, Orange and Richard streets, designated by the number Five, on a plan dated April 6th, 1860, drawn by F. Surat & A. Persac, surveyors, exhibited at a public sale by McCerren & Landry, auctioneers on the second day of February, 1861, of four contiguous lots.

Said lot measures according to said plan, Fifteen feet Eight inches and Three lines front on Magazine street, the same on the rear, by a depth of One Hundred and Twenty One feet, Seven Inches and four lines, a between parallel lines. Anterior measure. Said lot is acquired to the use of an alley in the rear measuring Five feet Two inches and [illegible] lines in width, common to said lot and others of which alley fronts on Richard street, the said lot is the same designated by the No. Nine [illegible] [illegible], and the lot [illegible] sketch annexed to an act passed before the [illegible] of E. J. Ker, Notary Public in this city, dated February 18th 1861, being the one behind the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Orange street, which said property was acquired together with the [illegible] lots which the present [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], per act above mentioned of the 18th of February 1861.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—cash on the spot, in United States Treasury notes. ALFRED SHAW,
[illegible] Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Jean Jacques Estrade—No. 18,821.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification if any they have or can, why the Account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court,
jy11 10t A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year now earned		
On Fire Risks	$364,176 86	
On Marine Risks	83,300 17	
On River Risks	13,[illegible] 00	
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less premiums unearned on 31st May, 1864	$[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	112,001 94
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$171,741	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	11,630 00	
Total losses	$[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Tax per cent	15,992 00	
Reinsurance	11,630 12	
Expenses and Profit and Loss, less interest	30,049 [illegible]	319,573 84
Net Profits		$117,401 13

The company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$73,111 17
Real Estate	[illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage	236,970 01
Notes secured by pledge	160,171 34
Bank stocks	1,2[illegible]
Mortgage bonds	10 0 0
Uncurrent Bank Notes	15,773 [illegible]
Deposit in Crescent City Bank	8,587 [illegible]
Do in Merchants Bank	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	67,916 00
Bills receivable	169,7[illegible] 00
Scrips of other Companies	3,600 00
	$1,006,[illegible] 35

Less—Unclaimed interest due on scrips	$[illegible] 621 45	
Interest payable on scrips outstanding, including next	86,587 06	[illegible] 80
Net assets		$1,001,117 85

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

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

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st May, 1864, 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, [illegible] per cent. interest, in current currency on all the outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.
G. Miltenberger, F. Mesper, E. P. Voorhies, M. Puig, J. M. Hall, J. P. Labouisse, Alfred Penn, Charles Sagory, David McCoard, S. J. Relf, F. Peschier.
jy12

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company.

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1863.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863		$100,385 31
Premiums:		
On Fire Risks	$113,322 82	
On Marine Risks	35,865 02	
On River Risks	5,[illegible] 67	
		$[illegible]
Less Premiums unterminated	$21,[illegible] 00	
Returned Premiums	4,660 76—25,950	
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863		140,410 55
Losses paid during the same period		
On Fire Risks	$24,733 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	27,054 [illegible]	
On River Risks	5,331 76	
	$56,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	5,[illegible]	
Tax per cent returned	4,793 45	
Add proportion of loss, expenses, taxes, internal revenue tax, salaries, [illegible], interest		
	24,031 63—101,377 19	
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863		$35,[illegible] 36
Less amt reserved for unsettled claims		11,000 00
		$[illegible]

The Company has the following assets:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$154,129 50
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	16,[illegible]
Invested in City Railroad Stocks	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	39,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	81,[illegible]
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies	11,[illegible]
Cash on hand	21,[illegible] 87
Total amount of assets	$[illegible] 78

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 according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is just, true and 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 to after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as contingent losses depending to the value of [illegible] [illegible] 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 continues to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street

—TRUSTEES.—
J. Leisy, G. Olivier, Jas. A. White, Ar. Miltenberger, A. H. D'Maze, J. A. Stouse, A. Bohn, A. Bidault, J. Lemore, U. Laroussini, Paul Juge, A. Marquez, [illegible]
O. GAILLARD, President

LANDING ex bark Princess from Bordeaux and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., No 16 and 18, St. Louis street—
200 baskets CHAMPAIGN King & Co
200 do do Duc de la Hume,
8 casks CLARET Deyrie Margaux,
[illegible] do do do do
[illegible] cases do extra,
[illegible] do do do
[illegible] bbls. WHITE WINE 1st quality.
10 cases VINEGAR je 19

MAILLARD'S choice Gumdrops, Chocolate and Confectionary, landing from steamship George Cromwell.

Goodwin & Bro's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Seed Leaf Tobacco.
For sale by E. J. HARTT & CO.,
my13 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

EN dechargement du navire français Aste Manuel Cap. Mathieu, venant de Bordeaux, et à vendre par Eug. Rochereau & Co., Nos 16 et 18 rue St-Louis:
50 barriques vin rouge, "A. Bonnot & Co."
[illegible] do do Montferrand
[illegible] do do 1er Côte de Bourg.
caisses de 12 bottes Cepes à l'huile, "G. Lelranc,"
caisses de 12 paniers, Anisette [illegible]
do do [illegible]
do 12 bouteilles liqueur Martinique,
do 12 do liqueurs assorties, fines,
do 12 do do do mi-fines
paniers de 12 bouteilles Champagne, Benj. et Eug. Fourier,
[illegible] paniers de 12 bouteilles Champagne, Crême de Bouzy 1er mai.

George Dockter & Co.,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchant
VILLA DE CORTINA,
jy8 1m Mouth of the Rio Grande, Mexico.

J. A. CASADAVANT
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 146 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter,) to perform operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
je 10 1m

A Good Chance for an Investment in the City of Jefferson.

THREE FINE BUILDING LOTS near the Richelieu Station, forming the corner of Leontine and [illegible] streets, fenced in, and shaded with shade trees, shrubbery &c., measuring ninety-three feet, one hundred and one feet in depth.
They will be sold low for cash.
Apply to S. L. HILL,
jy7 1w 6 Commercial Place.

Wines for Exportation.

TO arrive per ship HENRIETTA from Bordeaux and for sale by the undersigned—
DRAWBACK
25 casks BOUILLAC CLARET
25 do BASSENS do
[illegible] do ST. SEURIN do
[illegible] do ST. EMILION do
[illegible] boxes VERMOUTH NOILLY, PRAT & CO.
25 do MUSCAT WINE, do do
200 do ST JULIEN CLARET,
WOOLONGHAN, BRUGERE & CO.,
je29 1m 38 Customhouse street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c., each way.

ON and after SUNDAY, 27th March, 1864, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS.—

CITY END.		LAKE END.	
4 o'clock A. M.	Horse Car	5 o'clock A. M.	St'm Car
5	St'm Train	6	
7½		7½	
9		8½	
10½		10	
12	P. M.	11½	P. M.
1½		1½	
3		2½	
4		4	
5		5	
6		6½	
7		7½	
8		8	
9	Horse Car		

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

[illegible] G. PANNELL,
Superintendent.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for 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 their own business 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.

Quartiers-généraux, département du Golfe,
Nouvelle-Orléans, 18 juin 1864.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX No. 75.

I.—Toute expédition d'or pour le port de la Nouvelle-Orléans, à partir de cette date, à moins qu'elle ne soit spécialement autorisée par le gouvernement à Washington, doit être déposée entre les mains de l'Assistant-Trésorier des Etats-Unis, et ne sera délivrée aux consignataires ou réclamants qu'autant que des assurances satisfaisantes seront données, qu'elle ne sera pas employée en contravention aux règlements des Départements de la Trésorerie et de la Guerre, ou aux lois des Etats-Unis.

II.—Tous ceux aux mains des consignations d'or ont été faites jusqu'ici, auront à les déposer aux mains de l'Assistant Trésorier des Etats-Unis, sujettes aux règlements ci-dessus. Le Prévôt-Maréchal général est chargé de mettre strictement en force l'exécution de cet ordre.

Par commandement du major-général BANKS.
OLIVIER MATHEWS, A. A. général. 18juin—[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance mutuelle
DES
MARCHANDS de la Nlle-ORLEANS.

DIXIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

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

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 mai 1864, y compris les primes non expirées de l'année précédente:

Sur les risques d'incendie	$364,176 86	
Sur les risques des rivières	83,300 17	
Sur les risques des mers	13,[illegible] 17	
Total des primes		$[illegible]
En moins—Primes non expirées le 31 mai 1864	$106,351 00	
Primes remboursées	5 [illegible] 44	$[illegible] 84
Montant net des primes le 31 mai 1864		$[illegible] 67
Pertes payées pendant l'année:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$171,741 [illegible]	
Sur les risques de rivières	[illegible]	
Sur les risques de mer	11,630 01	
Total	$[illegible]	
Remboursé, 10 pour cent	15,[illegible]	
Réassurance	11,[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Dépenses, profits, pertes et intérêt en moins		$[illegible]
Bénéfice net		$117,401 13

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

En caisse	$73,111 17
Propriétés foncières	[illegible]
Billets garantis par hypothèque	[illegible]
Billets garantis par nantissement	[illegible]
Actions de Banque	[illegible]
Bons hypothécaires	[illegible]
Billets de Banque, non-courants	[illegible]
Dépôts à la Banque Crescent City	[illegible]
Dépôts à la Banque des Marchands	[illegible]
Primes en voie de perception	[illegible]
Effets à recevoir	169,7[illegible]
Scrips d'autres Compagnies mutuelles	3,600 00
	$1,0[illegible] 35

En moins		
Intérêts à payer en juillet	$[illegible]	
Intérêts dus et non réclamés	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Actif net		$1,001,117 85

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.

Qu'il soit connu que ce jour, 16 juin 1864, par-devant moi soussigné, juge de paix dans et pour la dite paroisse, se sont présentés, Charles Sagory, président, et Paul Fourchy, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Marchands de la Nouvelle-Orléans, lesquels ayant été dûment assermentés, ont déclaré que le tableau ci-dessus est une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.
CHARLES SAGORY, Président.
P. FOURCHY, Secrétaire.
Assermentés et signés devant moi, ce 16 juin 1864.
E. MEUNIER,
Troisième Juge de Paix.

A une assemblée des directeurs tenue le quatre juin 1864, il a été résolu de déclarer un dividende en scrip de vingt pour cent sur les primes nettes de l'année expirée le 31 mai, pour lequel des certificats seront émis le premier d'août prochain. Il a été aussi résolu de payer, à partir du second lundi de juillet prochain, [illegible] pour cent d'intérêt en monnaie courante sur tous les scrips en circulation de la Compagnie.

—DIRECTEURS.—
G. Miltenberger, F. Mesperò, E. P. Voorhies, M. Puig, Alfred Penn, J. M. Hall, Charles Sagory, David McCoard, J. P. Labouisse, S. J. Relf, F. Peschier.
17 juin—30 t

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1864, viz:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$132,095 15	
Premiums on Marine Risks	37,419 17	
Premiums on River Risks	17,357 00	$186,[illegible] 03
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1864		$[illegible] 64
Losses during the same period.		
On Fire Risks	$46,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	2[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]—$71,[illegible] 18	
Add General Expenses, taxes, and profit and loss accounts discount and policies, [illegible] of interest only	36,7[illegible] 72	—108,[illegible]
Balance held in reserve		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets viz.

Loans on Pledge of Public Stocks	$[illegible]
Loans on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums, in course of collection	[illegible]
Real Estate, Office on Camp street	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank Stocks	[illegible]
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day May, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at six per cent per annum on all outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday in July next.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.
Thos. A. Adams, John Watt, S. H. Kennedy, Samuel Smith, S. B. Newman, Wm. Hart, Ferdinand Mota, George Jonas, R. L. Bruner, C. T. Buddecke, P. Bienvenu, F. Avendano, C. W. Schmidt, A. Aucoin, J. J. Hanna, Samuel Bell, W. G. Robinson, H. Frerichs, Alexander Dutbill, A. Haum, Magin Puig, Robert Geddes.
my21—[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, 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] 7
Viz—Fire Premiums	$155,754 [illegible]	
Marine do.	63,319 59	
River do.	6,[illegible] 64	
Less Return Premiums	3,147 74	$[illegible] 78
Less Unterminated do.	37,[illegible] 00	[illegible] 74
Net earned Premiums		$[illegible] 61
Losses paid, viz—		
Fire Losses	$53,379 [illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
	$35,078 67	
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	15,[illegible]	
		113,[illegible] 7
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]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$[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 18th day of March, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
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, Ant. Carriere, G. A. Fosdick, M. Pincher, E. Cramer, E. Dupaseur, C. Lafitte, J. Vlosca, Jr., J. Avet, R. Brugier, J. B. Maussell, P. Anderson, F. A. Aubin, A. R. Montgomery, Wm. Penn, Alf. Kearny, A. Fearlong, U. Pragmon, Geo. W. Hynson, E. P. Brookmeyer, N. M. Benachi, A. P. Nobeon, G. W. Hunter, H. J. Vose, Jas. Jackson, F. W. Schonfeld, Arch Montgomery, E. Marquez, A. Dimade, C. G. Tebault, W. C. Watts, Geo Gomez, Chs. Webber.
f march [illegible]

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	$176,980 43	
On Marine Risks	19,425 70	
On River Risks	3,7[illegible] 86	$[illegible] 99
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863	43,[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	3,[illegible] 63	47,[illegible] 52
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		$152,614 47
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$44,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	34,[illegible] 10	$79,[illegible] 50
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes and less Discount and Interest		19,482 47
		$[illegible] 97
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863		$54,[illegible] 50

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in City and other Bonds	$[illegible]
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks	[illegible]
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Premiums Due in course of Collection	[illegible]
Uncurrent Notes	[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand	[illegible]
Total assets	$[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, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the [illegible] day of February next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors.—
Jas. D. Denegre, Jno. C. Rieta, J. H. Schroder, Schuyler Turner, S. Bianco, E. J. Hart, H. Renshaw, John G. Gaines, R. F. Baldwin, J. B. Bass, Thos. Sloo.
[illegible]

Havana Cigars.

100,000 Havana Cigars of different Importation—Cuvas, Londres, Prensados, Milanos, Regalias, Augustus, Conchas, of the most celebrated brands—in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER,
my19 34 Gravier street.