THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT

No. 73 Chartres street.

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

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Weekly " " " $3

No paper to subscribers must give our weekly notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By McCorran & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at 116 Conti street—Furniture.

By Patony & Andry, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Common streets—Cotton.

McCORRAN & LANDRY will sell at auction this day, contents of a private boarding house at No. 116 Conti street, at 10½ o'clock. See their advertisement.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK.—This steamer which was advertised to leave New York for this city on the 9th inst., is now considerably overdue. There are various conjectures to account for her non-arrival, and some apprehension of possible disaster on her voyage. But it is needless, in the absence of positive information of her sailing, to dwell upon fears and surmises as to what may have occurred to her after that event. Meantime it is not improbable that, for some sufficient reason, she did not sail on the day advertised, and may be delayed for an indefinite period.

Additional Particulars of the Invasion of Maryland.

Various Movements of Wallace, Sigel, Hunter, and Invading Forces—They Are Supposed to Aim at Washington—Breckinridge, Bradley, Johnson, and McCausland Reported to have Commands in the Invading Army—Destruction of Bridges and Railroads—Reinforcements for Washington and Baltimore.

Gold 274 1/2 on the 9th—Cotton 165.

The following dispatches, presumed to come by a steamer from the West, are not as late as those given yesterday, but they contain additional accounts, confirmatory or explanatory of the dispatches previously published, and serve to present a more connected and intelligible view of the situation in the vicinity of Baltimore and Washington:

[By Telegraph from Fort Hudson.]

Baltimore, July 9, 5.10 P. M.—Our forces have evacuated Frederick and have fallen back in this direction, and now occupy a position south of Monocosy. The rebels now occupy Frederick, but in what forces is not positively known. Reports say 12,000 men under command of Breckinridge. Reports seemingly well founded say another rebel force crossed the Potomac near Edward's Ferry, and moved in the direction of Urbana. Forces not known. This is supposed for a flank. We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements and will doubtless frustrate the movement.

Frederick Junction, July 9.—On Friday morning General Tyler went to the front at Frederick City and took command. Col Cloud's cavalry with a cavalry force commenced an advance, which lasted all day, in the mountains and back of the city.

Frederick Junction, July 9, P. M.—General Wallace has gone to the front with reinforcements. Learning that the enemy's operations were only feints to cover a movement on Urbana, and from thence toward Washington, he withdrew his force and evacuated Frederick City, at 10 o'clock, Friday night. Early this morning, the rebels in line of battle advanced and occupied Frederick. The General has his headquarters here. This (Saturday) morning the rebels were advancing and skirmishing with our rear guard, who hold the bridge on Baltimore pike. We were assured that the rebels who fought us were commanded by Gen Breckinridge. They have two divisions under Bradley Johnson and McCausland.

Gen. Wallace is making preparations to defend this point. The enemy is said to be advancing in heavy force down the Baltimore Pike.

Baltimore, July 9, 9 P. M.—In the city active arrangements are being made in anticipation of the emergency. Union Leagues are being formed, and defensive works strengthened.

Baltimore, July 10.—Rebel cavalry reported sixteen miles north of Baltimore. They are making for the Northern Central Railroad.

Baltimore, July 10, 1 a. m.—Latest accounts from the front report our forces falling back from Monocacy to the vicinity of Monroe. On their way our forces burned Pike bridge over the Monocacy.

Baltimore, July 10, 2 a. m.—The enemy is now reported to be at Ellicott's Mill.

Baltimore, July 11, a. m.—It is reported bridges are burned on the Northern Central Railroad. Gen. Wallace is retreating towards the city, covered by fresh troops for its defence.

Baltimore, July 11, 3 a. m.—It is reported at headquarters that the Northern Central rail road is torn up. It is not stated where. We also have a report that the main body of rebels are marching for Washington.

Baltimore, July 10, 12 m.—The bridge on the Western Maryland road is reported to be burned. Cavalry passed through Cockeysville this morning, and it is supposed they intend to cut the Philadelphia railroad east of Baltimore.

Washington, July 10.—An extra issued at 1 o'clock a. m., says: A sufficient body of veterans will reach either Baltimore or Washington before the rebels. The rebels have not crossed at Edwards' Ferry, as previously reported. There are no rebels in the department of Washington.

Baltimore, July 10, 7 P. M.—The troops were engaged in a fight at Monocacy Bridge yesterday. They formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad, this side of the river. On the right two regiments were thrown out as skirmishers. The latter were attacked at 7½ o'clock in the morning by cavalry from Hagerstown, when they fell back across the river with slight loss. After crossing they succeeded in breaking the enemy's advance, and holding them back a long time. An attack was made by some dismounted cavalry, who were repulsed, and notwithstanding they repeatedly undertook to dislodge our men, they did not succeed. Their loss is very heavy.

Baltimore, July 10, 9 P. M.—The Northern and Central Railroad has been cut near Cockeysville, a bridge is reported to be burning, which is supposed to be that at Ashland Works.

A rebel cavalry force, estimated at 1500, which is probably an exaggeration, crossed the line of the Northern and Central Railroad this forenoon, near Cockeysville, and are reported to be moving toward Philadelphia. They are said to reach there before night, so as to cut the railroad or destroy one of the bridges.

Baltimore, July 10, 6 P. M.—Sigel's wagon train arrived here to-day. One of the officers in the fight says he never saw more desperate fighting. Our loss in prisoners was about 1000.

Baltimore, July 10, 7 P. M.—There is reported advance of a rebel cavalry force within 7 miles of this city on the York road.

Philadelphia, July 10.—A special dispatch to the *Sunday Transcript*, dated Chambersburg, July 10th, says Gen. Couch's cavalry advance, supported by infantry and artillery, entered Hagerstown this evening, and captured ten or twenty rebels. McClausland's rebel brigade, in consequence of this movement of Couch, retired along the Westpoint and Sharpsburg road.

Henry Bring was heard here last night in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating a brisk engagement going on.

Baltimore, July 10.—Intelligence has reached here that a portion of Hunter's forces under Gen. Sullivan reoccupied Martinsburg, and had taken about 1000 prisoners, also much plunder.

Baltimore, July 10, 9 P. M.—Gen. Wallace is falling back towards the city.

Baltimore, July 10, 11.15 P. M.—Gen. Wallace at last advices was twenty six miles from the city. His artillery is reported safe.

New York, July 9.—Gold irregular, opening at 265, declining to 264, advancing to 265, declining to 260, advancing to 274, declining to 271, and closing at 271 to 274¾. Cotton firmer at 65.

Grant's and McClellan's Richmond Campaign Compared.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal.]

The Administration never withheld means from McClellan. If it ever withheld men, it was because his fatally plan of the campaign rendered it necessary. Had Gen McClellan taken the precaution that Gen Grant did—secured the destruction of the railroad running north from Richmond, and then rendered rebel movement northward impossible—and had he exhibited the same energy that Gen. Grant has, then keeping the rebel army fully employed, when it would not have been necessary to have retained a large force to defend the capital. McClellan went to the Peninsula leaving the railroads intact and his plans contemplated leaving them so. It was this that rendered it necessary for the Administration to insist that the capital should be covered. It was the destruction of these roads that enabled Grant to move south of the James, and permits the Government to forward his men. Geo Stone remained at Gold Harbor a week longer than he could, simply that that object might be accomplished. The object desired by the Government was the protection of Washington, and that object was secured by driving the rebels and destroying the railroads. McClellan pursued another policy, thus rendering necessary the employment of an additional army that was recalled from the James because, failing to keep the rebels employed before Richmond, they had insisted on keeping him or his army employed before Washington.

William Frederick Charles I., King of Wurtemberg.

We are called upon to chronicle the death of another of the lesser lights of European royalty. William Frederick Charles I., second King of Wurtemberg, has had known this life and kingly honors at Stuttgard, after a peaceful and prosperous reign of forty-eight years. He was born in 1781, and was, consequently, eighty three years of age at the time of his death. His father was the first King of Wurtemberg, and he himself, shortly was elevated into an electorate and then into a kingdom by Napoleon I. He has been twice married, once to a daughter of the Emperor Paul, of Russia, and in 1820 to his cousin, Princess Pauline Theresa. He has had numerous children by his first wife, one of whom is now Queen of Holland, and a son and three daughters by his second wife. This son—Charles Frederick Alexander—succeeds his father on the throne. He is now forty-one years of age to a brother-in-law of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and it is believed, will make a good king. Death, indeed, long his father, who, while he had little opportunity to distinguish himself in the political affairs in Europe—since his reign was one of uninterrupted peace—yet has left one memory of a sound head and kind heart—the granting to his people a Constitution according to them most important civil rights, not the least of which is perfect freedom in religious opinion.

It is somewhat singular that, while our colonists are so anxious for colonies, our gallant allies object to locks.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Late War News via Richmond and Petersburg.

More Developments of the Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania—Various Accounts from Northern Papers—Official Report of Gen. Wallace's Defeat at Monocacy—The Late Fighting near Charleston—Fighting in North Mississippi.

[From the R. O. Times of this morning.]

The following comes to us in an extra of the Feliciana (Clinton) *Democrat*, issued on the 15th inst.

If it can be relied on, the rebel invasion of Maryland is certainly a more serious matter than we have before had reason to suppose. We have, howsoever, no faith in the news, but believe, more than one half of it is false.

Okolona, July 13.—Enemy left Pontotoc this morning, marching on Tupelo; our troops harassing his rear and flank. Forces reported in his rear. Heavy cannonading from four to 6 P. M.

Richmond, July 11, *via Mobile*, July 14.—Official dispatches from Charleston, yesterday, say: Robertson attacked the enemy and drove him from his first position, with a loss to us of 100 killed and wounded. The enemy fell back to his transports, and passed to James and Morris Islands. The monitors and gunboats in Stono have been driven beyond the effective range of our batteries; one monitor damaged.

It appears that the force now operating against Charleston is composed of all that is available on the South Atlantic coast. Bombardment of Sumter has been heavy for several days, and continues so.

Richmond, July 11.—Brigadier General Clayton, of Alabama, to be Major General; Colonel Carter, of Tennessee, to be Brigadier General, with temporary rank, under act of May 31st, 1861.

Richmond, July 12.—The New York *Herald* of the 9th says: A terrible panic which has seized upon the inhabitants of the border counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania, appears to render them incapable of giving any clear account of what is transpiring around them. Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by rebel forces. Have also withdrawn from Hagerstown and Greencastle.

Petersburg, July 12.—Northern dates of the 9th received. Papers still in doubt as to the extent of the rebel invasion. Enemy at Frederick, Md., captured guns. Last accounts represent rebels retreating from Frederick, they occupy a position in Middleburg Valley, holding gap in Catoctin mountains. It is believed that the rebels have torn up fully ten miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The force which went to Frederick was not over 2000, no infantry among them. Impossible to locate our infantry. Enemy evacuated Harper's Ferry on the 8th. Federal troops in great numbers hastening to Maryland.

Herald says, the raid is a most contemptible warlike feint, or a profounder and most formidable strategic military movement of modern times. *Herald* also says, a very large force of South ern army comes across the Potomac, it strength and the administration by cooling down all politics to face the entire enemy on the one hand, and aid Government on the other. Of course every body will support the Government.

Hunter has arrived at Hancock.

Charleston, July 11.

To Colonel T. P. Bennegard

The enemy attacked Battery Simpkins last night, and were repulsed. We have driven them from James Island, and all the available force of the enemy from Jacksonville has been operating against this place since the 2d inst. Major General Foster is commanding in person.

(Signed) S. JONES,
Major General Commanding.

Petersburg, July 13.—The *Chronicle* of the 10th contains the following:

Washington, July 10, 1 p. m.—In an official report from Major Gen Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 8 A. M and continuing until 7 P. M. That our forces were at length overpowered by the superior force of the enemy and were forced to retire in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward, of the Kentucky artillery, was taken prisoner; that the enemy is at least twenty thousand strong, and also Brig. Gen. Tyler was taken prisoner, and that our troops behaved well but suffered severely. He is retreating to Baltimore.

[Signed] EDWIN M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Press dispatches from Baltimore represent the excitement as intense and on the increase, no one is allowed to leave the city. Frederick is evacuated by the Yankees, and occupied, peaceably, by Breckinridge, with 12,000 men.

The Governor of Maryland issued a proclamation in Baltimore on the night of the 9th, reciting the deeper imminent, and every loyal man must repair to meet the rebel forces now approaching the city. The mayor of Baltimore endorses this.

Petersburg, July 13.—A portion of Fitz Lee's command engaged in a skirmish with a part of Gen. Gregg's cavalry division near Lee's mill, fourteen miles from here, yesterday evening, driving them back and capturing 42 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers. Considerable fighting on the right this evening. Grant is evidently sending more troops to Washington.

Petersburg, July 13.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 12th contains other night dispatches of telegraphic news in reference to the invasion, all of which are press dispatches. Nothing official save those of Gen. Wallace to Seward, saying: Col. Seward was shot and captured.

The following is believed to be all of interest contained in the press dispatches of the 12th: Ninety thousand men, armed, and marching to different fortifications in Baltimore. At 8 P. M. on the 10th, the rebels cut the Northern railway 13 miles from Baltimore, and the Ohio railroad is greatly damaged. Most of the rolling stock has been sent to Philadelphia. Dispatches say some encouraging features have developed themselves which it is not prudent to publish. Ground iron works, fourteen miles from Baltimore, have been destroyed.

Dispatches received at 8 P. M., says that the rebel cavalry are all over Baltimore county, but that it was not feared that they would enter the city.

Sullivan, advance guard of Hunter's command, reported captured at Martinsburg, with ammunition, horses, and number of prisoners.

A telegram from Harrisburg says the rebel force number 40,000.

Gov. Curtin telegraphed to the Mayor of Philadelphia that the people are responding nobly, freely, and says the authority at Washington to levy and authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which yesterday they peremptorily refused to do.

Ten Yankees estimate their loss at the Monocacy fight at 1,000.

The rebels levied a contribution of $30,000 on Middletown.

Dispatches from Baltimore at 7 o'clock, say the enemy are on the York road, seven miles from that city; force, 1500.

The rebel cavalry has gone towards the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad to burn the bridge over the Susquehanah river. At last accounts the bridge was not burnt.

Reported rebels had crossed Baltimore and Washington Railroad at Daniel's factory, but the *Chronicle* says it is not believed, because the communication was still kept up with Baltimore. Five hundred Harper's Ferry on the 10th ultimo explained. The *Chronicle* supposes Gen. Howe getting in the rebels' rear. Rebels burned Gunpowder Falls and private buildings at Hagerstown. Special dispatch to *Chronicle* from Baltimore says the opinion prevailed that it is a movement again, Washington. Rebels at Rohrbill, Sixteen miles northwest. Evening dispatches from newspaper correspondent from Gen Grant's headquarters on the 9th, says invasion of Maryland believed to be inspiriations. Richmond papers made no mention of the forces engaged in it.

The Latest.

[Extracts from Washington and Baltimore papers of the 13th and 14th.]

Train Overhauled on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, and Gen. Franklin Captured—Senator Sumner Merely Escaping—The Railroads from Baltimore to Washington and Philadelphia Broken Up—Couch and Hunter Unite their Forces at Frederick in the Rebel Rear—Gen. Grant's Opinion of the Invasion—Brave Battle—Gen. Smith and Lee Near Tupelo, Miss.

The following came to us last night, taken from the Woodville, (Miss.) *Republican*:

Petersburg, July 14, P. M.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 12th contains full accounts of the rebel invasion.

Small Affairs.—Bridget Rauber was found guilty of having stolen the sum of one dollar from Alexander Smith was sent to workhouse to keep her from temptation for 60 days. Mrs McGraw and Mary McCoy found drunk again were down for 30 days each.

Threats.—Dick Singleton appeared before the First District Recorder's Court in his own proper dusky person, to answer to the charge of Arthur Bell, who accused him of having professional and threatened him with a cotton-hook. Accused was fined $10 with the privilege to earn that fine by rendering 30 days' services to the city in the Hoyt's Street Hotel.

Admonished.—Caroline Palmer, Lizzy Murphy and colored Sarah Williams, who labored under the charge of keeping a disorderly den in Perdido street, were warned not to offend again and as a reminder of the earnest of the court to be required to pay a fine of $10 each.

Long and Longer.—Mary, a young colored female, who was up for being absent, abscond, professionally loud, wanton and abandoned, and several long terms in the workhouse. Yesterday a longer term was awarded her embracing six calender months.

Judgments.—In the case of the sheep Glenny against the Lake with more goods than were contained in the invoice, it was ordered that the goods not permitted to be confiscated and the others restored to the proper parties.

The case of Hamilton and the Mobile Tribune yesterday on a charge of having stolen property, including $500 in their possession, were remanded to await further proceedings in the Provost Court.

A PHENOMENAL PEACH.—Says the Thibodeaux *Sentinel* of the 16th:

We have been shown peaches and tomatoes of phenomenal size. The peaches weighed, each ¾ of a pound, and the tomatoes ½ pound. Such fruits and vegetables have been grown here within the limits of the town. Big things will grow in town!

Office Assistant Quartermaster,

45 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, July 17, 1864.

ALL parties are warned against purchasing certificates issued by me for horses turned over to Government under the Terms of General order No. 42, Head quarters Department of the Gulf, as the money will be paid only to the parties in whose name the voucher is made, proper affidavits proving the identity of the parties having the vouchers will be required.

G. M. HUFFED,
Captain Assistant Quartermaster.

jy18 3t

Special Notice.

COMMERCIAL EXPRESS COMPANY will forward per steamship KING HIRIAM, to and from GALVESTON and TEXAS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Money, Valuables, Packages and Merchandise of every description, to all the North ern cities and Canada.

Particular attention given to the collecting of bills, notes, drafts &c.

For further particulars apply at the office, 11 and 13 Common street.

jy19 6t J. C. MCKENZIE.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING July 19, 1864.

Operations in Western Produce, Sugar and Molasses continue closed by the limited supplies offering, as will as by the price claimed by holders, the tendency being to still higher rates. Our leading staple also remains unchanged in advanced figures, notwithstanding the arrival of the Electric Spark and the usual fair correspondence has prevented several buyers from coming forward who might have otherwise entered the market.

The Gold market opened this morning with increased buoyancy, imparted to it by the accounts from New York, published in Extras last evening, and confirmed by the full detail intelligence received during the forenoon, but as holders advanced their asking rate above the views of buyers, the movement has been on an unusually limited scale, the former asking 276 per dollar during the earlier part of the day and 277 subsequently, while the latter successively offered 265 and 270, at about 10 o'clock 268 was offered and refused for 6 20,000, and at a later hour there were buyers at 270 without finding any sellers under 271. The low sales reported were at 270, 271 and 272¾. Double gold is 2¾ to 3 per cent above offered at their counters and sold at 57 @57½.

Notwithstanding any moment was reported in silver American half-dollars are held at 26@ dollar, but we have heard of no sales at those figures, which, correspond with the advance in G ld. Mexican dollars steadily advanced about the same premium as Gold, but, as they go some depressed might be expected in the event of a steamer for New York on Thursday, we have not heard to a sale.

Exchange is in Specie has ruled the Banks and others for more payment to their presentation for Exchange. One of the houses which has been supplying the demand at 3.20 for Sterling refused to draw under that rate and some France at about advanced rate of 5 f. Nothing was reported in Bankable bills.

The movement in Domestic Exchange was to a moderate extent at about previous rates, the sales, including one to a negro at a per cent premium, one days sight at ½ premium, three days at ¾ premium, five days at ⅞ discount to par, and fifteen days at ¼ discount. Sixteen five days was taken at par and 6 per cent, days at ¼ premium. We have noticed sales of 8 days sight at par. We continue to quote New York sight at ¼@¾ premium for first class signatures. The Banks checked at ¾, ⅞, par, premium and dealers at ¼ discount. The sales of Bankable drafts reported at 1@1½ premium.

To-day's Sales:

Gold Bars	$ 1,000 00
Gold Coin	1,000 00
Silver Coin	1,000 00
Sterling Exchange	3,000 00
Domestic Exchange	1,000 00
Total	$ 7,000 00

Groceries,

SUGAR	100 hhds
Do	10 hhds, crushed and powdered.
COFFEE	250 bags, Rio.
RICE	100 bags, Java.
FLOUR	500 barrels extra and superfine
WHISKY	200 bbls.
BACON	50 casks
CANDLES	100 boxes Star.
LARD	100 kegs.
Do	per steamer.

For sale by

J. AVEY,
Late Ayer Bros.,
jy20 1t and Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year and Premiums on Fire Risks.....$ 6,387
Do Marine Risks.....1,837
Do Inland Risks.....10,175
Total.....$ 18,400
Less return Premiums.....1,461
Net Premiums.....$ 16,939
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1864.....$ 6,611 36
Paid Losses during the year.....$ 10,327 88
Fire Losses.....$ 5,543 00
Marine Losses.....4,784 88
Total Losses.....$ 10,327 88
Reinsurance.....1,000 00
Expenses and interest on scrip.....1,000 00
Dividend No. 7.....1,000 00
Reserved for unterminated account.....1,000 00
Re-insurance.....$ 17,327 88
Do.....6,611 36
$ 23,939 24

The Assets of the Company are
Capital Stock Fully Paid.....$ 50,000 00
Loans secured by Mortgage.....
Loans secured by Collateral.....
Bills Receivable for Premiums.....
Due for Premiums, in course of collection.....
Real Estate (Office on Camp street).....
Interest due on Loans and Dividends.....
Unearned Premiums.....
Cash.....
Bills receivable not accounted for premiums.....

The above statement is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. ADAMS, President.
J. M. CRANFORD, Secretary.

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

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the parish and city aforesaid, personally appeared J. P. ADAMS, President, and J. M. CRANFORD, Secretary of the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who being duly sworn, did depose and say that the foregoing statement is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

J. M. CRANFORD, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of October, 1863.

JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay to the stockholders of this Company a dividend of Ten per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Stock, free of taxes, and have appointed Tuesday, the 2d day of August next, at the office of the Company, for the payment of the same.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on the 3d of August next.

J. M. CRANFORD, Secretary.

jy20 6t

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

THE CITY OF LONDON, CAPT. HARRIS, Philadelphia Steamship Company will sail as follows

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, MARCH 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....do. April 2
CITY OF NEW YORK.....do. April 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent.

First Cabin.....$ 100 | Steerage.....$ 35
do. to Londonderry.....100 | do. to Londonderry.....35
do. to Havre.....100 | do. to Paris.....40
do. to Hamburg.....100 | do. to Hamburg.....40

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

Passengers booked through from Liverpool to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points in the West, at reduced rates.

Passengers are forwarded to their friends in any part of Europe, on the most favorable terms.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

DANIEL DALE, Agent, 7 Bowling Green.
ELLIOTT & McKEEVER, Agents, New Orleans.

jy20 1m

Leaves every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

THE STEAMER BETTY OTIS
MORGAN, Master, will leave as above
For SATIN ROUGE, BAYOU SARA, WEST FELICIANA, BATON ROUGE, DONALDSONVILLE, LAFOURCHE, BAYOU LAFOURCHE, and all intermediate landings.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

jy20 1t ELLIOTT & McKEEVER, Agents.

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE NEW AND FAST PASSENGER STEAMER MITTIE STEPHENS, Master, Capt. C. Libeau, Jr., will leave for the above ports as follows:

MONDAY at 5 P. M.
WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M.
SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY at 5 P. M.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY at 5 P. M.
Returning, will leave Donaldsonville WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY at 5 P. M.

A competent Clerk will be on board. Leaves at the foot of Canal street. Will receive freight only on the days of sailing. Freight must be prepaid.

jy20 1t

For Matamoras.

THE SCHOONER
ARINA Lee Hickey, Master, will have quick dispatch for freight or passage.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

jy20 1t PAUL DUBUCLET.

For Havana.

THE FINE SCHOONER
CLARA, Master, will have quick dispatch for freight or passage.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

jy20 1t PAUL DUBUCLET.

For Tampico—Gulf Ports.

THE SCHOONER
FLORENCE, Master, will have quick dispatch for freight or passage.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

jy20 1t PAUL DUBUCLET.

For Tampico—Gulf Ports.

THE SCHOONER
ANNI