THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3.

New Orleans Bee.

Office: 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,215

Auction Sales this Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, in front of store No. 47 Magazine street, a fine saddle horse; at No 47 Magazine street, printing and writing paper.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, property.

The steamer Hannibal was to leave St. Louis on the 24th for this port, and the Atlantic on the 25th.

The next steamer from New York to this port, will be the Emily B. Souder, advertised to leave the 31st August.

Muller, charged with the murder of Briggs in a London Railway carriage, arrived by the ship Victoria in New York on the 24th ultimo, and was at once arrested.

We are requested to call the attention of stationers and printers to the advertised sale of a desirable lot of goods—worthy their attention—to be sold this day at 10 o'clock A. M., in store, No. 47 Magazine street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See advertisement.

SAILING OF THE EVENING STAR.—The U. S. mail steamship Evening Star, Capt. W. B. Bell, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson Square, this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct. She carries the U. S. Mails, $10,000 in gold, a good freight, and the following passengers:

F. Fry, M. T. Golden, Dr E. B. Mougeot, Mrs Annie Driscoll and daughter, Mrs J. J. Wallace, Jas Webster, Wm Bogel, Miss Stella Bogel, Mrs G. Cannon, D. Lichtstein, B. Herts, S. Abrams, T. W. Terry, Gen Felipe Berzlogerat wife and servant, M. Zarata, G. Siegel and family, John Robinson, Mrs J. E. Villeroso, J. Riquet, H. C. Rogers, W. D. Schofield, J. W. Taylor, D. Lubbearen, J. L. Sterry, J. Syme, Mrs W. A. Gasquet, Mrs J. M. Courtenay, Miss V. Courtenay, Mrs L. G. Tracey, child and servant, J. E. Grant, wife and child, Theo Verde, Wm Leighton, J. Brassman, A. Grunnone, J. C. Keenan, F. A. Bates, J. de Zuburo, Dr Bertholo, Mrs J. R. Woodward, Miss Smith, Geo. Thurlow and family, Mrs Mix, J. Ingalls, R. A. Watters, J. Ordot, A. Saillet, wife and child, G. Schmidt, C. E. Altey, F. Collet, A. R. Mansfield, C. Roselius, Judge Wentworth, H. Mack, H. D. Gilley, W. R. Whittaker and wife, M. W. McChesney, L. A. Cahet, E. Barstow, T. Rossa, E. Avila, J. Riberas, G. Rio, F. Espinosa, M. Bx boutemps, P. Cyasone, Jose and wife and 2 children, and 17 in steerage.

U. S. MARSHAL, CUTHBERT BULLITT.—Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt, whose appointment as U. S. Marshal, Eastern District, (La.) had been some time since announced, was yesterday duly qualified and entered upon the occupancy of his new office. While Collector of the Port in this city, Mr. Bullitt won golden opinions from all classes by the combined efficiency, urbanity and liberality of his administration, and the display of the same qualities may be confidently anticipated from him in the position to which he has just acceded. Below is Mr. Bullitt's staff of Deputy Marshals:

W. W. GALLAER,
A. BOISBLANC,
DANIEL CHRISTIE,
JOHN M. WYMAN,
J. A. NOBLE,
MICHAEL EAGAN. } Deputies.

Washington News and Gossip.

[From N. Y. Papers, 24th ult.]

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* writes that "it is understood to be the determination of the President to enforce the draft promptly upon the expiration of the five days, at all hazards."

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says that "knowing Washington politicians" believe Don Carlos Buell, late Major General, will be nominated at Chicago, with a radical peace man like Hon. Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut, as Vice-President.

There was a long session of the Cabinet on Tuesday.

By an order of the War Department, issued August 12, General Orders No. 70, of February 22, is so enlarged as to include schoolbooks among the stores to be transported for the use of freedmen.

Washington, August 24.—The Attorney General having decided that the colored troops in the service of the United States, are entitled, by law, to the same pay, bounty and clothing allowed to white soldiers in the volunteer forces of the United States, of like arms of the service, the Secretary of War has directed that they be paid in accordance with the decision of the Attorney General.

MR. SEWARD AND MAXIMILIAN

The *Herald* of the 24th ult. says:

A Washington dispatch announces that the empire of Maximilian in Mexico is an established fact, and that a revision of American notions respecting the Monroe doctrine is necessary. Maximilian has belied all his declarations about the inviolability of American soil against monarchical intrusion. According to our own advices, however, Maximilian is not yet quite as firmly established on his throne as this Washington dispatch might lead one to infer.

THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS

Washington, Aug. 23.—Notwithstanding the denials that have been made, it is well understood here that peace negociations have been for sometime going on.

Major Hay's visit to Niagara is not without significance.

The denial of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is laughed at here. It is well known that he is in the habit of denying anything that he says or does. It is known also, from his own mouth, that he came here to represent to the President the necessity of taking some steps of the kind indicated, and he will be confronted with men in whose presence he dare not deny the fact. It is said here that he is charged with letting out the secret, and has been compelled to deny it publicly to save himself from the allegation of betraying government secrets.

The London Times Proposes the Military Abandonment of Canada.

[From the London Times, August 13.]

It is always good for people to understand each other, and just at this juncture the establishment of such an intelligence between the Canadians and ourselves may be of great service to both parties together. Nothing more, indeed, seems to be wanting on either side than a clear and definite perception of future policy. The colony is very well affected, and with good reason, towards the mother country. The population is thoroughly loyal, and its interests are completely identified with its allegiance. The Canadians, as we are assured this morning, by one of themselves, are not only without a wish to dissolve the connection subsisting between their country and Great Britain, but "would fight to the last" to maintain it, nor can we dubelieve these professions when we remember the conditions of dependence now accepted.

It seems to have been forgotten in the recent discussions that the exhibition of this handful of British troops on the Canadian frontier is in itself actually an element of danger. When the Americans have a grievance against us they immediately threaten to invade Canada. Why? Not so much because Canada is a dependency of the British crown, as because it contains a few British soldiers, and is thus a vulnerable part of the British empire.

If Canada were defended only by Canadians, it would scarcely answer the purpose of the Americans to make a raid into the province *at the cost of a war which would bring the British navy on their coast*. A conflict with the chief maritime Power of the world would be a heavy price to pay for penetrating a few leagues into a country which it would be very troublesome to occupy and impossible to annex without conquest. But a regiment of the British army would be a more enticing bait. By the capture of such a trophy the Americans could not only gratify the national pride, but compel us to a conflict in which the advantages would be all in their favor. If we began to fight them on land, and suffered disasters, we should be forced to go on. Our reputation as well as our pride would be involved, and our enemies would enjoy the singular good fortune of taking us at our weakest from the position most advantageous to themselves.

Now, we say that we cannot do better for Canada than remove this provocative to invasion. Let the Canadians provide for their own defence according to their own estimate of the demand. We see that there is a party in the colony which holds that the best armament is no armament, and if that doctrine prevails we are not inclined to quarrel with it. We are certain, at any rate, that it is sound when applied to an armament of imperial troops, and if the colonists choose to extend it they may, perhaps, be the best judges. But whether they rely for their protection upon natural difficulties and political repulsion, or whether they resort to the more recognized policy of military organization, let the work be their own. From us they may count upon the aid of a powerful navy, and what that means in a war may be learnt from the embarrassments of the blockaded Confederacy. On these terms the disadvantage would be all with the Americans instead of with us, and perhaps three millions of white men in the North supported by the naval power of Britain would form as troublesome an enemy as six millions in the South deprived of free intercourse with the world. At any rate, reason suggests that these should be our terms. By our present policy we are at once deluding our colonists and tempting to aggression the only Power from which aggression is to be feared. The isolated detachments of our troops might attract invasion, but could not possibly repel it. Their removal would extinguish one of the principal chances of danger, and for the rest the colony should provide according to its resources and interests as estimated by itself.

NEW BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The New York *Herald's* London letter of the 13th August says:

There is a whole fleet of steamers just now in the Clyde all ready to run the blockade, and just putting in cargoes that will average in value half a million gold dollars each. And about nine out of ten of these efforts to run the blockade are successful. Scores of English and Scotch merchants and ship owners are rolling in wealth now, with hundreds of thousands—several over a million—of pounds made in blockade running.

MAXIMILIAN'S FOREIGN LEGION.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser's* Paris letter of the 12th August says:

Great pains are being taken to obtain for the three foreign legions of Maximilian, of Mexico, the best material in men and arms to be found in France, Austria and Belgium. The French contingent will number eight thousand men, the Austrian six thousand and the Belgian two thousand. Each contingent is made up from volunteers from the armies of the respective countries, and are no doubt composed of the most adventurous and troublesome characters of the respective armies. To prevent a civil war between these different legions, it will be necessary to keep them employed against the common enemy, and if there be no common enemy, to seek one. Only about ten thousand of the regular army of occupation will be brought back this Autumn, and the rest, it is hoped, may be released next Spring.

The *Times* learns that the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States for the District of Natchez was closed by order of Gen Brayman on the 20th ult., and Judge Barnett, the Treasurer, and his assistants were put under arrest.

"Nobody ever lost anything by love," said a sage-looking person. "That's not true," said a young lady, who heard the remark, "for I once lost three nights' sleep."

Presidential and Peace Gossip from Niagara Falls.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 24th Aug.]

Niagara Falls, International Hotel,
August 23, 2 A. M.

The delegates who have passed here thus far for Chicago do not seem to be willing to go as far in their platform as the rebel agents in Canada desire. The strong feeling manifested by them for McClellan has also in a measure disappointed Sanders and Company, who still oppose his nomination, unless he will come out in favor of an armistice. They, however, now declare that they have no personal opposition to "Little Mac," but consider him arrayed against a settlement except by war. They also assert that McClellan is the only man who can carry on the war; that Lincoln is very near the end of his rope, and that it will be utterly impossible for him and the republican party to continue the war much longer. They have no fear from that source.

McClellan, to their mind, is the only man who really amounts to anything as a war candidate for the Presidency. For that reason they oppose his nomination, unless he will come out for an armistice.

It now appears that the message received by Judge Black from the rebel ambassadors was somewhat indefinite and general in its nature. Black came here to reopen negotiations, and ascertain what could be done. General talk about an armistice was about the substance of the result. The rebel ambassadors claim to be fully authorized to accept an armistice and convention of States on the part of the South, but say that other commissioners will have to be sent to agree upon details.

Professor Holcombe is preparing to start for Europe, and is expected to leave here in time to take the European steamer at Quebec on Saturday next. Clay, Thompson, Tucker and Sanders remain to watch the developments and operate from this point.

Mrs. Yelverton in a Literary Character.

Mrs. Yelverton, the lady whose Scotch marriage with Lord Yelverton, after several years of litigation, was recently dissolved by the decision of the British House of Lords, has addressed the following note to the Aberdeen *Free Press*:

A most erroneous statement copied, I believe, from your journal, is now going the rounds of the press, and it is calculated to do me some injury. I hope you will kindly allow me to correct it through your medium. The facts are simply these: One of my junior counsel having in his possession a short manuscript story of mine, called "Yarns from a Yacht," sold it for the sum of ten pounds. The publisher changed the title to "Tales of the Squares," though what a yacht had to do in the squares I am at a loss to explain. My counsel subsequently informed me that the purchaser would be glad to make an arrangement with me to write similar tales for a publication he was bringing out, and the remuneration was to be £300 a year. I agreed to this, being wishful to maintain myself in independence by my pen or brush. I think it will be easily understood that during six years' litigation for the maintenance of my honorable status all my own means, and whatever could be afforded by my relatives and friends have been expended. Up to the present time I have had no leisure to begin writing these stories, and consequently have not received any remuneration. I really regret your account is not correct, as the want of fortune appears to have been my greatest sin, and in the present unsettled state of the marriage law, fortune might yet win her way where love had been despised, and a husband yet claim a wife's earnings, as we have before seen in a memorable and aristocratic case.

(From the Court Journal.)

There is no truth in a report that it was the intention of Mrs. Yelverton, prior to the trial, and still is, to resort to the stage as a means of livelihood.

How an Indian Explains the Indian Hostilities in the Northwest.—He Believes Extermination of the Race the only Condition of Peace.

An Indian belonging to the remnant of the Pankaquag tribe writes a letter in reply to the question of the New York *Evening Post*, "Are we to have peace or war?" which he says he can "answer just as easy as to fall off a log." He then enters into the narrative given below. It is truly a sombre passage, from an Indian stand-point, in the story of the white man's fraud and rapacity and the red man's revenge and despair. The simple eloquence of this Indian seems to echo the voice of fate. Whether in the conflicts of arms or in the not less deadly struggles of peace, he sees that his race has been fading before the Caucasian's relentless face as before the apparition of a sinister destiny. He sees, too, that this advance on one part and recession on the other are fast approaching a crucial limit where conquest and spoliation must end in downright extermination as the only means of settling the question between the tawny children of the forest and the pale-faced representatives of civilization. Sad is the history of this contact of races that could not assimilate, sadder the sequel that seems to await that singular people who have been at once so weak and so unconquerable. The Spaniards once acted on the theory that the sole way to utilize the American Indian, and make him conduce to the purposes of civilization, was to enslave him. The aborigine, they contended, was incapable of voluntarily taking on the civilized conditions of Europe—they must be subdued to its forms and habits by a system of forced industry and compliance. They thought this was better than annihilation, the other alternative. There is no evidence that this theory was entirely valid as regards the natives of South America. It certainly never appeared applicable to the rigid and unplastic nature of the North American Indians. The Dutch fell on that when the white intruder came and offered them the choice of assisting, under superior auspices, to reclaim their wild homes to the uses of civilization, or of expulsion from the places which held the bones of their fathers. They would not be subordinate, they would not assimilate, they refused to be utilized, and hence the bitter doom on the verge of which the remnants of the race are now standing.

Here is the extract from the Pankaquag Indian's letter which it was the purpose of the foregoing remarks to introduce.

My father was a Pankaquag Indian, born in Massachusetts, near Springfield, in 1765. In 1792 the once great tribe of Pankaquags had become so reduced in numbers, by such causes as reduces their numbers in every tribe throughout this United States now, and for the last fifty years at least, that they, the Pankaquags, commenced to scatter and intermingle with other tribes; my father selecting the Oneidas of New York State, and he accompanied them with that tribe, and the Stockbridge Indians, and he helped raise seven hundred fighting men for the American side in 1812, and they scoured the edges of the western lakes, and helped to watch the frontier between Canada and the American line during the war. Now what did they, or hundreds of other Indians of other tribes, get from the government of their pale-faced neighbors who lived round about them? Why the Oneidas got just this. In a few years after peace was declared, the leading men among the white settlers got up a petition to remove the Oneidas and give them another reservation. Well the thing worked right through. Government agents came and got a few of the so-called chiefs drunk and sweat, and made a treaty, which expired in eighteen hundred and twenty seven. And then they (the Oneidas, were ordered to move to Green Bay, which was at that time, 1827, away beyond Gods creation, and not an acre of cleared land at that.

But it was pretended to be believed that an Indian could live anywhere, and upon nothing at that.

Now my father and many more like unto him were persuaded to take what little change he had saved up, and his stock, of which he had over a hundred head, and start and pay his own expenses, and the government would refund it to him all in a lump. This the so-called government agents told him. So he started, and long before he had got to Buffalo he had not ten head left of his stock, all had been stolen by his kind white friends. He then sold what he had left, and with what money he had kept on his journey to the promised land, or reservation, he arrived there and found nothing but a wilderness.

My mother being dead, and I and my brother being but mere children at the time, in charge of an old aunt some sixty odd years old, there was everything to discourage a man of years to emigrate. But the cap sheaf of all the hardships and rascality between the government agents and my father, and many more of the Indians, was when he came home and called for a settlement. He and the whole lot of the Indians that the government owed were told that there was no provision for their payment, and that they would have to wait until Congress met and passed a bill of appropriation for to pay them. And that appropriation has never been heard of yet. The whites had bought the land of the Oneidas of the government, and as fast as they could get possession of it they took it. My father and several more went to Washington and shook hands with the President, got plenty of promises, and showed all the pretty things about the big house and then returned, homeless and penniless, and at last my father, in 1831, my father became broken-hearted and died a pauper—and many of his brethern came to the same end, and what is more, are continuing to melt away out of sight with the same complaint and treatment. Now it can be found, if anybody has any interest in doing so, that in all the western tribes, north-western, southwestern and beyond the Rocky Mountains, over in the British possessions, away back to the Pacific, can be found a remnant intermingled with those tribes, of all the middle or eastern States now generally supposed to be nearly extinct; and their wrongs that they have suffered from their white allies both East, West, North and South, are rehearsed weekly and monthly and yearly by the old gray headed red men, the grandmothers to their children; and the children pass these traditions from generation to generation, and ever will, like the travelling Arabs of Eastern Asia and Africa.

If the Indians had been treated as they should have been from first to last, they would have now been a frontier guard for the United States. But as they never have been treated with justice and kindness, and they are well convinced that they never will be; and there are none sincerely interested enough for their welfare and prosperity to try to convince them that they are in error, therefore, as sure as there is a Great Spirit or ruling God above, and all around, and the old form of treatment of the red man is not entirely changed throughout the land, then nothing less than the extermination of the whole race will ever cause perpetual peace between the red and pale-face nations. But the Great Spirit, recollect, will have something to do about these things from first to last.

For my part individually, I desire peace and good will towards all genuine human beings, either white or red, for ever.

I am, most respectfully, your ob't servant,
OWHOTHOWONA, or HENRY FLETCHER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard, Presiding.—There was a charge against Mr. and Mrs. Kitringham, alledging that they enticed a young lady, 17 years of age, away from her parents. The case was dismissed.

Jno. Murphy was fined $10 for committing an assault and battery and disturbing the peace on board the steamer Silver Wave. Wm. Maddox who had made his bed on the sidewalk, was fined the same amount.

Mrs. Kelly who insulted John Bukley, was sent down for six months to mend her manner of living, but P. Gerry got off with a fine of $5, for abusing Tom Farrell. Julia Ducey and Ellen Miller went to the Workhouse for thirty days as drunkards.

Speculating in Cotton.—Dr. Miller, of Natchez, claims that he bargained with Mr. Clark to go beyond the federal lines to purchase cotton and to bring the golden fleece from rebeldom on to loyal ground. For this service it is alledged one third of the gain was to be the reward of the adventurer who claims British protection and had a permit from the federal authorities granted to Miller to shield him from political harm. It was shown that Clark received some money and took two of the doctor's horses into the Confederacy and that Clark some time after returned to Natchez with the statement that he had bought one hundred and fifty six bales, but it is claimed that the Doctor refused to pay for the cotton until the desired article be brought to Natchez or Fort Adams. The result was that Clark made another arrangement with one Woalcott and delivered over two hundred bales of cotton to him from the Confederacy, which was shipped in Fort Adams to commission houses in this city by Walcott, and converted into cash. Part of the money is still in the hands of commission merchants, and Dr. Miller brought action in the Provost Court, to obtain judgment against the cotton, the money and Clark; who, he says, is a faithless agent to his prejudice. The agency is denied by the defence. After considerable sharpshooting between the distinguished counsel in the case, and arguments on both sides, the case was taken under advisement.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. F. Woolfrey Presiding.—John Lee, who was arrested as a vagrant in the market, Louis Lacey and S. Selvione, to make them better men, were sent to the Workhouse for six months each. Jean Marie Fagague and Victor St. Elmont, who were disputing, and M. Bellot, charged with malicious mischief, gave bonds, and John McHughes, who smashed tumblers in St. Philip street, was fined $10.

Kidnapping.—A perplexing charge of kidnapping was on trial yesterday before the Provost Court. The son of an officer of the U. A. Army, complained that a German named Vagelsanger had kidnapped him on Monday last. The youth is about 12 or 13 years of age, and looks interesting and intelligent. The accused is an elderly German, and keeps a sailors' boarding-house on the Levee, not far from the Mint. The youth testified that accused met him on Monday morning about 8 o'clock. A smaller man accompanied accused, the latter spoke only German. Witness was told that his father wanted him. They led him a considerable distance down Frenchmen street, and then towards the Levee, where he was taken into a skiff and his hands tied. Some distance below the Barracks, he was taken across and landed on the other side of the river, and brought into an old shanty where his feet were also tied together.

After waiting a considerable time, apparently expecting the arrival of some person, he was taken back into the skiff and his fetters taken off from his feet. After his arrival up this side of the river his hands were untied and the sufferer led into the rear of the city near the Mexican railroad, where the man went into the woods looking for some one. The youth adds that there he followed the track and made his escape. He arrived in the evening about eight o'clock at his father's considerably excited and tired from his strange adventures.

The youth was positive of the identity of the accused and added that he had seen the person before in the vicinity of the residence of his parents. The father of the child was under the impression that accused sought to take revenge for some previous matters. Accused denies ever having seen the youth before, and asserts that he has not been across the river within two years, further, that he was at home all day on Monday, attending to the deathbed of his son John. A witness who boards in the house testified that accused was at home on Monday last. The case was continued for further evidence.

Criminal Carelessness.—T. Burns is a colored individual who was carting coals on Magazine street. Near the corner of Calliope he was hailed at to take care as he was approaching a child playing in the street. He paid no attention to the warning and the life of the child was only saved by a woman who rushed towards it and prevented its getting under the wheels of the cart by pulling the child from under the feet of the mule, but not until after it had one of its tiny legs broke and the head injured by the hoofs of the animal. The case was sent before the First District Court by Recorder Vennard, without any hesitation.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Purser Mallory of the steamship Creole has again obliged us by courteous attentions in the conveyance and prompt delivery of newspaper files.

NEWS.—Our New York dates by the Creole are, in point of time, anticipated by those via the river and published this morning. We give from both sources, however, some interesting additional matter, together with a variety of news from elsewhere taken.

PIERRE SOULE AT HAVANA.—The New York *Herald's* Havana correspondent writes on the 18th August: "Last week a schooner from Nassau brought to our port no less a personage than Mr. Pierre Soule, but for what purpose I am quite unable to say. It is supposed by some that he is awaiting the return here of General Preston, who went to Europe, and not to Mexico, as we erroneously reported."

The steamship Creole, Thompson master, from New York the 24th, arrived this morning, with passengers and freight to Warneken & Co. 30th ult., P. M., off Sand Key, passed steamship Ch. Leary, bound North.

The Creole brings the following passengers:

Dr Moll and wife, Madame Fagoury, Mrs A Douglas, F Glossman and wife, C Keck, wife, child and nurse, F P Mattison, Wm Staley, F Meyer, C N Gibbon, H Bach and wife, T M Guier, S Loeb, Mrs J Kuhns, E Peck, W H Delano, Mrs Lawrence and 2 daughters, M Barnes, M Stylian, A Francis, Mrs Francis and 2 children, Miss Florina Fienders, Miss Fanny Flanders, Mrs Woolfrey, 2 children and nurse, Miss Woolfrey, J Barber, A A Stone, M Levy, H W Canny and wife, Mrs Thompson, F P Oliver, M W Wood, C Peter, G W Smith, Mrs H L Mitchell, Mrs C W Wiley, Mrs C H Hunt, Mrs E P Riley, Mrs McAuley, Miss J McAuley, Mrs Dicheiborn and 3 children, C Nesbit, A Lorkewitz, M Lest.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER LANCASTER, No. 4.—We are informed that the steamer Lancaster, No. 4, Capt. Thompson, hence for St. Louis on Monday evening last, while proceeding up the river, and when near Tunica Bend, was fired into by musketry, but no damage was done to the boat. When the boat was passing Ellis's Bluff the engineer fearing that a battery might be in position, put on all steam to hurry by, which caused the breaking of her engine, the piston rod going through the cylinder head, breaking the pitman, &c. The tug Fulton took the Lancaster in charge and towed her to Natchez. The Lancaster had a large number of passengers on board, but no person was injured.

Raid on Wilkin's Plantation.

TWO OF THE INDEPENDENT SCOUTS KILLED—75 MULES AND 20 HORSES STOLEN—200 NEGROES CARRIED AWAY.

We learn that Capt. John McNeill, 13th Louisiana cavalry, with 150 men, made a raid on the Wilkins Plantation, one and a half miles from Goodrich's Landing, on the morning of the 25th ult., and carried away 70 mules, 20 horses and 200 negroes.

Two of the plantation guards, or independent scouts, were killed. A squad of six of these scouts were on picket when the rebel guerrillas came upon them. Four of them escaped.

The rebels burned the stables, but committed no other depredations at this place. What harm was committed at other plantations we have no means of knowing.—*Vicksburg Herald*, 30*th*.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

Late from Matamoros—French Movement Against the Place—Cortinas Preparing to Resist, &c.

[From this Morning's Era.]

Our advices from Brazos Santiago are to the 28th ult. We have via that place the following interesting intelligence from Mexico:

Gen. Cortinas arrived at Matamoros on the night of the 24th of August, with his cavalry, and was preparing to oppose the French and defend the city.

The traitor Mejia's pickets have come down to San Fernando, and the rest of his forces were to arrive there soon.

All communication was cut with the Villa de Cortinas, already occupied by the French.

General Cortinas seemed disposed to give all kinds of guarantees to foreigners, of protection to their commerce.

It was said that the Confederates in Brownsville wished very much to attack Matamoros and take possession of the city in connection with the French at the Boca. They were in communication through Col. Fischer.

A rumor was in circulation stating that a forced loan of $150,000 on the merchants had been called for by General Cortinas, and that some merchants who were opposed to the payment of their apportionment were sent to prison. Among these, it is said, were the acting British and Prussian Consuls, Messrs. Zara and Held.

The U. S. transport steamer Alliance arrived in port Thursday morning from Brazos, 28th ult., bringing a number of passengers from Matamoros, among whom are Jose Rivera y Rio, Editor of *La Bandera Nacional*; Col. Jose Fernandez de Cora, Col. Manuel Balbontes, Col. Franco. Espinosa, Franco. Chavero, Yndoro Chavero, Gonzalo Chavero, Eleuterio Nelle, Jose Segura, Estevan Avila, Pio Rovas.

The French Occupy Monterey—Juarez Leaves for the Northwest—The French Hold the Mouth of the River—Cortinas Attempts to Levy a Forced Loan—Threatens to be Called to Resist it—Foreign Consuls Imprisoned.

By the arrival yesterday of the U. S. transport Alliance, we have advices from Northern Mexico to the 28th ult., which are of the highest interest.

The French force which has long been expected to march on Monterey had reached that city and taken possession. In the meantime President Juarez had left for Chihuahua with all his forces and officers of the Government, making no resistance.

Col. Quiroga, it is said, commanding the military forces of Gov. Vidaurri, had asked the French to allow him the honor of taking the city in the name of that functionary, but that they had ignored both him, his master, and his master's office.

In the meantime Gen. Mejia was advancing at the head of 4,000 men, from San Luis Potosi, by way of Tola and Ciudad Victoria or Matamoros. His advance has already reached San Fernando, when Gen. Cortinas left for Matamoros, where he arrived on the 24th ult.

The French having possession of the Boca del Rio, with a force of about 1000 men, all communication in that direction was cut off. Cortinas had declared his intention to defend Matamoros against the forces advancing against him; but as he had no adequate means of resistance, and the town is without fortifications, this was evidently impossible.

Colonel Fisher, a Tennessean, lately an officer in the army of President Juarez, had left his service and gone to Brownsville. It was said that he was attempting thence to open negotiations with the French at the mouth of the river for the capture of Matamoros by a united French and Confederate force.

Another account has it that citizens and foreign residents, European and American, of Matamoros, had asked the interposition of the forces at Brownsville to prevent the exaction of the forced loan.

Upon the approach of Mejia or any other attacking force upon his position, Cortinas was expected to retire to Camargo, and thence, if pressed, to the wilder and more distant settlements in the North and West, to conduct guerrilla warfare upon the French.

Upon the Pacific slope the prospects of the Mexican Republic seemed to brighten. It was rumored that great assistance, both material and otherwise, was coming from California, with a heavy emigration to Sonora. For this there is indeed more than rumor—there is an assurance. Manzanillo is strongly fortified, and in all the northern region, on the Pacific side, the cause of President Juarez is triumphant.

[From the Times, this morning.]

Rebel Reports.

An officer gives us the latest reports, which are, for the most part, discredited.

They assert that the rebel General Wheeler, with his cavalry, is in General Sherman's rear, that Sherman is falling back, and that his communication is cut off except with Marietta.

They also state that General Grant holds the Weldon Railroad, and that they have been severely repulsed by the National forces.

It is asserted by them, also, that Hood has reinforced Gardner at Mobile.

That the rebel reports of a retreat of Gen. Sherman are false, will be seen by the following from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 28th ult.

There were foolish rumors abroad yesterday morning to the effect that Sherman was retreating. The telegraph news shows that no important change of position was going on in his army, but as yet no retreating. We may hope, however, that rumor has only anticipated events.

Guerrilla Operations on the River—Rebel Movements in Arkansas—Preparing to Invade Missouri.

[From the Memphis Argus, 27th ult.]

From the officers of the steamer Mary E. Forsyth we learn that a regiment of mounted rebel soldiers appeared on the bank of the river in the vicinity of Fort Pillow, who hailed but did not attempt to fire into that boat. Of course, the officers paid no attention to the hail, but kept the boat right on her course to this city, where she arrived on Friday night all right.

When in Tunica Bend, on her way up from New Orleans, the steamer T. L. McGill was fired into by a number of dismounted guerrillas, who used carbines, and with some accuracy of aim, as the cabin and upper works of the packet will testify. One ball, fired when the boat was at least a mile and a half from the vicinity of the "nomads," entered the pantry, and passing through one side of the pewter pitcher, fell to the bottom, and is now in possession of one of the officers, a memento of the gun fell of fire through which they passed on Friday. No one on board, either of the crew or passengers was hurt, and no injury was done the boat though quite eighty shots were fired in all.

At the McGill passed Gaines' Landing the gunboat Louisville was shelling the woods in that vicinity, but as there was no response it is supposed the guerrillas had moved back to the interior.

The dispatch boat Natoral was fired into recently at Island 78 by a gang of those pests, but escaped uninjured and without losing or having a man wounded.

Large bodies of guerrillas have, it is said, crossed from Arkansas to Mississippi within the past week at a point in the vicinity of Helena. A gunboat is in the vicinity, and has no doubt, ere this, put a stop to it.

From White River we learn that the guerrillas have lately been maneuvering in that region of country have moved toward the Arkansas, where Shelby and Marmaduke are concentrating for a movement on Duvall's Bluff. However, as that point is well garrisoned, and with every distance of reinforcements, no apprehension is felt for its safety.

It is rumored in Arkansas that a large number of rebel cavalry are being gotten in readiness for operations in Missouri this fall, and that any movements that may take place in our neighboring State, will be aimed simply with a view to cover up the ultimate designs of the enemy.

Latest Western Markets.

Cincinnati, August 21, P. M.—Flour is held out of the market, superfine at $7 50 a $7 80, and but little offered.

Whisky—Firm at $1 75.

Provisions—Nothing done, the high prices asked here caused all buyers to withdraw.

Nails—Have advanced $1.

Tallow—Candles advanced to 25 and soap to 17 at 17½c.

Groceries—Firm but quiet, the demand is moderate.

St. Louis, August 21.

Tobacco—The market was not very active, and prices ruled lower. Offered, 25 hogsheads sold, 201 do. We quote stems at $3 35 a $5, scraps, $3 50 to $, lugs, $11 50 to $[illegible], common shipping leaf, $17 to 22 50; medium do $23 to 27 50; good and fine do $[illegible] to 38 50; common and medium manufacturing leaf $25 to 30 50, good, fine and fancy, $40 to $75 and 100 and upwards per 100 lbs.

Flour—The market continues firm, but buyers are rather holding off on account of the present high prices, and holders are not quite so stiff in their demands. Sales comprise 50 bbls superfine at $9 70, 88 do at $9 72, 229 do single extra at $10, 150 do double extra at $10 50, 174 do do at $10 75, and 250 do do in lots at $11 per bbl.

Corn—Demand fair and market steady, with sales of 750 sks mixed, in lots at $1 70.

Oats—Demand pretty active, and prices firm with sales of 2300 sks prime, in various lots, at 85c.

Provisions and Lard—Still, but no sales reported.

Whisky—Firmer; but buyers standing off. Sale 10 bbls at $1 78 per gallon.

Hay—Market quiet and unchanged. Sale reported of 230 bales tight-pressed at $27 50; and 96 do do at $28 per ton, delivered.

Lard Oil—Market firm, and sale reported of 100 bbls at $1 50 per gallon.

Groceries—There is some business in sugar from first hands at our last advanced prices.

ARMS FOR SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.—The *Enquirer* is mistaken in assuming that we attach great importance to purchases of pistols by persons of its political persuasion in these parts. We agree with the *Enquirer*, that the pistol is not a very formidable weapon, when opposed to the rifled musket, and that a regiment with pistols would be put to flight by a company with such arms as are furnished United States troops. The weapon most in demand hereabout is, however, the *Henry rifle*, which is a formidable implement. But our military authorities are not much concerned about the matter. General Willich, the Post Commander, has seen war in all its forms, and looks quite contemptuously upon the trade in fire arms. He is too old a soldier to be shocked at the arming of secret political societies.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

New York Politics.

The New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention has always been a great power in making the nominations and cooking a platform. It will be doubly powerful in the Chicago Convention, owing to the absence of the cotton State representation, and its complexion will therefore, be generally studied. Present appearances are that New Yorkers will be solid for McClellan. Governor Seymour's home organ, the Albany *Atlas*, announces that he will not be a candidate, and it is understood that his influence is given for McClellan. Dean Richmond and his crowd say they are for McClellan and their word may be taken for what it is worth. Ex President Fillmore has written a letter declining to be a candidate, and expressing his preference for McClellan; and it is asserted in some quarters that Thurlow Weed is coming out a McClellan man.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Washington Chronicle on Terms of Re-union—It Proposes Compensated Emancipation.

The Washington *Chronicle*, a reputed Administration organ, in a recent number says:

There are many reasons which induce us to think that it would be wise as well as economical on the part of the General Government to go to the very verge of liberality in its offers of terms to the rebels.

The Rebels have arms in their hands, and are able to keep the field we know not how long. Doubtless a protraction of the war for a year longer will reduce them to the last extremity. It will consume their armies, waste their fields, destroy their cities, and leave them helpless and destitute, but, at the same time, *the Government will have expended another thousand millions of money, and many thousands of lives will have been sacrificed on our side, as well as that of the rebels.* Economy, no less than humanity, therefore, calls upon us to inquire whether the contest may not be abreviated and the ends of peace and Union be attained by other means than the sword.

Every consideration of economy, humanity, and magnanimity, therefore, *should prompt a great nation to offer to the South such terms as would at once tend to reconcile her brave but misguided people to submission to the Constitution and laws*, and save them from the ruin they have brought upon themselves. This can be done without any sacrifice of honor and principle on the part of the Government. It is simply a question of dollars and cents, not of principle. We may pay them for their slaves, and thus enable them to begin the regular business of life again under favorable circumstances.

There were, continues the *Chronicle*, in 1860, just 3,953,587 slaves in the whole South, including our loyal Border States. If every one of these were paid for in United States bonds, at the same rate which was paid for the slaves in the District of Columbia, viz: three hundred dollars per head, our public debt would still be less, by nearly *one thousand millions of dollars*, than that owed by Great Britain fifty years ago.

It may cost that sum to subdue the rebellion, but the money would be well laid out in the manner here indicated, in any event, since it would, if accepted, be of itself a strong bond of union. Every one of the four hundred thousand slaveholders would become a strong supporter of the Government, since its maintenance would be essential to the security of his debt. The policy of compensation would thus put the South in good humor and would enable the Government to dispense with a large standing army to maintain the peace. If peace were made to-morrow without compensation as a result of overthrowing the rebel armies, it would be necessary to maintain a standing army of two hundred thousand men, perhaps for a generation, in order to keep the peace. We should thus pay far more for enforced peace than a genuine, cordial peace purchase by compensation would cost.

The Indiana Democrats and the Coming Election.

The Democratic Central Committee of Indiana lately issued an address containing these declarations:

First, That while it is the well considered and inflexible purpose of the Democratic party of this State, acting in concert with all patriotic citizens who respect the purity of the ballot and desire the public good, to maintain by force, if need be, at all hazards, the right of the people to free and fair elections, we condemn any attempt at resistance of the laws before constitutional remedies are exhausted, and earnestly advise all men to abide patiently the action of the chosen representatives of the Democratic party at Chicago, on the 29th of August, looking forward to the coming election for a peaceful and constitutional redress of grievances more effectual than violence.

Second. In times of public peril like the present, and in view of what are believed to be well-founded apprehensions of attempts on the part of those in authority to interfere by military power with the freedom of elections, patriotism and prudence alike demand that the constitutional right of the people to keep and bear arms as a necessary means of defense to a free State, should not be violated nor abandoned; and it is the right and duty of all good citizens to co-operate in open lawful organizations for the protection, to the freedom of elections, and for the preservation of peace and constitutional order and the rights of the people within the State, as well as for its defense against invasion, and we especially recommend to the people in all their counties, townships and election precincts thorough organization for these ends.

TERRIBLE TIMES EXPECTED AT CHICAGO.—We may expect lively times, if not bloodshed, at the approaching Chicago Convention. The city is already in a turbulent condition, and, according to the reports in the newspapers, it is daily and nightly the scene of personal and fatal rencontres and riots of a bloody character. The immense mass of people who will assemble there between the 27th and 29th instant, with all the excited feelings of a heated political canvass actuating them, will add intensity to the existing unhealthy feeling, and innumerable fights, if not riots, culminating possibly in revolutionary movements of a potent nature, may ensue.—*N. Y. Herald*, 24*th ult.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, September 2, 1864.

The official letters by the Creole from New York, quote Cotton at 1 9[illegible] for Middling and report the market firm and buoyant. They also quote Gold at 25[illegible] on the 24 inst. The Journal of Commerce reports the market in the Gold as opening at 257½, rising to 258¼, receding to 257, then again rising to 259¼, and closing at 257½. The Evening Express of the 24th states that the market had fallen off in the afternoon, but afterwards rallied under the report that Warner had cut Sherman's line of communications, and closing at 259. Money quotations here are about 257 of 12 M. and before the arrival of the express.

We learn from the Port Commissioner that the well known British steamship Sir William Peel, captured by the Navy in Matamoros some time since and ordered to this port for adjudication, was appraised, with her cargo, yesterday, in order that she might be bonded to the owners, she being released and dispatched with her original cargo to London. We learn that the cargo was appraised at $45,427 74, and the ship at $41,125, making a total of $86,552 74. If the bonds were not given in 24 days, the price is to be paid over the valuation, they must have given sureties.

The receipts to-day include 24 bags cotton via Creole.

The Exchange market has shown a moderate degree of animation, the issue issued by New York gold at 4 per cent. premium in three days at a premium, ten days at 2 per cent. premium, and 30 days at 4 per cent. The supply of first class thirty days was moderate. The [illegible] for banks and drawers rates were at a premium of [illegible] per cent [illegible].

On our affairs of Sterling was done in Fort [illegible]; Bank at [illegible] sold at 40 [illegible]. There were some sales of Francs at [illegible] for private bills. The Bank rate [illegible].

The Gold market was depressed, but the New York advices were not received.

Nothing transpired in Silver. Dealers pay 25¾ a [illegible] for American half-dollars offered at their counters, but for round lots could hardly be made beyond 1[illegible].

Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars. The sales of which were 25¾ and 254, dealers offering 254 a 25½. We notice that the quotations at New York on the 24th were 260 for Gold and 26½ a 26[illegible] for Mexican dollars.

Nothing transpired in Bank Stocks, the sales noticed were at $174 for City Railroad, and $33 for Bank of Louisiana.

In the Bank note market there were some little inquiry for Bank of Louisiana at 4, and Bank of New Orleans at 5¾ a 5½ Dealers pay 3½ a 4c. for Merchants' and for Crescent City. Legal tender notes continue to command 1 per cent premium over City Treasury notes, which are still the general medium of exchange in our retail trade and received for both City and State taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, September 2, 1864.

COTTON.—The demand continues lively and buyers ready to pay an advance on our last quotations, but there was very little offering to-day and the only sales reported are 30 bales in lots at 1 66 a [illegible], prices not understood to be at outside figures, for Middling, which we report at 2 66. If low middling, including 1 at the 12 at 2 60 a 2 [illegible], at 1 [illegible] a 1 [illegible] 44 bales at 1 12 at 1 [illegible] bales at [illegible]. A list of 500 bales reported sold this afternoon will be fully on sale to-morrow or on Monday. Good ordinary is now quoted at $1 65 against $1 70 yesterday.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The movement in the market for Western Produce and Provisions is restricted by light supplies, and prices are steadily firm; with an upward tendency. The prospect of early or increased receipts from the West being very discouraging. Pork has been in demand and is now firmly held, while Lard is in request for export to Havana. Flour is very scarce and in demand by the dealers, bakers and grocers. The sales to-day comprise 250 bbls at superfine at $12 and low extra at $13 75 per bbl. In Mess Beef at $12, and 50 bbls Mess Pork at $42. 350 sks Oats at $1 10, Bran at $1 45, and 100 sks yellow Corn at $2 per bushel. 50 sks Bran at $[illegible] per bushel, 350 sks Liverpool course Salt at — and 100 do, taken on speculation at $3 [illegible] per sack.

Eggs are selling on the landing at 40c per dozen. Apples at $3 50 per barrel, Onions at $8 and Potatoes $9 per barrel. There does not appear to be any market for Sugar and Molasses and we have not heard of a sale.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little of any thing to go forward and the rates by mail steamships for New York are here 2c per lb for Cotton.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 2, 1864.

Arrived during the past week 483 Beeves, 240 Hogs, 150 sheep, 55 Veals and 74 Cows. Amount of stock sold 430 Beeves, 221 Hogs, 2 sheep, 68 Veals and 56 Cows. Amount of stock remaining on sale: 75 Beeves, 25 Hogs, — Veals and 47 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	—	19 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	—	15 —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	—	13 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	60 00	75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	45 00	55 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	30 00	35 00
Interior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	—	—
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	12	14
Sheep, ₱ head	5 00	6 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	60 00	100 00
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	20 00	25 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	15 00	20 00
Sucking Calves, ₱ head	14 00	15 00

Mass will be celebrated on SATURDAY NEXT, September 3d, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., at the St. Louis Cathedral, for the repose of the soul of JOSEPH BERTOLI. The friends and acquaintances of the Bertoli, Bachino, Roca, Mazzini and Kelley families are respectfully invited to attend.

For Congress.

EDITORS BEE.—Please announce me as a Candidate for Congress, for the First Representative District, at the coming Election.

E. ABELL.

Election 1st Monday in September 1864.

A CARD,

TO THE

Voters of the First Congressional District.

THE friends of the new Constitution having nominated me their candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District, and holding the honorable position which my fellow-citizens design to confer upon me, to be one of those which should not be sought nor declined, I take this method to inform the voters of the District that I accept the nomination, and to thank the Nominating Convention for their confidence.

In the firm belief that the new Constitution will soon revive the full political power of the State, restore its prosperity, develope its wealth, and secure to the people the blessings and enjoyments of peace and good government, and thus contribute to effect the inseparability of the union of all the States under our great and glorious national banner, I shall use every honorable effort to assist in procuring its triumphant ratification by the people.

If elected, I shall support the Government with all my power; and, recognizing the justice and equity of a reasonable compensation to loyal slaveholders, shall claim for my fellow-citizens the fullest participation in all measures of relief that may be devised and obtained.

B. F. BONZANO.

New Orleans, August 30, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE FIFTH JUSTICE'S COURT has been removed, from the corner of Esplanade and Moreau streets, to the United States Hotel, on Elysian Field street, between Moreau and Victory streets, up stairs. M. WEISHEIMER, Fifth Justice of the Peace.

New Orleans, September 2d, 1864.

Wanted a Nurse.

WANTED a wet nurse without a child with a fresh breast of milk. Apply to 362 Royal street, between Hospital and Barracks.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept 3, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail Steamship California, Brand, for New York, A Mouton.
U S Mail Steamship Evening Star, Bell, for New York, J M Courtenay.
Schr Agnes, Guilleans, for Matamoros, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, from New York, 24th ult, to Warneken & Co—2d district.
Schr Harriet Wood, Hanson, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—Lft.
Schr C W Chaple, Cook, 6 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—Lft.
Schr C W Rouberry, Lefranc, from Fort Pike, to master—Basin.
Schr Star, Gasand, from Pointe a la Hache, in ballast, to master—2d district.
Lugger Hope, Paoliet, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—1st district.
Lugger Medus, from St. John the Baptist Parish, to master—2d district.

—STEAMBOATS—
Empress, Rider, from St Louis.
Saratoga, Ayles, from Vicksburg.
Ariadne, Quest, from Fort Jackson.
Gertrude, Keel, from Morganza.

BELOW COMING UP.
Bark A S Weber, Harriman, from Philadelphia.
Brig J E Ward, from Philadelphia.

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.
Schr Lola, (British) Miller, 6 days from Tampico, to master.
Schr Goattle, —, from Matamoros—Cargo, 30 bales cotton to order.
Schr Lea, —, from Matamoros.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship California—255 bales cotton, 19 bbls pork, 20 cases indigo.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—72 bales cotton, 3 bales wool, $1,000 in gold, 11 bxs cigars, 4 boxes.
MATAMOROS—Per schr Agnes, 100 sks corn, 10 cases and 20 kegs lard, 20 firkins butter, 6 bxs ham, 1 cask sides, 2 bbls sugar, 12 bxs tobacco, 7 bxs cheese, 20 doz pails, 20 bxs candles, 2 M feet lumber and sundries.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Creole—Ass'd mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Creole, from New York—Adams Express—A Dyer—H Beaumont—G F Bratt—K Coburn—J Lewi—Duncan & co—A Schwab—H Spiro—S Mahler—D Lecabe—Hein & Frederickson—L Kaiser—Mrs J Oxley—[illegible]—M Dupasseur—Hennig & Campbell—[illegible] [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Empress—[illegible] [illegible]
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Saratoga—[illegible]
MORGANZA—Per steamer Gertrude—4 hhds and 45 hides, 101 empty sacks, [illegible]
FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Ariadne—6 bags [illegible]
FORT PIKE—Per schr C W Rouberry—[illegible] lumber to order.
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Hope—[illegible]
ST JOHN BAPTIST—Per lugger Medus—[illegible] corn and sundries to order.

New York Mail Steamship Co's
Line of Side-wheel Steamers,
Carrying the United States Mail to
NEW YORK DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday	October 1st
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday	October 8th
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday	October 15th
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday	October 29th
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday	Nov'ber 5th
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday	Nov'ber 12th
DAY STAR	—	(Building)	

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR and EVENING STAR, and GUIDING STAR will be followed by the DAY STAR [illegible]. Their Passenger accommodations are not surpassed by any other steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bill of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing. For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
No. [illegible] Carondelet street.

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 4
CITY OF MANCHESTER............do. do 11
CITY OF NEW YORK.............do. do 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
[illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 58 Gravier street.

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE new and fine passenger packet MITTIE STEPHENS, Helm, master, John C. Libano and Miller 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 10 o'clock A. M., and Donaldsonville WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Commencing SATURDAY, June 25, 1864.

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

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. A. RICHARD,
Nos. 55 and 57 Old Levee, corner of Bienville.

For Vera Cruz.

REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast sailing schr BENJ WILLIS having the most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to
CORNISH & LEBLANC,
[illegible] Old Levee street, between Ursulines and St. Philip sts.

For Matamoros.

THE British brig HOPE, Captain Ottison, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to COUTURIE BROS, 42 Old Levee st.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of HENNING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date. WM. H. HENNING will liquidate the business of the late firm.
WM. H. HENNING,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE business of the late firm will be carried on by the undersigned on his own account.
WM. H. HENNING.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

HAVING sold my interest in the grocery business to WM. H. HENNING, Esq., in future I can be found at No. 91 Camp street, where I shall carry on the business as heretofore for my own account.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

Furnished House Wanted,
BY a small family without children. Address, stating terms, W. H. H., Box 422, New Orleans P. O.

Pianos For Sale.
FOR SALE, on account of departure, Two home made PIANOS, which can be seen at Mr. ELIE'S Music Store, Royal street No 66. Also on account of departure, Another fine PIANO. Apply at No. 15 Marais street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

Stray Horses.
CAME to my premises on Sunday 28th inst., an iron-grey HORSE and a white MARE. The owners, by proving property and paying expenses, can have the same by applying at FORTIER'S Plantation, 5 miles below Algiers.

Dr. Holcombe's Works.
A FEW Copies of the following works by our fellow-townsman Dr. WM. H. HOLCOMBE are still on hand at Geo. Ellis':
HOLCOMBE'S SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF HOMOEOPATHY, 12 mo.—Pages 304—Price $1 25.
HOLCOMBE ON YELLOW FEVER—8 vo.—Pages 72—Price 25 cents.
HOLCOMBE'S POEMS, Crown 8 vo.—Pages 360—Price $1 50.

Union Hotel and Restaurant,
KEPT BY
J. M. DALBERNI,
AT TAMPICO.
FURNISHED ROOMS. EXCELLENT FARE at moderate prices.

To Families Leaving for France.
A PERSON who is in the habit of travelling, offers for her passage, to a family leaving for France, her services as chambermaid or children nurse. Apply at Mrs. PHILIPPE BEAULIEU'S, Burgundy street, No 191, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

Carver Cotton Gins.
THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of these celebrated Cotton Gins, from 20 to 80 saws, with all the latest improvements. Also, Roller Gins, for Sea Island Cotton. For sale at No. 43 St. Charles street.
AARON HOBART, JR.

Continental House.
Corner Custom House Street and Exchange Alley.

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

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

The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, the best of ingredients &c.
W. O. SCHAFER.

AUCTION SALES.

Fine Saddle Horse.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, without reserve, THIS DAY, (Saturday) September 3d, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of store No. 47 Magazine street—

A very fine and perfectly kind, middle-size, black SADDLE HORSE. A splendid Horse for a lady's use. Terms cash.

Printing and Writing Paper.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, September 3d, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 47 Magazine street, to close consignment—

30 reams Printing PAPER, best quality for newspaper 24x38.
5 reams Blue Posters PAPER, 24x38.
25 reams White Ruled Foolscap PAPER, in ½ ream packages.
2 boxes, 3 doz each, David's Black INK, best war'ted.
2 kegs best Wade's Workers' INK.
Terms—Cash.

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

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 8th September, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at the corner of Craps and Tricou streets, near the Barracks—

The DAIRY of Mr J. L. Fulestgue, who is on the eve of his departure for Europe, consisting of

30 fine Milch Cows, of English breed, several with Calves and on the eve of Calving.
1 Bull.
5 Fine Horses.
2 do Mules.
1 Milk Cart.
2 Provision Carts.
1 Oxen Cart.
1 Carriage.
1 Lot of Hay.

The Good Will, the Milk Cans and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Also—A first-rate Family Horse.

Terms—Up to $200, cash; from $200 to $600, six months, and above $600, one year's credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

N. B. The Cows will not be delivered until the terms of sale are complied with.

Property on Greatmen Street, near Washington Square.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 3d September, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 32 feet front on Greatmen street by 127 feet in depth, between Union and Frenchmen streets together with a House, No. 206, having three rooms, galleries on the side, etc. [illegible] Terms Cash. Act of sale before O. Drouet, Notary Public.

Property on Love street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, September 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 32 feet front on Love street by 127 feet in depth, between Union and Frenchmen streets, together with a house, No. 417 having four rooms, galleries and [illegible]. Terms Cash.

Property on Moreau street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, September 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city measuring [illegible] feet front on Moreau street, by [illegible] feet in depth between Port street and Lafayette Avenue, together with a house No. 411, having [illegible] rooms, kitchen and galleries, [illegible].
See plan at the Exchange.
Terms—Cash.

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 ending 30th April, 1864.
[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of May, 1864.
AD MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, on and after this day.

DIRECTORS:
Jos. J. Adams, F. Durrive,
J. H. Eimer, C. Kohn,
J. Goldstein, Jos. Deynoodt,
P. Casenave, A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes, J. J. Ferrie, Jr.,
R. W. Ogden, J. Seiguarlet,
P. Lobit, A. Conan,
A. Chiapella.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1864, viz:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$133,066 16	
Premiums on Marine Risks	37,119 77	
Premiums on River Risks	17,537 00	$186,[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1864		$153,679 84

[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, George Jonas, Samuel Bell,
John Watt, R. H. Sumner, W. G. Robinson,
H. Kennedy, C. T. Buddecke, H. Frellsen,
Samuel Smith, P. Simms, Alexander Dutbill,
S. Newman, P. Avendano, A. Heine,
A. M. Agnesco, F. W. Schonfeld, Maria Polz,
Ferdinand Mota, J. J. Hanna, Robert Grddes.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 166 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

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

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

COFFEE—250 bags Laguayra, 75 bags Rio, 70 bags St. Domingo.
WHISKY—300 bbls Miller's Chicken Cock and other brands of superior Old Bourbon.
ALCOHOL—20 bbls.
CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets Krug & Co, 100 baskets Heidsick & Co., 25 Gne Heidsick.
MATCHES—25 cases Lacour.
CONDENSED MILK—50 cases Borden's.
ROCK CANDY—20 boxes.
PEARL BARLEY—25 boxes.
BRANDY PEACHES—75 boxes, qts.
BRANDY CHERRIES—50 boxes, pts.
FIGS IN DRUMS—1 cask.
WARD'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—50 boxes.
BALTIMORE OYSTERS—30 boxes.
LOBSTERS IN CANS—50 boxes.
PRESERVED MEATS—200 boxes assorted.
LEMON SYRUP—30 boxes.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

G. BORZINO,
No. 101 Old Levee Street, No. 101

IMPORTER of Wines, Liquors, Sardines, Fruits, Almonds, Corks, &c., offer for sale—
100 casks CLARET and WHITE WINE, various vintages.
50 casks very thick Cetta and Sandol WINES.
40 bbls Port and Madeira WINES.
25 bbls Bourbon and Magnolia WHISKY.
40 ½ pipes St. Brice and Pinet COGNAC.
400 boxes Claret and White WINE, various brands.
100 do very old CLARET, for family use.
300 baskets Berlesluyt and Flagnolli OILS.
50 cases SARDINES, ¼ and ½ boxes.
50 baskets Heidsick Piper and Perrier Champagne WINE.
50 sacks COFFEE, 40 do SHELLED ALMONDS.
40 boxes Dutch and Apple CHEESE.
1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon DEMIJOHNS.
12 bales CORKS, regular, polished and demijohn do.
Assorted CORDIALS, Muscat and Asti WINES, etc., etc.

LANDING ex steamship Fung Shuey—
25 sacks COFFEE, 20 bbls NUTS.
25 boxes Shelled ALMONDS.
25 do HOSTETTER BITTERS.
10 bbls DRIED PRUNES, 1000 reams PAPER.
25 boxes genuine Dutch CHEESE.
110 do LAYER RAISINS.

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

DISEASES.
Dr. F. Verge'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. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONNORRHEA 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 in no instance has ever failed, warrants it to cure in forty-eight hours the most desperate and inflammatory cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Whites, in all their stages—Strictures, Weakness, Pains of the Loins, Irritation of the Urethra and Gravel, as well as Chronic affections of the Urinary Bladder, &c., &c.

Sold at Drug Store No. 13 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of the late Jean Vignes, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 2[illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered September 2d 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of September 1864, at 4½ o'clock P. M., on Dauphine street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, in the 2d District of this city, for account of said succession—

2 MULES,
One old Cart,
One set of old Harness, for double team,
75 bbls of Pittsburg Coal,
75 bbls of Charcoal,
14 cords of Fire Wood.
Also—A lot of book accounts and claims.
The whole as per inventory on file.
Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes.
ALFRED SHAW,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

School of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, No. 77, Union street.

THE opening of the Day School kept by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, will take place on MONDAY NEXT, September 5th. Seven or eight Boarders can be received in the establishment.

For further particulars, apply to the Director.

Dr. Wm. H. HOLCOMBE,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
239 Camp street.

Dr. HUARD,
FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.

Residence, No. 115 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at Dr. Lambert's.

Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

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

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 15 Customhouse Street,
New Orleans, La.

Carpet Warehouse.
19.........Chartres street..........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY,
WILTON, THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN,
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.,
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.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

Jefferson Academy,
43 Bourbon Street, N. Orleans 43
Conducted by G. J. LORD.

THE DUTIES of this old and popular school will be resumed on MONDAY, 5th September, when the Principal will be happy to receive pupils [illegible].

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
[illegible]

Passengers are requested to notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
G. PANDELY.

PRINTING PAPER, &c., in reams.
PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER, in kegs.
PEARL BARLEY, in boxes.
QUART PRESERVES, in cases.
LEMON SYRUP, in boxes.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—50 cases, pints and half pints.
CONDENSED MILK, in cases.
TABLE SALT, in boxes.
BALTIMORE OYSTERS, in cases.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.

Havana Leaf Tobacco.
20 BALES GENUINE VUELTA ABAJO, in store. [illegible]
BORNIO & BROTHER.

RECEIVED by New York [illegible] [illegible]
SULPHATE OF QUININE [illegible]
[illegible]
E. MORGIN, Druggist.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1862 .... $[illegible]

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 8th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared P. J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
P. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 8th day October, 1863.
JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

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

—DIRECTORS.—
G. W. Babcock, J. M. Cavaleys,
T. Baily Blanchard, Jr., Lt. Mels don,
Placide Forstall, F. A. Nobson,
J. M. Lapeyre, Jos. Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau, Chas. Haraspe,
Chas Laffite, P. J. Tuyes.

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		$156,585 31
To-wit:		
On Fire Risks	$113,[illegible] 82	
On Marine Risks	35,[illegible] 02	
On River Risks	7,[illegible] 47	
		$156,335 31
Less Premiums unterminated	$1,865 00	
Returned Premiums	4,[illegible] 76	25,986
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863		130,418 56
Losses paid during the same period		
On Fire Risks	$24,735 89	
On Marine Risks	27,054 69	
On River Risks	6,321 76	
	$58,110 34	
Reinsurance	9,458 74	
Ten per cent. returned	4,710 44	
Add profit and loss, expenses, taxes, internal revenue tax, &c., less discount, interest, &c.	32,304 69	104,577 19
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863		$25,859 3
Less am't reserved for unsettled claims		11,800 00
		$14,059 36

The Company has the following assets:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$154,129 5
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	36,927 76
Invested in City Railroad Stocks	36,617 7
Bills receivable for Premiums	59,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	51,996 2
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies	11,850 00
Cash on hand	58,409 87
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared O. Gaillard, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 14, 1863.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

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

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

—TRUSTEES.—
J. Leley, G. Olivier,
Jas. A. White, Ar. Miltenberger,
A. H. D'Meza, J. A. Blouse,
A. Bohn, A. Bidault,
J. Lesmore, U. Laroussini,
Paul Juge, A. Marques,
O. GAILLARD, President.

To Cotton Planters.

THE promptest, surest and most economical way of destroying CATTERPILLARS, and other Cotton Parasites is to spread over the Plant a quantity of powdered Lime in the morning, when the dew is falling or a little before the rain, as practised in artificial prairies. Successful experiments have been made at a small cost.

Shell Lime pulverized expressly for the purpose, can be had at the Lime Factory of
Mr. J. M. CESSAC,
Carondelet Walk (Old Basin) No. 55, New Orleans.

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Barracks street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply to H. GOURGUES, No 12 Union street.

AVIS AUX ELECTEURS
DE LA
PAROISSE D'ORLÉANS.

Bureau Central de Commissaires.
Ville de la Nile-Orléans, 29 avril 1864

L'ÉLECTION DE LUNDI, cinq septembre 1864 sera tenue, aux endroits ci-après indiqués et sous la surveillance des commissaires dont les noms suivent—Chaque poll (lieux d'élections) sera connu comme suit:

PREMIER DISTRICT.
Premier Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Cie No 12, rue Tchoupitoulas, entre Orange et Race. Commissaires, Thos J Eckhart, Thos Ingram et John Fahy.

Poll No 2—A la maison de pompe de la Cie No 1, rue Hunter, entre Tchoupitoulas et Levee. Commissaires, Adam Wild, Robert Morris, J F Taylor.

Poll No 3—Coin Terpsichore et Chippewa—Commissaires, John Hogan, John O'Mealy, A H Fynn.

Deuxième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Cie No 2, rue Thalie, entre Bacchus et Dryades. Commissaires, P H Degrey, Jas Gordanell, John A Kernan.

Poll No 2—A coin des rues Euterpe et St Charles. Commissaires, Isaac Evans, Jacob Leidner, J Stumpf.

Poll No 3—Coin Camp et Euphrosine—Commissaires, W B Smith, Geo Gruber, James Fitzgerald.

Troisième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe No 6, au coin des rues St Joseph et Commerce. Commissaires, Thomas Wills, Henry Deckeret, H Barnett.

Poll No 2—Au coin des rues Annunciation et Poydras. Commissaires, Samuel Meyers, J L Sterry, F Kelly.

Quatrième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Compagnie No 14, rue Camp, entre Nayades et Carondelet. Commissaires, V Hobertz, J K Collins, M Egan.

Poll No 2—A la maison de la rue des Remparts, à la porte du coin de la rue Calliope. Commissaires, Thomas Condon, R T N [illegible], K W Cork.

Cinquième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Compagnie No 2, rue Tchoupitoulas, entre Natchez et Poydras. Commissaires, J Hewett, M J Grady, G Ingram.

Poll No 2—Rue Tchoupitoulas, No 107, entre Girod et Lafayette. Commissaires, P O'Sullivan, S Lafey, G Oberhauser.

Sixième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe du coin des rues Perdido et Carondelet. Commissaires, C Bullitt, W Hart, L H Everett.

Poll No 2—A la maison de pompe de la Compagnie No 5, rue Girod entre St Charles et Carondelet. Commissaires, J S McEnery, T G Tracy, J White.

Septième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Compagnie No 3, rue Common, près Marais. Commissaires, K Armfield, M De Courcey, W A Bryce.

Poll No 2—Au coin des rues Girod et Basin. Commissaires, J M Laughlin, G Howes, J J Patterson.

Poll No 3—Au coin des rues Liberté et Poydras. Commissaires, J M O'Grady, H Pajewski, J Scully.

DEUXIÈME DISTRICT.
Huitième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Compagnie No 7, rue Dauphine, entre Bienville et Douane. Commissaires, Louis N. E. Rigaud, Chas Baimbach.

Poll No 2—Au No. du Passage de la Bourse, entre St Louis et Conti. Commissaires, E. Meunier, Julius Rieder, W Hall.

Neuvième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de la Compagnie Hook and Ladder No 1, au coin des rues Conti et Basin. Commissaires, Theo D dy, James Fallon, J Carroll.

Poll No 2—Au No. 45 de la rue Bienville entre Marais et Treme. Commissaires, J F Vequan, J Witgenstein, E M Scale.

Poll No 3—Coin Canal et Robertson. Commissaires, B R Witranne, J B M Elroy, C A Sax.

Dixième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Au bureau No. 1a des Châsses Pouveaux, rue St Pierre, entre Levee et Chartres. Commissaires, E Koch, J O Newton, R. Lord Sauls.

Poll No 2—Dans la maison No 17 de la rue Toulouse entre Remparts et Bourgogne. Commissaires, J J Moore, A Adder, J N Bain.

Onzième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Au bureau du Député du Commissaire des Rues, au coin des rues St Philippe et Chartres. Commissaires, N Keller, W. C. [illegible] X Mauret.

Poll No 2—Au No. de la rue de Orléans entre Royale et Bourbon. Commissaires, E Smith, E Philips, O Albert.

Douzième Precinct.

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Cie No 10, rue Dumaine, entre les rues Remparts et Ste Claude. Commissaires, E J Bacey, P A Cazeau, H O Dusthal.

Poll No 2—A la maison de pompe de la Cie No 21, au coin des rues Claiborne et Ste Pierre. Commissaires, V Dupous, H B Smith, Chas Martin.

Treizième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Au coin des rues de l'Esplanade et de Bourbon. Commissaires, E V Leclere, F B Lemare, A Mangez.

Poll No 2—Dans une boutique au coin des rues Esplanade et Remparts et Bourgogne. Commissaires, L Martin, O P Lyon, C Renaud.

Quatorzième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Au coin des rues Hôpital et Robertson. Commissaires, F M Gines, J A Bonneya, A Lafarre.

Poll No 2—A la maison de pompe de la Compagnie No 8, au coin de la rue Esplanade et Claiborne. Commissaires, F Lambert, C D Hart, Chs Agamon.

TROISIÈME DISTRICT.
Quinzième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Dans une maison de la rue des Français, entre Casacalvo et Moreau. Commissaires, A Nikoli, J Devouassie, J Asner.

Poll No 2—Dans une maison du coin des rues Union et Grands Hommes. Commissaires, W Meeks, J H Mason, Thos C Foley.

Seizième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Dans une maison du Chemin du Bayou près Bourbon et de la grande. Commissaires, T H Hennessy, John Delesity, J H Ferris.

Poll No 2—Dans la maison No 22 de la rue Claiborne, entre Kerlerec et Marigny. Commissaires, P Hayes, J M Jacobs, J Hussey.

Dix-septième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Dans la maison de Pompe de Milneburg. Commissaires, J Loper, J Moore, E Samuel.

Poll No 2—Dans une maison près la maison de Pompe de Milneburg. Commissaires, V Marques, J G Smith, J B Bernard.

Poll No 3—Lake House. Commissaires, Capt Smith, E L Durant, Andry.

Dix-huitième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Dans une maison au coin des rues Champs Elysées et Grands-Hommes. Commissaires, S Ruh, L Lauber, Chs Morer.

Poll No 2—Dans la maison No. 8 de la rue d'Amour entre Marigny et Champs-Elysées. Commissaires, J M Wurrer, F C Rieser, J H Brown.

Dix-neuvième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Dans la maison No 1 de la rue Urquhart entre Mandeville et Marigny. Commissaires, Charles Baker, S Mocle, R Bresh.

Poll No 2—Dans la maison No 126 de la rue Urquhart entre Mandeville et Marigny. Commissaires, James Scott, J H Rayne, G Locey.

Vingtième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Dans une maison du coin des rues Louisa et Urquhart. Commissaires, Matthew Howe, F Polk, H G Rix.

Poll No 2—Dans une maison du coin des rues Louisa et Levee. Commissaires, James Carrigee, R Hecht, J W Clark.

Vingt-unième Precinct.

Poll No 1—Dans une maison du coin des rues Levee et Independance. Commissaires, J Duplain, J B Hongrave, A Frederick Jr.

Poll No 2—Au moulin à riz California rue Front Levee, entre Congress et Independance. Commissaires, L Lauer, F Zimmerman, M Meyer.

QUATRIÈME DISTRICT.
Vingt-deuxième Precinct

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Cie Hook & Ladder, rue Jackson, entre Rousseau et Fulton. Commissaires, W Weber, W P Judd, L Kupp.

Poll No 2—A la maison de pompe de la Cie No 22, rue Tchoupitoulas, près Jackson. Commissaires, J Jester, A M Murtaugh, A Leon.

Vingt troisième Precinct

Poll No 1—A la maison de pompe de la Cie No 23, Avenue Washington entre Camp et Magazine. Commissaires, J T Barrett, J E Nagle, H Benzel Jr.

Poll No 2—Au coin des rues Laurel et Troisième. Commissaires, C Aub, J Wyman, Joseph A Purcell.

ALGER.

La partie de la Paroisse d'Orléans située sur la rive droite du fleuve Mississippi. Dans la maison de Cour. Commissaires, G H Fagg, S B Ashby, H Shrore.

Il y aura deux boîtes à chaque poll. Dans une d'elles les votes pour le rejet ou l'adoption de la Constitution seront déposés. Une boîte contiendra les votes pour les candidats.

Un des Polls, dans chacun des susdits precincts, excepté le 7e, est désigné par le No 1, et désigné par le No 2. Tous les votants demeurant dans chacun des susdits precincts et dont les noms commencent par une des lettres comprises entre les lettres A et K, toutes deux inclusivement, ne pourront voter qu'au poll No 1, tous les votants dont les noms commencent par une des lettres comprises entre les lettres L et K toutes deux inclusivement, ne pourront voter qu'au poll No 2.

Un des trois polls du 7me precinct, est désigné par le No 1, un autre par le No 2 et le troisième par le No 3, tous les votants du dit precinct dont les noms commencent par les lettres comprises entre les lettres A et G, toutes deux inclusivement, ne pourront voter qu'au poll No 1, tous les votants dont les noms commencent par les lettres comprises entre les lettres H et N, toutes deux inclusivement, ne pourront voter qu'au poll No 2, tous les votants dont les noms commencent par les lettres comprises entre les lettres O et Z, toutes deux inclusivement, ne pourront voter qu'au poll No 3. Les commissaires de chaque poll désigneront les greffiers d'élection. La somme de $25 sera accordée à chaque poll pour des rafraichissements et sera distribuée comme suit: $15 aux commissaires, et $10 aux deux greffiers d'élection. Les commissaires de chaque poll devront, le lendemain de l'élection, transmettre au bureau du secrétaire, la Sixième Cour de District, en face de la Place Jackson, les noms des commissaires qui auront servi à la place de ceux ci-dessus nommés et qui auront été incapables ou auront refusé de servir, ils devront en outre transmettre les noms et surnoms de ceux qu'ils auront nommés greffiers d'élections, afin que le tableau des frais d'élection soit fait d'après leur rapport.

La somme de $10 sera allouée au propriétaire ou locataire d'une bâtisse particulière qui lorsque qu aura servi de poll.

Les propriétaires ou locataires de bâtisses particulières qui auront servi de Polls dans le Premier, Deuxième Troisième et Quatrième District, devront donc envoyer leurs noms au bureau du Secrétaire, en face de la Place Jackson, le lendemain de l'élection. Les polls s'ouvriront à 6 heures du matin et se fermeront à 6 heures du soir, heure de la ville. Tous les Commissaires d'élection sont requis de se faire assermenter avant le jour de l'élection.

Par ordre du Board Central des Commissaires.
CHARLES LEAUMONT,
Secrétaire.

Succession of Hugh McGuirk ... [illegible] Crooks having purchased [illegible] made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the nineteenth day of July A. D. 1864, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time and manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans on the sixth day of July 1864 by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the [illegible] day of June A. D. 186[illegible], in the matter of the succession of Amadeo Landry, deceased, No. 19[illegible] of the docket of this Court, at which sale the said Hugh M[illegible] Crooks became the purchaser for the price of $[illegible].

Description of property, as given in the judicial advertisement, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in the First District of this city in the square bounded by Clio, Nayades, Prytania and Calliope streets, and designated by the numbers 5 and 6 on a plan drawn by Charles F. Zimpel, Surveyor, dated 5th April, 1832, and deposited as plan No. 41 in book of plans No 1, in the office of Wm Christy, late a Notary in this city, which said lots measure each [illegible] feet [illegible] inches and [illegible] lines front on said Nayades street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth between parallel lines, American measure, bounded in the rear by an alley fourteen feet in width, which is to be kept open for the common use of the owners of the lots bordering thereon, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, servitudes and other rights thereunto belonging. This property was purchased by Amadeo Landry from John T. Moore and Mrs. Ellen Moore, his wife, by an act executed on 22d September, 1851, before William Monaghan, then a Notary in this city.

New Orleans, August 9*d* 1864.
A. MOREL,
Deputy Clerk.

ELECTION DE LA LOUISIANE.

Quartier Général, Département du Golfe,
Nouvelle-Orléans, 27 août 1864.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX, No. 11[illegible].

Sur la recommandation des Commissaires d'élection de l'État de la Louisiane, il est ordonné qu'à l'élection du 5 septembre prochain, les Polls, dans les différentes paroisses, soient tenus ouverts, pour recevoir les votes, de 6 heures du matin à 6 heures du soir.

Par ordre du major général Banks.
GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Adjudant-général Assistant.

PROCLAMATION
PAR J. MADISON WELLS,
Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Gouverneur par intérim,
De l'Etat de la Louisiane.

BUREAU DE L'EXECUTIF,
Nouvelle-Orléans, 27 juillet 1864.

Attendu que la Convention réunie dernièrement dans la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans pour réviser et amender la Constitution de l'État de la Louisiane, a ordonné que "immédiatement après l'ajournement de la Convention, le Gouverneur lancera sa Proclamation chargeant les divers officiers de cet État autorisés par la loi de faire procéder aux élections, ou à défaut de ces officiers, les officiers qu'il désignera, d'ouvrir des polls dans les diverses paroisses de cet État au lieu désignés par la loi, LE PREMIER LUNDI DE SEPTEMBRE 1864, dans le but de prendre l'avis du bon peuple de cet État sur l'adoption ou le rejet de cette Constitution; et que le retour des dits officiers de ce vote soit fait aux régistres de tous les votants dûment qualifiés.

Chaque votant exprimera son opinion en déposant dans la boîte au scrutin, un bulletin sur lequel seront écrits les mots "Constitution acceptée," ou "la Constitution rejetée." Quand cette élection sera terminée les officiers ainsi nommés dûment pour y procéder examineront et compteront avec soin chaque vote qui aura été déposé, et adresseront immédiatement aux dits procès-verbaux de la dite élection, et enverront au bureau de la Proclamation [illegible].

J'ai jugé à propos, en conséquence, d'émettre cette proclamation, pour ordonner à toute autorité dûment qualifiée de l'État de procéder à l'ordonnance de la Convention relative à cette élection, à la fixation des dits polls aux directions, et conformément aux dites lois, et procéder aux pièces, par le rejet de la Constitution, le jour d'élection, le 5 de [illegible] — LE PREMIER LUNDI DE SEPTEMBRE PROCHAIN et de veiller à ce que les opérations aient lieu conformément à la dite ordonnance et de faire les retours [illegible].

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'État dans la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ce 27 juillet, A. D. 1864 et la quatre-vingt-neuvième année de l'Indépendance des États-Unis.

Par le Gouverneur,
J. MADISON WELLS.
E. WROTNOWSKI,
Secrétaire d'État.

AVIS AUX CONTRIBUABLES.
BUREAU DES ASSESSEURS.
Hôtel de Ville, 1 août 1864.

Le Board des Assesseurs de la Nouvelle-Orléans ayant achevé les listes d'assessement pour l'année 1864, et les ayant déposées au bureau de son secrétaire au Bureau, salle No. 10 à l'Hôtel de Ville, les habitants et les propriétaires de cette ville sont notifiés qu'il leur sera permis de les examiner et d'y signaler des erreurs à l'Hôtel de Ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans peuvent venir les examiner et réclamer de 9 heures du matin à 3 heures de l'après-midi, les Dimanches exceptés, pendant trente jours, à partir du 15 courant.

Le Board des Assesseurs donnera cet avis qu'il se réunira à son bureau, No. 10 de l'Hôtel de Ville, le lundi à 3 heures de l'après-midi, le 19, 20, 21, 22 et 23 septembre prochain, pour revoir ses assessements, à la demande de qui que ce soit.
N. S. TOBEY,
Secrétaire du Board des Assesseurs.

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 5th of July inst., Mr. Placide Forstall was duly elected President of said Company.
J. D. BELLAUME,
Secretary pro tem.

Star Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 1st of July, 1864, including the [illegible] premiums of the previous year		$[illegible]
Viz: On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Less Premiums on Risks terminated		27,162 [illegible]
Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Net earned Premiums 1st July, 1864		14,918 [illegible]
Losses during the year—		
On Fire Risks	4,577 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Reinsurances, Taxes, Expenses, Interest due on Scrips, less Interest Account, &c.		19,251 [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Bills Receivable	28,251 [illegible]
[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	3,[illegible]
Invested in City Bonds	[illegible]
Uncurrent Notes	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Balance due on Subscription Notes	[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, August 9th, 1864, before me the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and J. D. Bellaume, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
J. D. BELLAUME, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of August 1864.
E. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Company have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding Scrips, on and after the first of October next.

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision ist that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to consult Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture. [illegible]. ASTROLOGIST [illegible] Astrology.

[illegible]

N. B.—Hours open of Chairs of Life prepared in writing, by simply allowing date of birth. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Letters promptly answered. Consultations given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate. Office [illegible] Dauphine street [illegible].

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.

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.

Groceries.

SUGAR—200 hogsheads, first fair to choice,
100 ...... clarified,
100 barrels powdered,
100 ...... crushed.
COFFEE—250 bags Rio.
LARD—50 tierces, choice.
RICE—200 bags Para.
WHISKY—100 barrels Pike and Magnolia,
100 ...... Bourbon.
BRANDS—[illegible].
FLOUR—[illegible] barrels superfine & extra.
CANDLES—[illegible] boxes star.
For sale by
J. AVET,
Late AVET BROS.,
At the Blue Stores, corner Old Levee & Bienville, sts.

HATS—HATS,
—AT—
35 .... Magazine Street 35

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

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

Manufactory 48 Brooklyn, New York.
E. S. BENEDICT.

Sausages.....Saucages.

JUST received, and for sale by the undersigned, a few jars of Sausages in excellent order, landing ex Adela, from Bordeaux.
BRULATOUR & CO.

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. HART & CO.

Absynth! Absynth!
50 BOXES superior Absynth Ed. Pernod's Brand, warranted imported. For sale by
J. & J. TARDIEU,
45 Old Levee street.

Sherry Wine,
Of Direct Importation from Cadiz.
HOPS—20 bales Old and New. In store for sale by
E. J. HART & CO,
73 & 75, Tchoupitoulas street.