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

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carriers.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..................$12
Weekly Paper, semi-weekly..................................5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,147

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart—Furniture.

By Wm. H. Bunnell, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 Gravier street—Furniture.

STEAMERS FROM ABOVE.—It is expected that the W. R. Arthur, from St. Louis, and the Missouri, from Louisville, will arrive here early this morning.

We have been favored with a New York Herald of the 12th, which has no important news that is not anticipated.

McCarren & Landry will sell to-day at their auction mart, household furniture, &c. See advertisement.

WAYNESBORO.—This place, to which it is said General Hunter had pushed an expedition, destroying railroads and bridges, is distant from Staunton about twelve or fifteen miles on the railroad extending from Charlottesville. The latter, at the intersection of the Lynchburg branch of the Central Railroad, is not less than fifteen miles from Waynesboro. The Blue Ridge is between them, and it was thought that the passage through the mountains at Rockfish gap would be disputed. Gordonsville, where Gen. Sheridan is said to have destroyed the railroad, is perhaps thirty miles from Charlottesville, and at the intersection of the Central with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. By railroad it is seventy-five or eighty miles from Richmond in a northwestern direction.

Three Days Later from the North
VIA THE RIVER AND TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON DATES OF THE 17TH

Gen. Grant South of the James River—Petersburg Attacked by Gen. Smith and Reported Taken—Beauregard's Forces Preparing to Hold the West Side of the Appomattox from Petersburg—Said also to be Tearing up the Railroad to Richmond—Sheridan Reported to have Cut the Lynchburg and Richmond Communications at Gordonsville—Also to have been Defeated by Hampton's and Lee's Cavalry with Loss of 500 prisoners.—Movements of Hunter, Crooke and Averill—Nothing Important from Sherman—Gen. A. J. Smith Supersedes Sturgis.

Gold on the 17th 195 1/2—Cotton 145.

The *Times* and the *Era* issued extras last evening with the following telegraphic news derived, we presume, from the steamer W. R. Arthur, from St. Louis:

PORT HUDSON, June 22, 1864.

[From the Missouri Republican of the 18th.]

New York, June 15.—*Tribune* Special.—Headquarters, Army of Virginia, in the field, 10th inst., via Beverly, 16th, says Hunter, Cook, and Averill moved from Staunton at 5 o'clock this morning.

Expedition to Waynesboro' has just returned, having destroyed several railroad bridges and torn up track.

Imboden's command is thoroughly demoralized. There is no force now of any account in Hunter's front, unless they have been reinforced from Lee. Our prisoners not paroled number 104.

New York, June 15.—The supply of cotton is limited, and market excited to 6 and 7 c. higher. 134 and 135 c. for Middling Uplands. Money is more active and firm. Gold heavy, quite steady, opening at 6¾, advancing to 97¾, and closing steady at 96.

Washington, June 14.—Rumors to-day say that Sheridan has reached Gordonsville on his way to join Hunter, and has destroyed the Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad, one of the principal avenues by which the rebel capital receive supplies.

His mission is understood to be not only the capture of Charlottesville and Lynchburg, but to complete the thorough destruction of the railroads connecting them with Gordonsville. He is accompanied by a large cavalry and artillery force.

New York, June 15.—A call is issued for a Union Conservative National Convention at Chicago, July 4th, and signed R. F. Stevens.

Draft for 300,000 more troops expected to be ordered in a few days.

Washington, June 15.—To Major Gen. Dix: The movement of the army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond [illegible] hominy and James rivers [illegible] enough to admit of publication [illegible] facts without danger of [illegible]

After several days of [illegible] the movement commenced [illegible] The 18th Corps, under Gen. [illegible] the White House and [illegible] Landing. Wright's corps and [illegible] to James' Bridge, crossed the [illegible] and marched to Charles City [illegible] River. Hancock's and Warren's corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and marched to Wilcox's on the James River, which was to be crossed by the army at Powhattan Point.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant dated Monday evening 5.30, Headquarters, Wilcox's Landing, states our advance had reached that place, and would commence crossing James river on Wednesday, and that Smith's Corps would commence arriving at City Point that night.

No fighting was reported during the movements except a little cavalry skirmishing.

Tuesday, P. M., at 1 o'clock, General Grant was at Bermuda Landing. A dispatch from him dated at 3 P. M., 16th, says our forces will commence crossing James river to-day.

The enemy shows no signs yet of having brought their army to the South side of Richmond.

Our movement from Cold Harbor to James River has been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident.

An unofficial dispatch, dated at Gen. Butler's Headquarters, 8.30 P. M., says that Smith's Corps are coming in, 3000 having already landed.

A dispatch from General Sherman's Headquarters, dated at 3 yesterday P. M., near Kenesaw, on Kennesaw. Another unofficial dispatch, dated 9 P. M., last night, reports our advance to-day. General Thomas has joined Grant and one rebel brigade is nearly surrounded.

General Washburne, of Memphis, reports that General Sturgis's expedition met a large rebel force under Forrest at Gunntown, and after a severe fight and heavy loss was worsted, and was at Collinsville, retreating towards Memphis. A late arrival of troops renders Memphis safe.

General Sherman has made arrangements to re[illegible] Sturgis's disaster, and placed General A. J. Smith in command, who will resume the offensive immediately.

No other intelligence received since my last telegraph.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Cairo *Democrat* with New York and Washington dates of the 17th says, the New York market on the 17th closed with cotton at 145 and 146c. Gold closed at 195¾.

Washington, June 17.—To Gen. Dix: The following dispatches have been received by this Department:

City Point, June 15, via *Jamestown Island*, June 15—5 30 A. M.—Gen. Smith, with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburg this morning.

Gen. Butler reports from his observatory near Bermuda Hundred that there has been sharp fighting, and that the troops and trains of the enemy were moving from the city across the Appomattox as "I am writing."

Hancock is not near enough to render Smith any aid. The Richmond papers contains nothing to indicate a supposition of our crossing the James River. They expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hill.

City Point, 5 30 P. M.—Our latest reports from Smith is 4 P. M. he had carried a line of intrenchments at Beatty's House. The colored troops were assaulting the rifle-pits with great gallantry, but had not yet carried the main line. He describes the rebel artillery fire as very heavy.

He expected to assault the line before dark. He is within three miles.

City Point, June 16—7.30 P. M.—Yesterday Smith assaulted and carried the principal lines of the enemy before Petersburg, taking twenty cannon and several stand of arms, and between 300 and 400 prisoners. This line is two miles from the city.

Hancock took position on Smith's left at 3 A. M. to-day. Heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6 o'clock. No report received yet. After sending my dispatch of this A. M. from the heights of the southeast of Petersburg, I went over the conquered lines with General Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult to take than was Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga.

The town they cannot think of holding, as it lie directly under our guns. The weather is splendid.

City Point, June 16, 4 P. M.—General Butler reports from Bermuda Hundred that the enemy has abandoned his works in front of that place. His troops are now engaged in tearing up the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

The hardest fighting was done by colored troops. The forts they stormed were the worst of all. They captured seven out of the sixteen cannon which they took.

The prisoners they took were from Beauregard's command.

I don't think any of Lee's army had reached Petersburg when Smith stormed it. They seemed to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appomattox.

The following dispatch does not designate the hour, but it is supposed to be later than the preceding one:

Jamestown, Va., June 16.—I came down from the pontoon above Fort Powhattan with dispatches for Secretary Stanton. Just as I left Captain Perkins reported to me that Petersburg was in our possession.

Nothing of recent date has been heard from Sheridan, but the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th contains a dispatch from Lee, stating that Sheridan had been routed in an engagement with Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton, losing 500 prisoners and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated last night, at nine o'clock, has been received. No serious engagement had yet occurred.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, June 17.—The Washington *Star* says Secretary Stanton has received a telegram from Sherman confirming the reported death of General Polk.

Fortress Monroe, June 15.—Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock the 10th Army Corps under General Smith, left City Point and marched for Petersburg. General Kautz's cavalry attacked the intrenchments and succeeded in carrying [illegible] intrenchments and returned to the city.

PERSONAL.—"Count Henri Primont, Prince of Andenanggio" has turned up to Havana in a new character. He there claims to be the private secretary of "Maximiliano," and to have held an official position in Hungary under the Austrian Government. When he arrived here last fall he informed us that he was an exile from Austrian tyranny—a refugee Hungarian Count, and he had some work done at this office which he forgot to pay for before he left, although several times reminded of the fact that his bill was not settled. On his first arrival here, he was strongly in favor of the success of the Union cause, but as his merits were not sufficiently appreciated, he became a "Southern sympathizer," and was in high favor with the rebels of this city during the first few months of his stay. But he seems to have found it convenient to take another tack on leaving here.—[*N. O. Era, last evening.*

Important as to the Draft.

THE REPEAL OF THE $300 CLAUSE RECOMMENDED.

Below is the special message from President Lincoln laid before the House of Representatives on the 8th, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Washington, June 8, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress a letter and enclosure from the Secretary of War, with my concurrence in the recommendation therein made.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 7, 1864.

To the President.

Sir: I beg leave to submit to you a report made to me by the Provost Marshal General, showing the result of the draft now going on to fill the deficiency in the quotas of certain States and recommending a repeal of the clause in the enrollment act commonly known as the three hundred dollar clause.

The recommendation of the Provost-Marshal-General is approved by this Department, and I trust that it will be recommended by you to Congress. The recent successes that have attended our arms lead to the hope that, by maintaining our military strength and giving it such increase as the extended field of operations may require, an early termination of the war may be attained. But to accomplish this, it is absolutely necessary that efficient means be taken with vigor and promptness, to keep the army up to its strength, and supply deficiencies occasioned by the losses sustained in the field. To that end resort must be had to a draft, but ample experience has now shown that the pecuniary exemption from service frustrates the object of the enrolment law by furnishing money instead of men.

An additional reason for repealing the three hundred dollar clause is, that it is contemplated to make the draft for a comparatively short term. The burden of military service will therefore be lightened, but its certainty of furnishing troops is an absolute essential to success.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, June 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Sir: In accordance with the amended enrolment act approved February 24, 1864, and your orders on the subject, I am now conducting a draft in various sub-districts for their respective deficiencies on quotas of troops heretofore assigned. The results of this draft, so far as shown by reports to this date, are worthy of attention. They are briefly as follows:

Number of drafted men examined	14 41[illegible]
Number exempted for physical disability	4 374
Number exempted for all other causes	2 642
Total number exempted	7 016
Number paid commutation money	5 050
Number who have furnished substitutes	1 4[illegible]
Number held to personal service	1 2[illegible]
(This last includes some who may yet pay commutation money.)	
Total not exempted	7,7[illegible]

These reports come from sub districts in eight different States. I invite your attention to the small proportion of soldiers being obtained under the existing law. I see no reason to believe that the army can be materially strengthened by draft so long as the three hundred dollar clause is in force, nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation paid by a drafted man will enable the Government to procure a volunteer or substitute in his place. I do no think that large bounties by the United States should be again resorted to for raising troops. I recommend that three hundred dollar clause, as it is known, be repealed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The Sieges of Richmond and Sebastopol.

The New York *World* sees an analogy, with some differences, between the sieges of Richmond and that of Sebastopol, and observes:

Richmond is one extremity of the Confederacy, as is Sebastopol of the Russian empire. It is defended by earthworks made in the same manner. Its communications South are intact, as were those of Sebastopol North. It has this advantage over Sebastopol, that it is in railroad communication with every part of the South, while Sebastopol had to be supplied from the distant depots of the empire by wagons, and it is to the exhaustion produced by the difficulty of supplying this distant post that the acknowledgment of final defeat by Russia is mainly due.

General Grant will be compelled to open a siege from one or two sides of Richmond—either on the North side, where he is at present operating, or from the South side of the James River. It is well known that Gen. McClellan, for obvious military reasons, prepared to operate against Richmond from the South side of the James River, and would have done so in the early part of his campaign were it not that the river was closed by the iron-clad *Merrimac*.

The advantage of operating from the South of Richmond was because the assaulting army would at once get possession of Petersburg and the railroad running directly South from the rebel capitol; and would menace the Danville road, thus endangering the communications by which the rebel capitol and army would be supplied. On the North side of Richmond the Union army fights under every disadvantage. It is compelled to hold the country between the Chickahominy and West Point, so as to have a secure base of supplies, and thus is unable to throw around its right wing so as to guard against an army marching up the Shenandoah valley upon Washington.

It leaves the Southern lines of communication open for the supply of the rebel army, and in mid summer the swamps of the Chickahominy are a potent aid, in the diseases they generate, to the rebel bullets and shell in decimating our army, as we have already discovered by a bitter experience. As, according to the *Times* correspondent, it is impossible to carry the rebel intrenchments on the East bank of the Chickahominy, General Grant will be compelled to adopt one of two courses, either to advance around the rebel left, and thus endanger his own communications with the White House, or else change his base, as General McClellan did, to the James river, with a view to operating against Richmond from Bermuda Hundred. General Grant is fertile in resources, he is enterprising and tenacious, and if one plan fails he is ready to adopt another. The silence of the War Department for the last two days means that he is executing one of his striking changes of position.

CONTRABAND TRADE AT HAVANA.—A Havana correspondent of the 4th, says:

Our business has been quite lively in the past two weeks, with what you might esteem contraband trade with the Confederation—not so regarded here. Nine steamers loaded with cotton have arrived safely to the care of the Confederate Commissioner, and seven of them have been loaded and are now on their return voyage with valuable cargoes for the Confederate Government, and for account of the owners of the vessels. This trade puts a great deal of coin money in circulation here, and Colonel Charles Helm does not permit it to rest in idleness while the wants of his country are to be catered for. One of the steamers alluded to belongs to the Confederate Government, and she is only occupied with public goods.

We find that Northern traders here do not hesitate to sell any goods they have to the Commissioner or his clerks—all well known in the market—and whether munitions of arms or stomach, they do not hesitate, even at hazard of they "substitute" values, $150 to $350 per head. We have learned the price of a white man.

Important Decision.—The Amnesty Oath Decided to be a Valid Plea against the Confiscation Law.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 10th has the following judicial report:

SUPREME COURT, IN BANC.—*Chief Justice Cartter presiding.*—On Saturday, the United States agt. Shields was heard. The property of Shields had been condemned under the confiscation law by the District Court, Judge Wylie, on the ground that he had participated in the rebellion. Shields had, however, returned to Maryland, but had not signified his return to allegiance. The decision of the District Court was appealed from, and the case came up before the court in banc, and in addition to the exceptions an oath of allegiance was filed by the petitioner. The District Attorney argued that this oath did not conform to the President's amnesty proclamation. Mr. Shields amended the petition so as to express that the oath was taken in the spirit of the proclamation, with the object, as far as he was concerned, to restore the authority of the United States. The Court ordered a restitution. District Attorney Carrington appeared for the Government, and W. S. Cox, Esq., for the claimant.

Maggins was one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog that had been killed, lying in the gutter. Maggins paused and gazed intently at the animal, and at last said, "Here is another shipwreck." "Shipwreck! where?" "There, a bark that's lost forever." His companion growled, and passed on.

The old dog Tray's ever faithful, they say;
But a doggerel is faithful one never to Troy.

Marry early, and, if circumstances require it, often.

The Spiritualists in London have received to open an institute "for the promotion of spirit power." The following is proposed as a part of the creed of the members:

I believe that good and evil spirits can and do drag about the drawing room furniture.

I believe that good and evil spirits can and do scratch believers gently the legs.

I believe that the spirit of Sardanapalus can and does perform "Home, Sweet Home," on Mr. Home's accordeon.

I believe that the spirit of Marc Antony puts out Mr. Home's bed-room candlestick as soon as Mr. Home is in bed, and takes up his shaving water in the morning.

—Why is an armistice for a day like a watch? Because it is a *time piece* that stops at the end of twenty-four hours.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

It is announced in New York that preparations are on foot to hold at an early day, in that city, a peace mass meeting, similar to that held about a year ago in the same city.

PURCHASE OF GOLD IN NEW YORK BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The New York *World* assigns as one reason for the late rise in gold the purchase of gold by agents of the French Government in that city to the amount of $25,000,000, which has been shipped to Mexico on French war vessels for the payment of French troops in the service of Maximilian.

Affairs in Northern Mexico.

The *Era* has a letter from Monterey, dated the 8th inst. The writer confirms previous accounts of the defeat of Doblado, and capture of his army of 2,500 men with ten pieces of artillery, by Mejia at Matehuala. Doblado himself escaped. Several of his officers; the writer adds, were taken prisoners and shot, among them an American named Rodgers. This officer, according to the same authority, was shot because he was an American. The others were perhaps shot because they were not Americans.

Gen. Doblado arrived at Monterey on the 3d, and had a long interview with Col. de Borden, now promoted to the rank of General. We are informed that the latter has deep plans which, if carried out, will liberate the country. As to the actual condition of things in Northern Mexico, we quote the conclusion of the letter:

The state of the government is very bad. General Negrete is the only one who labors hard to keep things in order—all appears to be in disorder. General Quesada, who commands at Saltillo, shot on the 5th two officers, Colonel Bruno Lozano and Major Ugartechea, both accused of mutiny. Every one here seems very blood-thirsty. I have just understood that Gen. Doblado goes to the United States with General de Borden, and that great things are expected from both these gentlemen. Juarez and his cabinet appear to be *a dead thing*. There is no activity in the government; all seems to partake of a certain indolence and don't-care-a-tiveness of the Spanish race.

Secessionists are now gaining every day, although the Juarez Government does all it can to keep them under. Great things are expected from the American people if Richmond is taken. The Mexican people pray for the triumph of our cause, and we must help them against their invaders.

Gen. Gonzalez Ortega will be here in a few days with some 6000 men, well armed. The French have lately made no demonstration against this city, and are not likely to do so.

(From the New York Sun, 11th.)

The Hudson River Disaster.

The burning of the steamer Berkshire, near Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday night, continues to excite the most painful interest along the Hudson and in this city. Some of the victims belong to New York, and many have friends or relatives residing here. It is not probable that there were two hundred passengers on board as stated. An hour before the catastrophe 120 persons had paid their fares at the captain's office.

This may not have included all on board, but it is supposed to be very nearly the total number. The list of passengers is unfortunately lost. Fourteen additional bodies have been recovered up to yesterday forenoon; sixteen were found on Thursday evening and night. All the bodies found have not yet been identified. One of the bodies taken from the wreck on Thursday, was recognized as Mrs. Niles, of Spencertown, Columbia county, mother of a young lady who was also lost. Another body of a man had all the limbs burned off, and was disfigured beyond the possibility of recognition. The vessel is completely submerged, the walking beam and some portion of the machinery alone being visible above water.

Twenty bodies are supposed to be still on board. They are all towards her stern, where the ladies' cabin was situated, and where the fire raged most fiercely. Those persons nearest the bow when the vessel headed for shore nearly all escaped. It is still thought that the total loss will reach 40. The coolness and courage of a boy 10 years of age is the theme of general admiration. He went on board with his grandmother, an aged lady, at Katskill. When the alarm was given they hurried to the saloon, and amid the excitement entered a state-room and closed the door. When the alarm became more general, the lad found that the boat had warped the door so he could not open it. With remarkable presence of mind in one so young, he broke the window and made his escape; he then attempted to draw the old lady through the orifice, but not succeeding, she said—"Willie, save yourself, and let old grandma go." Willie would not leave, but says that he would rather have perished in saving grandmother than to live without her.

Several gentlemen distinguished themselves for their humanity and their efforts to preserve life. Mr. F. B. Lasher, of Dutchess county, saved several lives. The shrieks of the ladies on the stern of the boat as the fire reached them, are described as heart rending. Some were afraid to cast themselves into the water in the darkness of night, and remained on board to perish more miserably. In most cases it seemed as if all presence of mind or energy had been lost and persons stood helpless and indifferent to the means of safety at hand. One lady who waded ashore in her night dress walked all the way to Poughkeepsie, a distance of ten miles, and arrived there worn out and chilled. Every attention was paid by parties on shore to aid the sufferers and help those who escaped. The efforts of the Captain and officers on behalf of the passengers are described as most praiseworthy.

The New York Press on the Baltimore Nomination.

The regular Republican papers approve the nominations for the most part as a matter of course. The final attitude of the *Tribune* was still, however, in some doubt up to the nomination of the Baltimore ticket. It had spoken favorably of the Cleveland ticket, and hinted a purpose to support the Pathfinder if results at Baltimore should prove unsatisfactory. But those results being more or less satisfactory to Mr. Greeley he yields a more or less qualified support to the Baltimore nominations. He says:

That the President has made grave mistakes in the prosecution of our great struggle, all are aware.

* * * * *

We cannot but feel that would it have been wiser and safer to spike the most serviceable guns of our adversaries by nominating another for President, and thus dispelling all motive, save that of naked disloyalty, for further warfare upon this Administration. We believe the rebellion would have lost something of its cohesion and venom from the hour in which it was known that a new President would surely be inaugurated on the 4th of March next; and that hostility in the loyal States to the national cause must have sensibly abated, or been deprived of its readiest, most dangerous weapons from the moment that all were brought to realize that the President, having no more to expect or hope, could henceforth be impelled by no conceivable motive but a desire to save his country, and thus win for himself an enviable and enduring fame.

All this is of the past. The will of a great majority of the Unionists has been heard, and it says, "Let us have Abraham Lincoln as our President for another term." We bow to their decision, and ardently hope that the result may vindicate their sagacity and prove our apprehensions unfounded.

The *Herald* in a characteristic article, in which it commits itself neither to unreserved opposition or support, remarks:

That extraordinary gathering of political odds and ends, the Republican or Union National Presidential Convention, has closed its labors, adjourned and dispersed. Its ticket is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a Western ticket, and the platform adopted is generally radical, yet withal a strangely mixed up and curious, conglomerate affair.

* * * * *

Negro suffrage, negro equality, miscegenation, free love and woman's rights, &c., are among the reforms which the Convention turned out of doors with the mixed delegation of army sutlers and contrabands, whites and blacks, from South Carolina. What, Wendell Phillips and his radical faction will say to this we think it will not be difficult to conjecture. The developments of a very few days, we apprehend, from a popular reaction among radicals and conservatives, war men and peace men, republicans and democrats, against the corruptions, blunders and imbecilities of this administration, will show that Honest Old Abe, even on his new platform, will have a very "hard road to travel."

The endorsement by the *Times* is very emphatic, and breathes throughout the spirit of a zealous Administration journal; says the *Times*:

The great Union party has made this renomination not to vindicate or reward Abraham Lincoln, but because his first term has attested his thorough devotion to the cause, has proved his ability to shape its policies wisely and successfully, has indentified him completely before rebeldom and before the world as its foremost exponent; and because all changes of tried for untried men, in a great national emergency, of necessity involves more or less risk. The motives which produce this striking unanimity are of a far higher order than any personal attachments. They spring from patriotic devotion—from a solemn conviction that the reelection of the present head of the nation is best calculated to redestablish the national authority. The same loyalty which has impelled the people to give their treasure without limit, and to pour out their blood like water for the salvation of the Republic, has also impelled them to demand, with almost a united voice, that the guidance of the great work shall be continued in the hands of Abraham Lincoln.

The nomination of Andrew Johnson for the Vice-Presidency, though not, like the other, a "foregone conclusion," will still be readily recognized by all loyal men as one eminently fit to be made. In that selecting a War Democrat for this high distinction, the convention gave the country a substantial pledge that it was truly independent of all the old political organizations, and that is recognized no party test but that of faithful and constant devotion to the war against rebellion. In naming, too, a Southern man, it also gives another pledge that the great Union party was what its name imports it to be, a party without sectional prejudice, ever ready to give the grasp of fellowship to every loyal man from the lakes to the gulf. It is, withal, peculiarly meet that Andrew Johnson should receive this nomination, as among all the Southern Senators he alone at the outbreak of the rebellion remained faithful.

It is needless to say that this ticket will receive the most virulent abuse of the Copperheads. Its thorough loyal soundness makes this a moral necessity. It is also just as needless to observe that it will be gladly supported by the vast Union body of the people, and will be elected by an overwhelming majority. There is no likelyhood that more than two States at most—New Jersey and Kentucky—will vote against it. Under this political flag Copperheadism will be annihilated as utterly as rebellion itself is destined to be under the flag of war.

The *Sun*, independent and non-partisan, but strongly for the war and the Union, says:

The Republican party being thus divided, the radicals having chosen Fremont as their standard bearer, and the "unconditional" men Mr. Lincoln, the Democratic party will unite upon some strong candidate, and "charge upon the enemy" with all the desperation of men determined to regain the power they possessed previous to departing from those principles of Democracy ever recognized as the basis of pure democratic faith. When Northern Democrats refused to look upon the "signs of the times," and permitted the Southern slaveholders to perpetuate an institution at variance with the democratic doctrine of the "greatest good to the greatest number," their power began to wane, until finally defeat has taught them that the American people will not give up great principles for the sake of mere party. To recover this lost ground, and redeem the nation from the horrors of this war, there are many who look with an "eye of faith" upon the Democratic party. Not the Democratic party as it was, But the Democratic party, as it will be, revived and regenerated by new principles instilled into it by the experiences of this unhappy civil strife. Imbued with a purer patriotism, let the Democratic leaders call upon the loyal men of the nation to unite with them in electing some pure minded statesman, upon a platform built strong enough to sustain the whole American people, on principles of universal freedom, that will commend themselves to the consciences support of men of all parties. In short, let the Democratic party become the National party, and the election of its candidate will be certain. The capture of Richmond by General Grant would afford a favorable opportunity for such a national party to organize and place before the people a candidate to whom they might safely confide the destinies of a nation redeemed by the valor of its patriotic sons, and at a time when the country requires a sagacious Chief Magistrate to direct the Ship of State through the breakers of rehabilitation.

[From the N. Y. Herald 9th.]

The New York Times Slandering General Grant.

On Friday last an action occurred before Richmond, of which Gen Grant gave the following official account: "We assaulted at half past four, driving the enemy within his intrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy—some places within fifty yards—and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over three hundred prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge." Our own reports and those of all the other papers, including the first of the reports published by the *Times*, give fuller details of this action, but do not differ in regard to its main features.

On Tuesday morning, however, the *Times* came out with a long account of the battle, printed in the largest type and covering over a page of the paper. This report purported to be written by a literary man, who claims to be considered a philologist, who has no practical knowledge of military affairs. It reviews Grant's campaign, declares that Friday's battle was the most important of all, and argues that General Grant was very badly beaten and the rebels undoubtedly successful. Upon this report the *World* bases a copperhead article attacking the Union cause, and it will unquestionably be used by secessionists abroad likewise to help the cause of the rebels.

Our readers will remember that the Baltimore Convention assembled on the very morning that the *Times* published this report, and we have no doubt that it was written, at the suggestion of the Chevalier Raymond, to injure General Grant and assist Mr. Lincoln in that Convention. The *Times* has shown itself so utterly unscrupulous in its advocacy of Old Abe that this theory is undoubtedly correct. If the *Times* report be true, then General Grant's report must be false. To suggest this, and to make out that Grant was a beaten general, was the object of the *Times* article.

Punishment of a Philadelphia War Correspondent.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, June 7.

The following orders have just been issued from headquarters, and are published for the benefit of all concerned:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, June 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER.—Edward Cropsey, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, having published in that journal, of the 2d inst., a libelous statement on the Commanding General of this army, calculated to impair the confidence of the army in their commanding officer, and which statement the said Cropsey now acknowledges to have been false, and to have been based on some idle camp rumor, it is hereby ordered that he be arrested and paraded through the lines of the army with a placard marked "Libeler of the Press," and be then put without the lines and not be permitted to return.

The Provost-Marshal General will see that this order is promptly executed.

The Commanding-General trusts that this example will deter others from committing like offences, and he takes this occasion to notify the representatives of the public press that, while he is ready at all times to extend them every facility for acquiring facts, and giving circulation to the same, he will not hesitate to punish with the utmost rigor all instances like the above, where individuals take advantage of the privileges accorded them, to circulate falsehoods, and thus impair the confidence which the public and army should have in their Generals and other officers.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE,
E. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. General.

THE OBJECTIONABLE PARAGRAPH.

The following is probably the paragraph which has provoked this sentence. It occurs in a letter from the correspondent in question, dated Mongohick, May 27:

"Let me break the thread of narrative, and say a word of Meade's position. He is as much the Commander of the Army of the Potomac as he ever was. Grant plans and exercises a supervisory control over the army, but to Meade belongs everything of detail. He is entitled to great credit for the magnificent movements of the army since we left Brandy, for they have been directed by him. In battle he puts troops in action and controls their movements; in a word, he commands the army. General Grant is here only because he deems the present campaign the vital one of the war, and wishes to decide on the spot all questions that would be referred to him as Commander-in-Chief.

History will record, but newspapers cannot, that on one eventful night during the present campaign, Grant's presence saved the army and the nation too; not that Gen. Meade was on the point of committing a blunder unwittingly, but his devotion to his country made him loth to risk her last army on what he deemed a chance. Grant assumed the responsibility, and we are still "On to Richmond."

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says in his dispatch of the 10th:

The treatment of Mr. Cropsey of *The Philadelphia Enquirer*, an honorable member of our profession, has been received with indignation by every newspaper man in Washington.

(From the N. Y. World's Washington correspondence 10th.)

The Chincha Islands Quarrel.

With reference to a paragraph telegraphed you a few days since, purporting to give the views of the Spanish embassy as to the conduct of Peru, I am authorized by the Peruvian legation to make the following statement. It is true that Peru does not wish a quarrel with Spain, or with any other country, and that she is now and always has been ready and willing to avoid complications with all foreign powers, provided the honor and rights of the republic are left untarnished. Moderation and justice toward all are principles which mark her intercourse with other nations, weak or strong, and in these she mainly trusts to preserve her friendship and goodwill. The aggression on the Chincha Islands was a spontaneous act of the Spanish Admiral Pinzon, in conjunction with the Spanish Commissioner Salazar y Mazarredo, committed, as they have declared, without the sanction or authority of the Spanish government.

The government of Peru is unwilling to believe that the government of her Catholic majesty will sustain the action of these gentlemen, or approve such unjustifiable and aggressive conduct, and although it does not doubt its ability to destroy the Spanish forces now in the Pacific without any material increase of its means of self defence, it considers it incompatible with its sincere wishes for the preservation of peace and the establishment of friendly and honorable relations with Spain, to commence hostilities while there is a well grounded hope of avoiding war. Peru does not menace; she simply *protests*, to defend her rights and dignity, and has confidence in doing it successfully, because the justice of her cause, and the patriotic decision of her sons, are positive and unconquerable elements of victory.

The Billiard Championship.

[From the New York World, June 10.]

The preliminaries of the game were quickly and easily arranged. Mr. C. O'Connor was named umpire for Kavanagh, Mr. E. Cahill for Goldthwaite and Mr. Stone was appointed referee. Odds of $100 to $60 were offered on Kavanagh, and no small amount of money depended on the result of the contest. The table used was one of Phelan and Collender's most recently improved four-pocket carom tables, and was a beautiful specimen of the workmanship turned out by those famous manufacturers.

The game was opened by Goldthwaite, who seemed to be full of confidence and in uncommonly fine play. On the second shot he scored 118, obtaining a lead which he continued steadily to increase. At the fifth shot the count stood 145 to 146; at the thirteenth, 206 for Kavanagh to Goldthwaite's 285, at the twentieth, 300 to 523, Goldthwaite meanwhile having made another careful run of 117, at the twenty-sixth, 466 to 649; thirtieth, 680 to 809—Goldthwaite still ahead, though Kavanagh had scored fine runs of 130, 103 and 126. At the forty-fifth innings Goldthwaite was 968 to Kavanagh's 895; at the sixty-second, 1185 to 873; at the seventy second 1272 to 959, when Kavanagh scored a brilliant 118, and made his total 1072, or only 200 behind. At the seventy-fourth Goldthwaite was 1280 to Kavanagh's 1168; at the seventy-ninth, 1352 to 1294; at the eighty-third 1418 to 1337, and there seemed every chance of "the boy" proving successful, when Kavanagh, on his eighty-ninth innings, laid himself down to work in terrible earnest, and, with wonderful nerve, scored a magnificent run of 156, winning the match, and again maintaining his title as champion amid the deafening applause of the majority of those present.

General Beauregard has sent to Mr. Gregory, M. P., a fragment of the flagstaff which so long held aloft the southern flag over the battered ruins of Fort Sumter.

The London *Times* is informed that the purchase-money of the Birkenhead steam-rams is £280,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LETTER LIST.—On Friday morning the *Bee* will contain the English letter list, and regularly thereafter.

Fire.—About 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in Ducros' large furniture store on Bienville street, corner of Exchange Alley. It commenced in the upper part of the building, and spread with great rapidity till all the woodwork, and most of the furniture were reduced to ashes. Through the energy of the fire department, the flames were under such subjection about 12 M., as to remove apparent danger of their spreading to adjoining buildings. The loss of valuable furniture is thought to be very great.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 13th to the 19th day of June inclusive, as furnished by Assistant Surgeon H. Lawrence Sheldon, U. S. A., Secretary of Board of Health:

Ages—Under 1 year, 48; 1 to 2 years, 37; 2 to 5 years, 35; 5 to 10 years, 20; 10 to 15 years, 9; 15 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 25 years, 11; 25 to 30 years, 8; 30 to 40 years, 16; 40 to 50 years, 15; 50 to 60 years, 10; 60 to 70 years, 10; 70 to 80 years, 3; 80 to 90 years, 2; unknown, 7. Total—233

Nativity—England, 1; France, 3; Germany, 6; Ireland, 13; Spain, 1; United States, 138; not stated, 71. Total—233

Whites, 131; Blacks, 85; mulattoes 17. Total—233

Males, 129; Females, 96; not stated, 8.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth Presiding.—Anne Connors, an industrious widow with several children and a good character was brought up on a charge of having permitted a soldier to handle a whisky bottle in her small shop. She begged off with the promise that the thing should not occur again.

Wm. West was accused of having traded in Confederate funds, but it was found that he had only counterfeits of that kind of funds. He was discharged.

The trial of Mrs. Rose, charged with inhuman treatment towards a negro girl sixteen years of age, raised in the family of accused. The defense admitted of having administered correctione to the girl in a motherly spirit as a punishment for disobedience and dishonesty. There was no ill treatment shown, but the prosecution insisted that the accused had no right to chastise the girl for her offence. The Court decided that in this case the defendant stood to the girl in the position of a parent with the rights and duty as such. Accused was discharged.

First District Court—Judge Howland.—In the case of the State vs. Thompson, charged with embezzling certain funds (gold) entrusted by his partners, of the firm of Woodruff & Co., to him to purchase cotton near the lines, the court gave the following decision on motion to quash the indictment or information:—It appearing to the court, on the face of the information, that the accused is a member of the firm of Woodruff & Co., to whom the money alleged to have been embezzled, belonged at the time.

The money was therefore the property of each individual member of that firm; pro indiviso, and as much the property of accused as that of his partners. A man cannot embezzle his own property in such a case. Let the motion be made absolute, and the information quashed.

Willman Anderson, a gentleman of color, was convicted yesterday of the ungentlemanly act of stealing another person's clothes. He will be duly dealt with at the proper time.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard.—The police threaten to imprison the female portion of the representatives of immorality and as an earnest of their object brought a baker's dozen of the Perdido street lewdness before the Recorder who sent them to the workhouse.

Sundry violations of City Ordinance No. 444 met with infliction of fines at $10 each and orders to comply.

Paul De Coar who acted indecent and unruly was sent down for thirty days.

Ellen Thompson, drunk and noisy, pays $25 or goes to workhouse for four months.

Eugene Wilson, a bad boy who does not honor his mother and was saucy in court, suffers a term in prison for his contempt.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont, Presiding.—Mrs. Wm Callahan N Garland and the colored individual Mozzie were tried on separate charges of breaches of the peace.

L. A. Demier got into limbo with his horse and cart for want of a license. He was released on paying a fine of $25.

S Fisher, a habitual drunkard was work housed for thirty days.

Constitutional Convention.

WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1864.

The Police bill was amended by tacking on the proviso of Mr. Orr, increasing the pay of all foremen, laborers, etc., employed on the public works, and adopted as the 30th article of the General Provisions title.

The report of the Internal Improvement Committee was taken up and read, but pending a discussion on the various amendments proposed, the doorkeeper announced Major Genl. Canby and Sickles, who entered the Hall and were welcomed by the President; to which they made brief but appropriate replies, after which the Convention took a recess.

On reassembling the Convention adjourned.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1864.

Notwithstanding rainy weather the produce market have shown a fair degree of animation to-day and holders have realized full prices. In monetary affairs, on the contrary, the movement has been quite limited. The expected explanatory gold Order had not made its appearance at the close and parties engaged in the trade and elsewhere still awaiting the promulgation. In the meantime the Assistant U. S. Treasurer continues to issue them to depositors of gold and delivers it to its assignees in receiving satisfactory assurances that it is destined for shipment to Northern or Foreign ports or to pay duties at the Custom House. If wanted for other purposes he requires an order or permit from the Provost Marshal General. The deposits under the Order up to the time we made our enquiries amounted to about $10,000. We heard of very little movement in Domestic Exchange. Sight per day's sight on New York were quoted per cent premium and $20.00 five days sight at par. The Banks checked at ½ @1 premium, only one of them however, accepting ¾. Dealers asked ½@1¼. In Foreign bills we noticed sales of good Mercantile sterling at the advanced rates of 218@217. One of the Banks sells 20 for legal tender rates, and another 218 for its own notes, making the rate equal to about 255. France may be quoted at 3fr 21 1/2 for Bankers and 2 15@18 for private bills.

The Gold market continued extremely quiet. Some thousand dollars sold at 97 per cent premium, other similar amounts at 100, and @10 9 at 108½. Dealers paid 96@98 for the small sums offered at their counters and sold at 100. The receipts by the Matanzas were larger than expected, amounting to $135,694, making the total by the two steamers $185,728. There is apparently some disposition to reship to New York, the stock here being excessive, and Exchange facilitating the movement. Nothing was reported in Silver, which rules at 98@99 cent. less than Gold. Mexican dollars are in request for shipment to New York at the full premium in Gold or a fraction more.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 50 Shares Canal Bank rate not reported, and 5 Shares City Railroad at $147 50. Consolidated City Bonds sold at —. There are few sellers under 90, but sellers occasionally accept 85.—The demand is only limited. Many holders will not sell at the ruling rates. Nothing transpired either in uncurrent Bank notes or Insurance Scrip. Canal Bank notes may be quoted at '47 ¾ cent. premium, and City, cons' at 486, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for small sums.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1864.

COTTON—The demand shows no abatement; but operations are prevented by the want of supply. The only sales reported to-day are 2 bales dusty at 100 and 41 bales good ordinary at $1 15. Yesterday good ordinary sold at $1 13½. The few lots left unsold are held at extreme rates.

SUGAR—The demand continues good, and the various small lots placed in the market to-day found sales at full prices; the amount reported comprising 86 hhds, in four lots, at 19c for seconds, 19¼ for nearly fair and 21c. @21½ for fair to fully fair.

MOLASSES—There are a few small lots offering, but no sales were reported. Reboiled is held at 9 c ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The stock of most descriptions, though very full, is firmly held and in request; the restrictions in the management of specie having turned the attention of many operators to the produce and provision trade.

FLOUR—The demand is fair, to-day's sales embracing 1500 barrels, in six or seven lots, at $9 for low superfine $8 50 for choice do, $9 50 for good extra and $9 75 @10 ⅌ barrel for very choice do. Besides the above there were sales and f[illegible] sales to the Government, of about 3000 barrels low extra at $9 [illegible] barrel, terms half cash and half in certificates of deposit.

PORK—There was a brisk inquiry to-day, resulting in sales of 350 barrels full weight old Mess at $30 and 500 barrels new, in lots, at $31 @$32 ⅌ barrel.

BACON—A lot of 35 tierces clear Sides was sold to the Government at 18c ⅌ lb.—marked advance.

LARD—400 tierces prime Western steam-rendered sold on private terms and 100 tierces kettle-rendered at 15½c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—There was a very brisk speculative inquiry to-day, resulting in sales of 500 boxes short weight Star at 28½@29c ⅌ lb.

MALT—250 sacks sold at $2 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—We have heard of sales of about 600 bales prime Western, in lots, at $40@$45 ⅌ ton.

BRAN—About 400 sacks were sold at $1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs—an improvement.

OATS—250 sacks sold at $1 15 ⅌ bushel.

CORN—The sales embrace 200 sacks White mixed and 250 sacks Yellow mixed at $1 75 ⅌ bushel.

FREIGHT—The rate by regular mail steamships for New York is now reduced to 1c. ⅌ lb. for Cotton, owing to the very small quantity to go forward.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 22, 1864.

Arrived yesterday, 30 Beeves, 95 Sheep and 74 Veals. Amount of Stock sold: 30 Beeves, 18 Hogs and 20 Sheep, 78 Veals and 5 Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 197 Beeves, 23 Hogs, 1053 Sheep, 117 Veals and 20 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ — 22
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ — 20
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ — 18
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	60 00 @ 75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	45 00 @ 50 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	30 00 @ 35 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	20 00 @ 25 00
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	— 11 @ — 13
Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	7 00 @ 10 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	75 00 @ 100 00
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25 00 @ 30 00
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	18 00 @ 20 00
Suckling Calves, ⅌ head	14 00 @ 18 00

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Father Hayden, of St. Joseph's church, LAWRENCE T. MERRITT, to Mrs. JOSEPHINE J. HENDRICK, both of this city.

THE Mount Crawford beg to express their thanks to Nos. 5 and 10, and the Fire Department for their very efficient services rendered at the fire last night, on Bienville, between Royal and Chartres streets. [illegible]

White Beans.

125 BARRELS fresh white BEANS, landing on Steamboat Continental and for sale by
OSCAR PERCIER & CO.
78 Tchoupitoulas street.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 23, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Merrimac, Sampson, for New York—Master
Schr Stingray, Shando, for Tampico—J Kelley
Schr Isabellita (Mex) Baila, for Matamoros—S Fernandez & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Norma, Martino, from Pointe a la Hache to J L Tires—2d district 18
Sloop Marie Antoinette, Cardelli, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—3d district
Bark Scotland, Rothus, from Boston, to master—3d dist
Schr Alfred, (British) Laverty, 5 days from Matamoros, to master previously reported at Quarantine
Schr Nightingale, (British) from Matamoros, to master previously reported at Quarantine
Schr Nenita, Martino, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tires—2d district
Schr Mary, from Donaldsonville, to master
Barge Coleman, from Bayou Vincent
Schr Magnolia, Foret, from Boufouca

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Arcola, Borden, from New York, to Geo W Hynson & co
Ship Oswego, Horton, from New York
Ship Arcola
Bark Garibaldi, Hoyt, from Philadelphia
Schr Ned, Aekia, from Philadelphia

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Lola, Miller, from Matamoros
Steamship Sonora, Goodspeed, from Tampico, to F Cland & co
Schr Othello, ——, from Vera Cruz, to master
Schr Louisa, from Tampico
Schr Anita, (Mex) De Garro, from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Merrimac—427 bales cotton 40 bbls sugar
TAMPICO—Per schr Stingray—137 bbls flour 11 kegs lard 10 bbls potatoes 25 bbls onions 3 bbls beans 10,000 feet lumber 2 bbls beans 20 bxs candles 5 bxs starch 144 bxs soap and sundries
MATAMORAS—Per schr Isabellita—200 bbls flour 62 bbls and 4 tcs lard 40 sks corn 25 sks oil 205 bxs candles 35 bxs soap 30 bbls beans 30 bxs bagging 1 bx plane 84,000 specie and sundries

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Matanzas—194 bags butter 100 bxs cheese 31 bxs lemons 5 bbls alcohol [illegible] oil 27 bbls coffee 25 bbls sugar 389 bales hay 29 rolls leather and [illegible] order
BOSTON—Per bark Scotland—309 tons ice [illegible] candles [illegible] sundries 21,000 feet lumber and assorted mdse to J L Warner & co—[illegible] Kean—Folger & co—J G [illegible]—J H Kopp—[illegible] Towne—G Pearson—E Marquese & co—[illegible] Barnes—F D Dollege—Collector of the Port—J H Carter—[illegible] Ur Re—A Lanata—P O'Donnell—and order
MATAMORAS—Per schr Alfred—70 tons salt 25 hides to [illegible]
MATAMOROS—Per schr Nightingale—42 passengers

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Anna—48 barrels potatoes 9 bbls onions L Boyle
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per sloop Marie Antoinette—3 bbls onions 27 bbls potatoes 100 head cabbage to order
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Nenita—60 bbls potatoes 9 do onions
DONALDSONVILLE—Per schr Mary—16 bbls potatoes 2 bbls molasses 32 do corn to order
BAYOU VINCENT—Per barge G Coleman—87 cords wood to order
BONFOUCA—Per schr Magnolia—[illegible] cords wood

STEAMERS to FRANCE DIRECT.—The GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S new line of first class side wheel STEAMSHIPS between NEW YORK and HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels, intended to be put upon the favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON, 3204 tons, 900 horse power.
LAFAYETTE, 3204 tons, 900 horse power.
EUGENIE, (6 [illegible]) 900 horse power.
FRANCE, (building) 900 horse power.
NAPOLEON III, (building) 1100 horse power.
Until the completion of the entire line, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

Washington,
Capt. A. Duchesne,
From HAVRE, on WEDNESDAY, June 15.
From NEW YORK, on WEDNESDAY, July 6.
Rates of Passage money, including table wine

From Havre to New York:
First Cabin.................................. 7[illegible]
Second Cabin................................. [illegible]

From New York to Havre:
First Cabin...................................$1[illegible]
Second Cabin...................................$70
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway New York
Or to J. M. COURTENAY,
33 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 [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER.......do.........do.
CITY OF NEW YORK.........do.........do.
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.
[illegible]
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to
ELLIOT & [illegible] [illegible]

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.
Leaves New Orleans every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.
THE entirely new and fast running passenger packet NEW MUSIC, D. J. Curry, master, E. M. Fonquier, Clerk, will leave as above regularly for Thibodeauxville, Napoleonville Donaldsonville and all intermediate landings on the Bayou and Coast.
For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Bienville street, or to
WEED, WITTERS & CO., Agents
7 and 9 Tchoupitoulas st
je1 13

For Bordeaux.
THE fine French ship CHENE, Prudeau master, is loading for Bordeaux. For freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
C. CAVAROC & Co,
116 Royal street.
je16—8t

For Havana.
THE fine French ship LOUIS CEZARD, Chevallier master, is loading for Havana. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
C. CAVAROC & CO,
116 Royal street.
je14 1t

For Havana.
THE A 1 fast sailing British brig GEO. DUNCAN, M. Berrat, master, having most of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
L. JOUBLANC,
32 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street, up stairs, or to
P. BOUDOUSQUIE,
44 Royal street.
je6

For Matamoros.
THE A 1 fast-sailing schooner EXCHANGE, Chapman, master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
L. JOUBLANC,
32 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street, up stairs.

For Matamoros.
THE fast sailing British schooner HELYNA Fletcher, Master, will be ready to receive freight for the above port on the 6th of June. For freight or passage, apply to
my28 JOSEPH KELLY, 86 Gravier street.

For Matamoros.
THE A 1 clipper fast sailing schooner FANCY, J. Chiari, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
L. JOUBLANC,
33 Exchange Alley.
j2

For Matamoros.
LANDING HER CARGO AT BAGDAD.
THE staunch and light draught British schooner FRANCES, Captain Duncan, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, at Post No. 19, opposite the Beef market, or to
B. FERNANDEZ & CO.,
125 Old Levee Street.
my26

For Tampico.
THE A 1 superior fast-sailing clipper Mexican schooner CARIHIMO, Santiago Pedrano, master, being of small capacity and having the largest portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to
PAUL BOUDOUSQUIE,
44 Royal street
je21 6t

Passage for Matamoros.
THE splendid first-class British schooner RALPH will sail on Friday the 24th inst.
For passage only apply on board, foot of St. Louis street, to Capt. Foote.
je22—3t

For Tampico.
THE new and very fast sailing Mexican schooner CORA, having all her cargo engaged, will positively leave by the end of this week. For passage only, apply to
PIAGGIO BROS.
je21 4t 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

For Tampico.
THE fine fast sailing schooner J. W. WILDER, Lennon, master, is now loading for the above port at the foot of St. Louis street, and will have dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH KELLEY,
j2 86 Gravier street.

For Tampico—Gulf Lines.
THE fine, fast sailing light draught schooner EMMA AMELIA, Liddell, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to
B. FERNANDEZ & CO.,
my26 125 Old Levee street

For Sale.
Landing ex ship Frileuse, from Bordeaux:
49 casks St. Estephe family CLARET, Leopold M. André.
32 casks extra St. Emilion CLARET, Leopold M. André.
18 tierces Haut Sauterne WHITE WINE,
50 boxes VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat & Co.,
20 [illegible] OLIVE OIL, Piagnol,
Apply to H. TOURNE,
je22—3t At the Landing.

NEITHER the Master nor the Consignees, of the french bark FRILEUSE, will be responsible for debts contracted by any of the crew.
New Orleans, June 13 1864.
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
je10 3 Nos. 16 & 18 St. Louis street.

THE French bark FRILEUSE, Olivier, master from Bordeaux is now ready to deliver cargo at post 36 2d District. Consignees are requested to take in their permits so as to avoid the sending of the goods to public stores.
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
16 and 18 St. Louis street.
New Orleans, June 13th, 1864.

Wanted.
A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER. Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street. je22 tf

Dr. Wm. H. HOLCOMBE,
(FORMERLY OF NATCHEZ, MISS.)
Practices on the Homoeopathic Principle.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 200 CAMP St.
je22—1t

225 bbls Mess Beef,
348 bbls Choice Bakers' Flour,
Landing ex-Pauline Cassell and for sale by
CONVERSE & KENNETT,
je22—6t 85 Magazine St.

AUCTION SALES.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of a fine Property on St. Ann street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office No 22 Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 25th of June 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—
A LOT OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tremé, measuring fifty six feet three inches and six lines on St. Ann street, betw n Prieur and Johnson streets, by a depth of eighty feet and five inches on a broken line toward Prieur street seventy nine feet eleven inches and four lines toward Johnson street, and forty five feet and three inches in width in the rear. Together with the buildings and improvements, Nos. 378 380 and 382, consisting of a frame house of four rooms, gallery and closets, double kitchen, well, cisterns, double privies, &c. Also, another frame building forming a separate lodging of two rooms, cistern, privy, &c. See plan at the Exchange.
Terms cash.
Act of sale before Abel Dreyfous, not. pub. [illegible]

Furniture, Furniture.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer,
Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their Mart, Masonic Hall—
A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in Bedsteads, Sideboards Chairs, Sofas, Secretaries, Armoire, Book Armoire, &c.
Terms, cash. je22

Silver Plated Ware,
BY W. H. BUNNELL, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold at No. 10 Gravier street, second floor, on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.—
An Invoice of Superior Silver Plated Ware just received from the manufactory per steamer, electric [illegible] consisting of Ice Pitchers, Table, Dessert, Tea and Sar Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, all in great variety of pattern.
The goods will be ready for examination on the morning of the sale.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes je21 2t

Dairy........Dairy,
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 8 Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, 27th June, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Bienville street at Mr. M[illegible]'s stables, near the Drinking Machine—
13 MILK COWS, fresh in milk,
1 BULL,
1 HORSE,
1 MILK CART,
The tools With and Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms—Up to $250 cash; from $250 to $[illegible] on [illegible] credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 16 Royal street.
WILL be sold SATURDAY June 25, 1864, at 12 M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street between Customhouse and Conti streets, viz:
A PROPERTY situated in suburb Tremé, measuring [illegible] front on [illegible] street by [illegible] Orleans street by [illegible] in depth fronting on Orleans and St. Peter streets.
Terms—Cash.
Acts of sale before Felix Maguer, Notary Public at the expense of the purchaser.

Valuable Property in the Third District.
BY K. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 25th June, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the faubourg Franklin [illegible] Goodchildren street designated by Number [illegible] [illegible]
Terms cash.
Act of sale before A. Fassett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Remaining Partnership Property of the late firm of John Stroud & Co.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on FRIDAY, June 24, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises situated on the [illegible] Corner of Girod and St. Charles street, as per order of Hon. [illegible] Honble R. K. Howell, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 1st, 1864.
The Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates Statuary, Monuments, Grave Stones, Burg Marble [illegible]
Terms cash. [illegible]

Succession of Michael Stadinger—No. 26,183.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office No. 16 Royal street [illegible]
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER from the Honorable R. K. HOWELL, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June [illegible] will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, July the 2d, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property:
A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the Fourth District of this city, designated as No. [illegible]
Terms cash.
Acts of sale before J. A. Cohn, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Thomas Fanning vs William Drury.
SEVENTH JUSTICE'S COURT—PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable John T. Burke, Seventh Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of June 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Camp street, opposite the Magazine Market, Fourth District of this city, the following described property, to wit: [illegible]
je16 23 28 CORNELL BUHLER Constable.

Dolbear Commercial College
174....CANAL STREET.......174
Now is the time to improve the Summer Vacation.
Lessons day and evening in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic and the Modern Languages.
Mr. ROUX Professor of French.
J. W. BLACKMAN.
je16 6t 145 Carondelet street.

LACES AND MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. TURNER,
110........Canal Street.........110
Having resumed business at her old stand, begs leave to call the attention of her patrons and the public at large to her choice and well selected stock of
LACES AND MILLINERY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Real Brussels Point Lace SETS, COLLARS, BERTHES, HANDKERCHIEFS, CAPES BARBES and COIFFURES, FLOUNCES, &c.
VEILS, in every description of Lace, Cambric, Chantilly, Point Applique and Brussels Point.
VALENCIENNES COLLARS, and COLLARS and SLEEVES.
EMBROIDERIES in every style.
With the usual selection of MILLINERY—Paris made BONNETS latest styles.
HEAD-DRESSES and FLOWERS, RIBBONS and FEATHERS, at
MRS. TURNER'S,
je12 16 19 23 No. 110 Camp street.

Syme's Drug Store Reopened.
The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has reopened, at his old quarters
130 CANAL STREET, (TOURO BUILDINGS)
NEW ORLEANS.
With a complete New Stock of
Fine Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Perfumery, etc.
The Retail Department of the business will be specially attend to.
Prescription will be put up by a thorough Chemist and Apothecary, who for years had the sole charge of the Compounding and Apothecary department of the Charity Hospital in New Orleans.
Druggists and Planters will find our stock worthy their attention, and Physicians are invited to the house as in former times.
JAS. SYME, Druggist,
130, Canal street (Touro Buildings)
je21—3t New Orleans, La.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 18, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.
I. All shipments of gold to the port of New Orleans, from this date, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Government at Washington, will be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be delivered to consignees or claimants only upon satisfactory assurances that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments or the laws of the United States.
II. All parties to whom consignments of gold have heretofore been made, are directed to deposit the same with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the above Regulations. The Provost Marshal General is directed to enforce a strict observance of this order.
By command of Major General BANKS.
je 19 OLIVER MATHEWS, A. A. General.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, NEAR THE City, a good cook, a seamstress and a washerwoman. A gardener, understanding thoroughly the cultivation of vegetables, and five or six journeymen gardeners. Situation for six months or longer. Apply to Mr. B. Doux, seed dealer, Conti street, No. 29. je15 12t

Wanted to Rent,
A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, in the 1st. or 4th. District. Any person desirous of renting for one year or more will be guaranteed the careful preservation of their property and rent promptly paid. Apply to "CITIZEN" at this Office je21—3t

Wanted.
TO BUY OR RENT—A house in the Fourth District, having six to eight rooms in the main building, and not less than two lots of ground. Address,
OLD RESIDENT,
je16t Box 31, Post Office.

Wanted.
A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing three bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, etc., and convenient to any of the City Railroads. One with a garden preferred. Apply to H. BONNABEL,
je22 At Drug Store cor. Chartres and Bienville sts

NOTICE.
LOST or STOLEN.—A draft dated St. Louis, April 26, 1864, drawn by W. C. Kennett & Co. at five days' sight on Converse & Kennett for $ 000 to be order of H. J. Mudd and endorsed by him to my order accepted by Converse & Kennett. Payment of same has been stopped, and all persons are warned against buying or negotiating said bill. D. C. SATES.
New Orleans, June 18th, 1864. 3td

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

WHITE CORN—1600 sacks.
TIMOTHY HAY—55 bales, in prime order.
Now landing at foot of Conti street. For sale in lots to suit, by JOHN H. HANNA, Public Weigher,
je21 1t 64 Poydras street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, 1864.

Last night but one of Zanfretta's Pantomime entitled MAZULINA, or the Magic Bow.....First night of the laughable Farce entitled THE MERRY COBBLERS—Strap, C. P. Salisbury.....Comic Dance—Alex. Zanfretta and Josephine Zanfretta......Comic Song—Miss Emma Salisbury......Alex. Zanfretta's great Stilt Act.

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette (all armchairs) $1; Gallery, 50c; Quadroon Boxes 50 cts Private Boxes $2 to $[illegible]

Special performance for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 1 P. M., to which entertainment Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock P. M. je21

Consulate General of Italy,
Any one who knows the whereabouts of the following Italian subjects is requested to bring or send the information to the office of the Consulate General, 23 Rampart street, between Canal and Common streets. Their respective families being anxious to hear of them:
Joseph and Felix Garibaldi, of Gragliasco.
Mrs. Lorenza Premo.
Lorenzo Tramontana, of Palermo.
Joseph Maghier, of Turin.
Vincent Mattia Ghetti, of Ideaza.
Sebastian Repetti, of Chiavari.
Emanuel Macelli, of Nervi.
Emanuel Scalese, of Porto Vapore.
Stephen Lo Presti, of Milazzo.
Gaetano Capponi, of Chiavari.
Stephen Raggio of Sesuto. je16 1m

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 [illegible] City and Country trade. We are prepared to offer [illegible] lowest cash prices, and respectfully [illegible] our stock. ap1 6m

Bakery.
THE [illegible] informs the public that the old [illegible] BAKERY [illegible] [illegible]
F. TISSA & BOUDÉ.
[illegible]

The Live Oak,
Corner Bayou Road and Derbigny Streets
M[illegible] [illegible]

Chewing Tobacco.
[illegible]
MAYER BROS. [illegible]

Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco.
50 [illegible]
MAYER BROS.
[illegible]

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

Prints! Prints!
TURKEY RED.
FOR SALE at store corner Chartres and Dumaine streets. F. JACOB
[illegible]

Lumber! Lumber!!
100,000 FEET CYPRESS BOARDS and PLANK.
[illegible] SCANTLING, assorted.
[illegible] White Pine BOARDS.
For sale by R. BLEAKLEY,
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

DANIEL GORREN,
37....MAGAZINE STREET....37
(Store formerly occupied by C. Yale, Jr.)
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
Just received and now opening, a splendid stock of
RIBBONS,
SILKS
MILLINERY and
STRAW GOODS,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children.
Also, a fine assortment of
WHITE GOODS
TRIMMINGS,
LACES, &c., &c.
The attention of Milliners and Dealers generally is solicited to this splendid stock of
FRESH GOODS
FOR
SPRING TRADE.
Every steamer will bring additions of choice selections of the latest importations of the above Goods.
DANIEL GORREN
[illegible] No. 37, Magazine st.

HATS—HATS.
—at—
25........Magazine Street.........25
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 [illegible]
Received, by every steamer, a choice selection in new style HATS.
Manufactory [illegible] Broadway, New York.
[illegible] E S BENEDICT

MME. OLYMPE
BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans and the country, that her MILLINERY STORE is transferred from No. 54 Chartres street to No. 154 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne.
New Orleans, May 16, 1864. my17

Carpet Warehouse.
19.........Chartres Street.........19
WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting [illegible]
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY,
WELTON THREE PLYS and INGRAIN,
VENITIAN [illegible] CARPETING &
WHITE, RED CHECKERED and CoCo MATTING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS [illegible]
[illegible] Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtains and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
my19 A. BROUSSEAU & CO. Chartres st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE DEPOT
Removed to 172 Canal Street.
New and Valuable Improvements, such as the new style HEMMER CORDER, BRAIDER and BINDER put on old Machines. Machines repaired, and all work guaranteed at reduced prices.
NEEDLES—75 cents per dozen.
je15 1m M. A. PECK 172 Canal st

LANDING ex ship Chene from Bordeaux, and for sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO, 16 & 18 St. Louis street—
200 BASKETS CHAMPAIGN, King & Co.,
100 do do D. de Hume,
60 CASKS CLARET, J. Desmet's fils,
32 do do P. Dandicolle & Co,
24 do do do do je19

Straw Hats
FIFTY dozen LEGHORN STRAW HATS for gentlemen.
For sale by PIAGGIO BROTHERS.
Successors to Piaggio & Viosca, Jr.,
my25 1m 62 and 64 Old Levee street

LANDING ex ship Louis Cezard, from Bordeaux and for sale by the undersigned—
160 casks St. Julien Claret,
120 " Pauillac "
50 " Cantenac "
17 barrels Haut Sauterne White Wine,
25 boxes Cantenac Claret,
100 " St Julien "
30 " Haut Sauterne White Wine,
200 baskets olive Oil J. Plagniol,
100 boxes Vermouth, Noilly Pratt & Co,
100 " Champagne, Duc de Montebello,
38 casks Chateau Dillon Claret,
[illegible]
18 barrels White Wine Vinegar
C. CAVAROC & CO.
june14—8t 116 Royal street.

Whisky, Gin, Oil, Vermouth, Wine, Guava, &c.
100 BARRELS Old Bourbon Whisky.
10 pipes best Holland Gin,
600 baskets Baccigalupi Oil;
300 boxes Vermouth, mark Noilly Prat & Co.;
150 do do Fratelli Cora, Turino
1000 do Claret, different marks,
300 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
100 casks Cette Wine,
100 do Bordeaux Wine;
50 do White Wine, different marks;
50 cases Guava Jelly and Paste;
20 bbls. Shelled Almonds;
500 boxes Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli;
100 do Cherries and Fruits in Brandy.
For sale by PIAGGIO BROTHERS,
Successors of Piaggio & Viosca, Jr.,
my25 1m 62 and 64 Old Levee Front.

Lumber! Lumber!
11,000 FEET choice Cypress Lumber, old and dry, from one to two inches thick. Apply at No. 11 Toulouse street. je24—4t

New Butter.
25 FIRKINS choice New Northern, landing from Steamship Electric Spark.
For sale by E. S. KEEP,
je22 2t 61 Poydras street.

Flour.............Flour.
400 BARRELS Flour extra,
200 bbls Fay[illegible]
400 bbls Washington S. F.
Just landing and for sale by
je22 2t E. S. KEEP, 61 Poydras street.

Goshen Butter.
50 Firkins choice, just received per Electric Spark and for sale by J. D. GRIFFIN,
je22—6t Corner Old Levee and Bienville St.

Reads' XXXX Ale, &c.
ALE—50 bbls Reads XXXX Ale.
PEANUTS—20 bags African Peanuts,
MILK—50 cases Bordens Condensed Milk,
PIE FRUIT—50 cases assorted Pie Fruit,
Now landing ex-ship Continental and for sale by
THOMPSON & BARNES,
je20—3 41 Tchoupitoulas street.

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes.
LANDING ex ship Shepherd, from Havana—
37,000 CIGARS of the best brands.
[illegible] packages CIGARETTES La Honradez
For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER,
je21 34 Gravier street.

For Sale.
FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, LADDERS, HOOKS, HOSE &c., constantly on hand.
Apply at No 10, Bank Place. je16—3m

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following
STATEMENT.
[illegible]
[illegible] Net assets.....................$[illegible]
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
[illegible]

A meeting of the Board of Directors held on [illegible]
DIRECTORS
[illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.
[illegible]
P. H. O'NEAL
[illegible]
TRUSTEES
Thomas A. Adams, John Watt, [illegible]
[illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS
SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT [illegible]
[illegible]
J. M. CRAWFORD, [illegible]
[illegible]
DIRECTORS.
Jno. J. Adams, J. O. Fever, J. O. [illegible], P. Carondee, G. F. [illegible], R. W. Ogden, P. Lobit, F. Durrive, C. Korn, J. [illegible] Devereux, A. Rousseau, J. J. Fernandez, J. J. [illegible], A. Cou[illegible]
A. Chiapella [illegible]

Dr. F. Formento, Jr.,
SURGEON in the French sanitary Armies, during [illegible] Physician of the [illegible]
Residence No. [illegible] street between Royal and Chartres streets.
Office Hours from 8 to 9 A. M. [illegible] P. M. No. 142 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.
my26 1m

SUNDRIES Sundries Sundries.
[illegible] bbls. C. [illegible] Whisky,
100 do Bowers celebrated [illegible]
150 do Pure Old [illegible]
60 do Green River do. 50 do Lowell do do,
100 cases Carmeal Bitters.
75 baskets M[illegible] Champagne;
75 [illegible]
450 bags Prime [illegible]
In store and for sale by ELLIOTT & McKEEVER,
je30 1w [illegible] Gravier st.

J. Augé
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that during the present month he will remove from Chartres street to No. 134 Canal street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. je3 2w

Parisian Saloon and Parisian Fashions,
V. DUBOIS,
Royal street No. 58, near Lion & André's store
THE above Saloon is already favorably known for its speciality in Hair Dressing and Hair Cutting. The services of the most skillful artists have been secured. Mr. Dubois speaks at the residence of persons who wish to be shaved or have their hair dressed at home. A saloon has been fitted up specially for ladies accompanied by their children. [illegible]

Havana Cigars.
100,000 Havana Cigars of Direct Importation. Brevas, Londres, Prensados, Media Regalia, Augustas, Conchas, of the most celebrated brands—In store and for sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER,
my19 34 Gravier street.

LANDING ex ship Chene from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
100 cases ST. JULIEN CLARET,
100 cases PAUILLAC CLARET,
100 cases CANTENAC CLARET,
27 bbls HAUT SAUTERNE WHITE WINE,
25 casks CHATEAU DE LION CLARET
C. CAVAROC & CO.
je14 2t 116 Royal street

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

LANDING from steamship Matanzas and Mercury Star, and in store—
Coffee—Java, St. Domingo and Rio,
Table Salt—in sacks, 5 and 10 lbs,
Wolfe's Schnapps,
S. T. 1860. X Plantation Bitters—1,600 boxes,
Duffield Hams, Lard in tierces,
Linseed Oil—75 barrels, Gunny Cloth,
Hops, Malt, Irish Moss,
Sardines, Oats,
Candles—Star, Adamantine and Sperm,
E. Goodwin & Bro's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars,
Tobacco—Ford Leaf, Wrapper and Filler,
Tobacco—Chewing, pound and half pound, Lump and Twist.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
my25 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

LINSEED OIL—100 bbls Raw, landing and in store and for sale by E. J. HART & Co.,
je 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.
Advertisements on first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to six advertisements strictly within the line of their business and an extra [illegible] square every other day.
No subscription is taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Quartiers généraux département du Golfe,
Nouvelle-Orléans, 18 juin 1864.
ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX No. 75.
I.—Toute expédition d'or pour le port de la Nouvelle-Orléans, à partir de cette date, à moins qu'elle ne soit spécialement autorisée par le gouvernement à Washington, doit être déposée entre les mains de l'Assistant-Trésorier des Etats-Unis, et ne sera délivrée aux consignataires ou réclamants qu'après qu'on aura donné des assurances satisfaisantes qu'elle ne sera pas employée en contravention aux règlements des Départements de la Trésorerie et de la Guerre, ou aux lois des Etats-Unis.
II.—Tous ceux auxquels des consignations d'or ont été déjà faites, auront à les déposer aux mains de l'Assistant Trésorier des Etats Unis, sujettes aux règlements ci-dessus. Le Prévôt-Maréchal général est enjoint de mettre strictement en force l'exécution de cet ordre.
Par commandement du major-général BANKS
OLIVIER MATHEWS, A. A. général. 19 juin

Compagnie d'Assurance mutuelle DES MARCHANDS de la Nlle-ORLEANS
DIXIEME ETAT ANNUEL.
CONFORMEMENT à [illegible] la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:
[illegible]
ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
[illegible]
CHARLES SAGORY, Président,
F. BOURCHY, Secrétaire.
[illegible]
E. MEUNIER.
[illegible]
DIRECTEURS
G. Maignbrary, F. Masper, R. F. Vairtre, M. Puig, [illegible], J. B. Hr. — Charles Sagory, David Mc[illegible], J. F. Lanoulere, S. E. Reil, E. Pouchier.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS
QUINZIEME ETAT ANNUEL.
CONFORMEMENT à [illegible]
[illegible]
THOMAS A. ADAMS, Président.
WM. H. RICE, Secrétaire pro tem.
ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
[illegible]
P. H. O'NEAL
[illegible]
DIRECTEURS
Thos. A. Adams, John Watt, W. H. Kennedy, [illegible], A. M. [illegible], Fraustin M. [illegible] — George Jonas, R. B. Sumner, C. T. Buddecke, P. Anctua, F. W. Schmidt, J. J. Haines — Samuel Bell, W. G. Robinson, [illegible], Alexander Dewey, A. Hero, Magl. Fais, Robert Uqhart.

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH
THE [illegible] Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision [illegible]
[illegible]

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED
By MADAME ADAM Pupil of Miss Lenormand
No. 93 St. [illegible] street.
[illegible] from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A. F. DUNBAR,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
51 Common street, New Orleans

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE
GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY every day from [illegible] to [illegible] o'clock A. M.
Residence: CHARTRES STREET.

J. TATUM,
General Merchandise Broker,
No. [illegible] GRAVIER STREET,
bet. Magazine & Camp sts., New Orleans.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., bought and sold.
[illegible]

P. E. THEARD, Attorney-at-Law,
HAS removed to [illegible] No. [illegible] Exchange Alley, near Canal street. [illegible]

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

ADVANCES.
LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID,
[illegible] Magazine street

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONNORRHEA and GLEET DEPURATIVE [illegible] Dr. Dupuis [illegible]
[illegible]

LANDING ex ships Chene and Louis Cezard, from Bordeaux—
[illegible] casks Cotes Frontigne
50 do St. [illegible]
[illegible] Cantenac Claret very old, Lavidalie & Fils
[illegible] casks White Wine, Haut Sauterne,
[illegible]
16 [illegible] casks Haut Barsac White Wine
[illegible]
25 [illegible] White Wine
[illegible]
[illegible] J. N. LUCRIEN,
[illegible] No. 2 Toulouse street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c, each way.
ON and after SUNDAY, 20th March, 1864, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:
—DEPARTURE OF CARS—
[illegible]
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the Train.
mh20 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent

SHERRY WINE in Barrels and Boxes of [illegible] bottles of superior quality—of direct importation, for sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER,
je21 34 Gravier street.