New Orleans Bee

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SUNDAY EDITION.....NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING. JULY 3, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 3.

THE EVENING STAR IN THE RIVER.—This steamer, with New York dates of the 25th, crossed the Bar last evening at 6½ o'clock.

The officers of the steamer Magenta have our thanks for valuable favors.

Thompson & Barnes, 41 Tchoupitoulas, have received by steamer Creole, a large invoice of Ale and English Pickles. See their advertisement in another column.

We notice that Calvary Church, Prytania street, corner Sixth, is now open for Divine Service at 6 P. M. as well as 11 A. M. This must afford many the opportunity to attend in the cool evening, who cannot do so in the hotter and earlier morning.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The public are reminded by an advertisement elsewhere that Mr. D. W. C. Peck is still to be found at No. 13 Camp street, prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, so well known for their adaptation to various sewing and particularly to fine work on delicate material. Needles for these machines may be had at 75 cents a dozen.

Additional by the Magenta.

More Particulars of the Battle of the 22d Near Petersburg — General Polk's Late Command said to have Arrived at Petersburg — Further about the Attack on Lynchburg — Later and Interesting from the War in Georgia — Destruction of Sherman's Supply Trains by Wheeler and Glover—Desertion of Conscripts — The Next Position of Johnston.

Latest Financial and Commercial.

By the Magenta, from Cincinnati, arrived last evening, we have files of St. Louis papers to the 27th inclusive, and the Memphis *Argus*, of the 28th:

The Battle near Petersburg on the 22d.

New York, June 26—The Herald's Headquarters correspondent says it is reported that the force, lately under command of Polk, arrived in Petersburg on Saturday week. This division, joined to at least two corps of Lee's army, (Hill's and Longstreet's) Wise's brigade and reinforcements from North and South Carolina, under Beauregard, unquestionably swell the force opposed to us to considerable numbers.

Under date June 22d, 11:30 P. M., he says: During last night the 6th corps had moved to the left and massed at the Wilderness House. This morning Wilson's and Kautz's cavalry had cut the Weldon railroad, so that orders were at once given to suspend the demonstration in that direction, and swing the left of the 2d corps round so as to develop the enemy's work in front of Petersburg, without regard to the connection to the 6th corps upon the left.

The principal portion of the corps was soon moving further to the front. Gibbons was already in position and entrenched, for last night he had advanced as near the enemy's entrenchments as he could get without bringing on a heavy fight. Mott and Barlow pushed forward their lines of battle, with a heavy skirmish line in front. Mott was partly in position and entrenching, and Barlow was nearing the crest on the front of the rebels, when he encountered a heavy force of the enemy marching down in column brigades, with the intention of piercing our position at the interval which now existed between the left of the 2d corps and the right of the 6th.

The 2d, 3d and 4th brigades of Barlow's division formed his front lines, the first brigade under Gen. Miller being held in the rear as a reserve. In this assault by the enemy, the rebel Gen. Wilcox's division marching in three brigades, led the advance of Hill's veteran corps. It was early in the afternoon when the head of the rebel column struck at once the right of the 6th and the left of the 2d corps.

The rebels pushed on with characteristic pertinacity and the shock was soon felt on the flanks of both of these corps. The position which they occupied rendered it imperatively necessary that they should immediately withdraw the flanks that were thus exposed and fill up the existing gap by making a connection with each other among the line of intrenchments in the rear.

While this was being done, the enemy inflicted considerable damage on our men, by a murderous fire, and captured several hundred prisoners from us. The assaulting column came down in a diagonal direction, and as it happened struck the flanks of the divisions, which were disconnected, and hence the disastrous consequences which ensued. This forced the retirement of Barlow, the partial withdrawal of Mott, and a part of the left of Gibbons, and the loss of four guns.

The enemy swept down over the ground our troops had left, taking quite a number of prisoners as he advanced. Pressing on still, in a diagonal direction, the column came to Gibbon, the left of which suffered somewhat from the shock.

The right held its position with determined courage, and poured a murderous fire into the advancing forces. The musketry was terrific on both sides. As the enemy swept over the angle which marked the left of the dividing line, he enveloped a battery of four three inch guns which occupied an advanced position behind a parapet, and almost before the officers were aware of the situation of affairs, the artillery was practically in the enemy's hands. It was Capt McKnight's Twelfth New York battery.

The moment the rebels appeared in sight, Captain McKnight opened on them with canister. They separated in front, and coming in on the right and left, completely surrounded the guns.

A rebel color bearer immediately planted his colors on the parapet. Capt. McKnight and Lieut. Ball both scorned the summons to surrender, and fired several rounds of canister at the enemy, with the rebel flag floating by their battery.

Both these young officers distinguished themselves, but it was impossible to take them off the field. In the meantime, Capt Clark's 1st New Jersey battery, which was posted in breastworks further to the right, opened on the enemy and contributed considerably to check further advance. The rebels quickly turned upon us the captured guns and at the same time concentrating the fire of some other pieces on Clark's single battery. The works in which the battery was placed, were well battered by the solid shot which came pouring over in quick succession from the fortifications of the enemy.

While this active work was going on at the right of the corps, part of the rebels attacking column, which they this time had been deployed in line of battle, was still pressing the interval between the right of the Sixth corps and the left of the Second corps was gradually growing greater, from the fact that the imperilled flanks, thus exposed to the enemy, were slowly melting away, when General Miller's brigade, of Barlow's division, which was in reserve, came on the double quick, and one regiment was sent forward through the woods, to check the enemy's advance, whilst the remainder of the brigade was formed behind the breastworks, to fill up the interval in question.

At the same time St. Roder's battery K. 4th U. S. A., wheeled into action with commendable celerity, and the infantry and artillery soon checked the further progress of the enemy.

At that point, scarcely had these depositions been effected, before the rebels made another attempt to pierce our lines at a little to the right of that point, but the attack was successfully repulsed.

We took prisoners at this time, and among them several wounded. The casualties were not heavy, however, on either side, because the rebels did not cross fire in front of the breastworks behind which our men were posted.

About seven o'clock in the evening an attempt was made by Gen. Gibbons with one of his own brigades, supported by one from General Griffith's of the 5th corps, to retake the guns lost by the 12th New York battery. The attack was very sharp and spirited, but failed to accomplish the desired object.

Affairs on the 24th Before Petersburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25—6 P. M.

The only fighting that took place yesterday was an attack made by the enemy on General Burnside, but whether intended as a feint to cover some more important move, or an attempt to break through his lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire of artillery, which was returned by our batteries, and the rebels making a charge, were driven back in confusion, upwards of 100 being taken prisoners.

This occurred about 8 A. M. and the artillery firing kept up for an hour, when all became quiet at that point. About the same time a battery opened in front of a hospital on the left of the 5th corps, which the rebels seemed desirous of clearing out, but they were deterred by our guns before any damage resulted.

The railroad from City Point to Petersburg is being placed in order, and as engines and cars are already procured to put on it as soon as it is in running order. Supplies are received at the front regularly, and the troops lack nothing in this respect, but they suffer some from the scarcity of water.

More About the late Operations Near Lynchburg.

The following is the omitted portion of the dispatch in our evening edition:—

Lynchburg, June 20.—There was a report Saturday night that we had captured five pieces of artillery during the day, but were unable to learn whether it had any foundation, in truth, or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration, Saturday, on our extreme right, on the Lexington turnpike, about five miles from the city, but they were promptly met by some of our cavalry and hastily checked. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be if there were not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

A general engagement is anticipated Sunday.

A scout, arrived here Saturday night, reported a body of Yankee cavalry, 700 strong, passed Alexander's mill, three miles this side of Camp Hill Court House, Saturday evening, moving in a direction south of the railroad. It is presumed that they were endeavoring to cut the road again.

The scout reported a body of two thousand of the enemy's cavalry moving on Ward's bridge road in the direction of Danville, with the supposed intention of cutting the Richmond and Danville railroad.

Unofficial information from Lynchburg states that the Yankee Hunter's troops were overtaken on their retreat near Liberty, and a large number of them captured.

The War in Georgia.

Louisville, June 26—On the morning of the 18th, the rebel General Wharton, commanding a brigade of 2,500 men, crossed the railroad between Kingston and Dalton, capturing and burning five freight trains loaded with supplies. On the 20th, Captain Glover made a raid on the railroad, five miles from Resaca, and captured two freight trains with supplies. Colonel Lagrange, of the First Wisconsin cavalry, commanding brigade, was captured on the 19th. Colonel Gage, of the 29th Wisconsin, wounded at the recent assault on Kinesaw Mountain, passed through here to-night en route for St. Louis.

On the 19th three companies of the [illegible] rebel Virginia infantry came into our lines on the Chattahoochie, took the oath of allegiance, and were employed as teamsters and laborers. A camp of rebel conscripts on the Henderson ville road, six miles from Atlanta, on Friday broke for our lines. They numbered 800, 600 of whom got in, and the remainder were recaptured by the rebels.

Ira B. Tuttle, chief of the scout, of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 11th inst., with four men, made a daring descent on a forage party 14 miles southwest of Atlanta, captured a rebel Lieut. Colonel, a Captain and three issuing sergeants, burning a storehouse containing 50,000 bushels of corn and a large lot of bacon.

On the 19th, J. H. Mackintyre, of Indiana one of our scouts, was captured at Kingston Ga., and hung as a Federal spy.

A gentleman from Atlanta says citizens are removing their valuables farther South, that if Johnston is driven from the Chattahoochie he will make his next stand at Cedar Bluffs, 100 miles south of Atlanta. He reports the Governor of Georgia issued a proclamation warning the Confederate forces not to destroy the Atlanta or the railroad [illegible] as they are the property of the State, and if necessary he will call out the Georgia militia and withdraw the Georgia troops from the Confederacy to carry out the purposes of the proclamation.

Cedar Bluffs have been thoroughly fortified by the rebels, and by them are considered impregnable.

Mobile is garrisoned by two small brigades of rebel troops, the remainder having been sent to reinforce Johnston.

From Mexico Via New York.

New York, June 26.—The steamship Ariel from Aspinwall the 17th, has arrived, but brings little news.

The French had taken Acapulco. The fleet entered the harbor on the 2d of June, and drove the Mexicans from the town at the point of the bayonet. The casualties were light. The blockade of the port was renewed.

Latest New York Markets.

New York, June 25.—Cotton dull, heavy and drooping at $1 45 for middling uplands.

Money rather more easy at 7 per cent. Sterling opened dull but closed firmer at [illegible] for currency. Gold firmer, opening at 213, 216, declining to 214 to 216, advancing [illegible] and closing at 220¾.

Total exports of specie today $1 [illegible]

Government stocks steady. 7 3-10 Treasury October and April, [illegible] to 105¼.

Flour—state and western, dull and [illegible] lower at $8 65 to 8 70 for extra, $[illegible] trade brands, closing dull with no buyers [illegible] outside.

Whisky excited and decidedly higher [illegible] evening at $1 75 to 1 78 for state and $1 [illegible] 1 83 for western, closing dull at $1 75 [illegible]

Pork less active, but higher at $[illegible] for mess, $40 75 to $41 for new do, $[illegible] 31 50 for old and new prime, $[illegible] prime mess; also [illegible] for July at buyers option, at $41 50.

Bacon sides dull and nominal.

Lard lower at 15½ to 17½c. Butter very firm at 25 to 35c for Ohio, and 31 to [illegible] state. Cheese in good request and a shade firmer at 11 to 20½.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, June 25, P. M.—Flour unsettled and prices are nominal. Buyers will wait under the news from New York.

Whisky opened dull, with more reliable buyers at $1 65, but closed unsettled, with sellers below $1 70.

Nothing done in provisions, and [illegible] nominally unchanged. Lard held [illegible] but we did not hear of any demand.

Rice advanced to [illegible]. Sugar [illegible]. Coffee 43 to 45c.

St. Louis, Saturday evening, June 25.—The market is cooling down from the [illegible] citement, and on most articles the tendency downwards. Tobacco [illegible] vance on all grades, and the market [illegible] active and buoyant. Flour continued [illegible] $7 75 for single extra. [illegible] either corn or oats. Whisky was active and excited, with prices ranging from $1 [illegible] to $1 65, but we presume the [illegible] will relate the price to a day or two. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

Sketches and Commentaries Before Petersburg.

(Extracts from the letter of the N. Y. [illegible] correspondent, Wm. Swinton.)

Army of the Potomac, near Petersburg,
Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

THE SITUATION IN ITS GENERAL ASPECTS.

Regarded in its most general relations, the present situation of the armies operating against Richmond, presents an aspect identical with that which has already thrice met us—that of Spottsylvania Courthouse, of the lines of the North Anna, and of the Chickahominy.

The strategic problem, executed with such success, has given way to a tactical problem, which stubbornly bids defiance to every effort to solve. In a stroke of masterly generalship, the army was taken up from the Chickahominy, conveyed over an interval of over fifty miles, transported across two formidable rivers, and in two days was planted before Petersburg—the key to Richmond. But, Petersburg, the rich merited prize of the most boldly conceived and the most brilliantly executed military movement of the war, by one of those petty accidents that checker the history of military operations, failed to be won.

HOW WE FAILED TO TAKE PETERSBURG.

When, early on Wednesday morning, the Second Corps had effected the passage of the James River at Windmill Point, General Hancock was met by a dispatch from the Commanding General, directing him that, in provisions had arrived, he should ration his men before proceeding toward Petersburg. Just at the time he received instructions, accordingly rations, and conveyed, I believe, by an officer who had just come up from the pontoon bridge, to the effect that the transports had arrived with supplies. This fact General Hancock communicated to the Commanding General, stating that he would soon begin issuing rations and would then move forward as directed.

The information proved to be a mistake—a lamentable mistake—the transports had not arrived. Yet this simple error caused a delay in the movement of Hancock's corps of *five hours and a half*. His column joined Gen. Smith's troops at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday. But had he been up earlier by the difference noted of five and a half hours, he would have reached the front at 7:30 on the evening of Wednesday, *which was precisely the moment at which Gen. Smith made his attack!*

Thursday morning revealed a new actor on the stage—a new element introduced into the problem.

While our troops were coming up during the night, Beauregard also came up, and the reconnoissances of Thursday morning developed him in force in a line hastily thrown up during the night, and a little closer to the town, but still strong enough to check our advance. The militia was relieved—Beauregard's force, numbering thirty thousand men, and reinforced by the addition of Bushrod Johnson's command, took their places. Men of a very different mettle these, form the rude soldiers to whom the defence of the works of Petersburg had been intrusted!

BEAUREGARD'S DEFENSE OF PETERSBURG.

I have adverted to the nature of Beauregard's defence of Petersburg. This has been a matter of remark with the ablest heads in the army—it rivals his defence of Charleston, and stamps him as one of the most skillful soldiers in the rebel army. And certainly this estimate is not weakened, but, on the contrary, heightened by a fact which has astonished every one here. It is this: "The army of the Potomac has not yet met in front of Petersburg a single man belonging to Lee's army proper—not a man of the three corps of Longstreet, Ewell or Hill." The force defending Petersburg consists exclusively of the army of Beauregard, with such accession outside of the army of Northern Virginia as he may have received.

To the natural query as to where Lee's army is, I can speak with no fullness of assurance. There may be a corps in front of Butler, and it is well known that, five days ago, Ewell's corps was sent after Hunter. The other corps is probably preparing an their defensive line, in case Petersburg should fall.

And this is the most unfavorable consequence of the unhappy failure to take Petersburg—it gives the rebels time to form their plans, make their disposition and enter on expeditions of the nature of diversions, while the integrity of their railroad communications allows them the opportunity of receiving reinforcements.

I have endeavored in this review of the situation to set it down freely and fairly as it stands. It is not precisely as encouraging as might have been hoped. I shall have misconveyed my own impressions, if it is taken to be discouraging. It can be discouraging only to those whose absurd illusions respecting the work before this army, should long ago have been dissipated by the experiences of the past fifty days' campaign. There is no let-up with this army: it is determined to go through with the business in hand, and it *will* go through with it, if it be but adequately sustained. Petersburg presents precisely such a problem as we have already had half a dozen times before in the course of this campaign. It will be solved by instrumentalities precisely similar to those that have solved all the others—it will be either [illegible] or turned.

PETERSBURG NOT [illegible]ED.

If this outline of the pre[illegible] be intelligible, it will have made [illegible] how absurd is the notion which [illegible] the northern press, that P[illegible] of siege. Such a phrase, [illegible] stultification of ideas, might [illegible] annotated; but is is calculated to give altogether erroneous impressions, both of the present position and of the future prospects of the army. A *siege*, in any other than the loosest use of the term, can only be applied to an army *investing a city and planted on or interrupting its communications*. Now, we neither invest Petersburg nor are we planted on nor have we interrupted its communications.

THE ACTION OF SATURDAY—THE ATTEMPT TO CARRY THE TOWN BY STORM

During the night of Friday, the enemy abandoned all that portion of the second line which had not been carried during the two previous days, and retired to the third line, which they had meanwhile been constructing. Hereupon, the commanding General, resolved to make an assault along the whole line for the purpose of carrying the town. This action, therefore, separates itself from the assaults of the two previous days, which may be looked upon as of the nature of preliminary operations.

This was an action which was designed to be decisive of operations on the present position. Three different assaults were made during the day—at 4 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 4 in the afternoon. Space would fail me, even if it was possible for you, away from the ground, to appreciate the maze of tactics through which the bloody action of saturday wrought its way. We gained ground; it brought our front close up to the rebel lines, but it failed to give us the coveted position, and after severe losses on the part of the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps, night found the enemy still in possession of his works covering Petersburg.

THE SEQUEL AND THE PROSPECT.

Since the indecisive engagement of Saturday, there has, up to the hour of writing, been no renewal of the attempt to carry the lines of Petersburg.

Of the prospect I know nothing more than the suggestions of inference; but the inference of a kind similar to that which followed the action of Cold Harbor; and I hazard the prediction that you may once more turn your eyes away from the front held by the confronting force, and endeavor to conjecture what new stroke will be made by the fertile brain that has already displayed such fertility of resources, in a campaign without its parallel in the history of warfare.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

THE LAST DISPATCH OF SECRETARY STANTON.—We published the morning a dispatch from Secretary Stanton contained in the New York papers received by the Creole. On comparing the copies of this document in the several New York journals, some differences of text are found to have occurred in respect to important particulars. For instance, the dispatch in the *Times* dates the last advices from City Point at 4 A. M. of the 22d, while in other morning papers 4½ P. M. of the 22d is named as the last date from City Point. The latter is probably the correct hour. But, again, the evening paper of the 23d, the *Express* makes the same dispatch report news from City Point up to 6 P. M., to the effect that the army was then fighting. This last variation we have no data for explaining, as the dispatch does not occur in the other evening papers.

Rights of Belligerents Regarding Prisoners and Flags of Truce.

[From the New York World.]

Gen. Burbridge is reported to have captured a flag of truce party, and to have ordered Gen Hobson into service. Such blunders are crimes. Originally the victor took the life of the vanquished, or gave him life upon the condition of slavery; afterwards ransom prevailed. At the present time prisoners taken are paroled and exchanged. The right and necessity of parole are set out in Gen. Halleck's work on International Law. [illegible] a government cannot be [illegible] the parole of prisoners nor order liberated prisoners into the field. It must be clear to every mind that, if a force overpowered, cannot ask terms of surrender, or must not keep them, the stronger party is put to [illegible] the weaker to the sword. When a man surrenders, the condition of hostility ceases. The captor is bound to treat his captive as [illegible] and to spare the captive is presented [illegible] violence. Men cannot throw down their arms and declare themselves prisoners [illegible] seize their arms at [illegible] Would they have thrown off their guard by [illegible] and declare one.

Gen Hobson, in command of a body of troops, was attacked by a larger force, and [illegible] a short fight, asked to surrender on certain terms. [illegible] was granted. If Gen. Hobson [illegible] battle, he ought to be tried [illegible] [illegible] take advantage of the forces [illegible] to surprise the latter is a breach of faith [illegible] Gen. Hobson or any of his men [illegible] [illegible] the rules of war and [illegible] what will [illegible] laws?

Execution of a Negro in Front of Petersburg.

[illegible] June [illegible]—The negro William Johnson, who was tried and convicted of an attempt to outrage the person of a young lady at New Kent Court House, was hung this morning, at 9 o'clock, in front of the Union lines, on the line in full view of the enemy. A battery close by ceased firing, the rebel lines just previous to the execution, and they opened in reply, throwing a number of shells rather closer than was desirable, one of which struck George Perry, Sergeant Major of the Tenth Massachusetts regiment, who died in a few minutes.

When Johnson was arrested by [illegible] cavalry, after the crime, he stoutly denied the act, and gave his name as Robert Henry Hodges, and that he belonged to the Quartermaster's Department. After being sentenced, however, he admitted his guilt and gave his true name, and confessed that he enlisted in [illegible] the 24th of March, in the Twenty-third United States infantry, was 23 years of age, and had deserted.

The British Cotton Trade.

The war, by shutting off the supply of cotton from the United States, has given a great impulse to the cultivation of that article in other countries. The imports into Liverpool and London, from all sources for the first five months of the present year amount to [illegible] bales. Allowing for the receipts at the other ports, it appears that the British imports of cotton during the present year are at the rate of about [illegible] bales per annum. This, so far as we [illegible] the number of bales, falls only about [illegible] bales short of the receipts of ordinary years. The receipts from Brazil and Egypt have increased total bales, which, considering that a good proportion of the cotton grown there is of long, comparatively stable, is an important gain to the Lancashire interest.

The imports of East India and China cotton show an excess for the period compared, say, months of 20,[illegible] bales. An East India bale weighs but little more than half an [illegible] American, and a large proportion of the East India cotton arrives in such condition that one-third of it is useless for the purposes of spinning; whilst even the best is so short in the staple that it can be used profitably only for inferior purposes. The supply of serviceable cotton is therefore much less than would appear from the figures. The British commercial journals are speculating upon the effect that peace in the United States would have not only upon the supply but upon the cultivation of cotton in the countries which now furnish it.

From the many sources, the supply hereafter must be abundant enough to bring down the cost to a moderate price. The United States will, however, not have the market so exclusively as it has hitherto had. The amount of capital invested in its growth in other countries will tend to establish permanently in them its production. The superiority of American cotton will secure a preference for it in the market, but heavier taxes caused by war, and the changes in the conditions and the relations of labor which the war has caused, must necessarily raise the cost of it, and we probably will never again have the cotton goods as cheap in this country as we had until the rebellion broke out unless, indeed, the inventive Yankee mind can substitute largely machine for manual labor in both its cultivation and preparation for market.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

The Death of Miss Pickens a Hoax.

A short time since, an account of a heartrending scene at a wedding in Charleston was going the rounds of the press. It was asserted that a daughter of Governor Pickens was killed by a shell from the blockading fleet, at the marriage altar. It turns out that the whole story was a hoax. A correspondent of the Macon *Confederate* writes that paper from Gordon:

"I perceive that you were most beautifully hoaxed in publishing that Yankee lie regarding the ultimate death scene of Miss Anna Pickens."

The *Confederate* says:

We found the story in question in an exchange credited to the Charleston *Mercury*, a paper which we do not take and really had no other idea than that it was literally true.

The story originally appeared in a New York paper, having been furnished it by one of its enterprising lying correspondents in the fleet—*Southern Confederacy.*

The story appeared in the *Register* some four or five days ago. Our readers are respectfully requested to withdraw their sympathy from the family of Governor Pickens.—*Atlanta Register*

SCYUGLE.—An army correspondent gives a new word which has lately been coined and which is synonymous with "gobble" and with "skedaddle," and is used for any other word, similar to it, or of any other word. He says: "A 6th Corps army officer dismounted near me a moment ago. I inquired where he had been riding. He informed me that he had been sent on a general "scyugle," that he had "scyugled" along the front, where the Johonnies "scyugled" a bullet through his clothes; that on his return he "scyugled" an ice house, that he should "scyugle" his servant, who, by the way, had "scyugled" three chickens, for a supply of ice, that after he had "scyugled" his dinner he proposed to "scyugle" a nap—and closed by asking how I "scyugled." The correspondent claims that this new word, like "skedaddle" is classical and is derived from two Greek words.

THE MONTMORENCIES.—The Emperor Napoleon has conferred the title of Duke de Montmorency on young Prince de Talleyrand. The Montmorency family and their collateral branches—the Rochefoucaulds, the Beauffremonts and the Roman Chabots—have lost no time in applying to the competent tribunal for what we would call a rule nisi, calling on the Prince to show cause why he should not be prohibited from assuming a name to which he has no claim, and which, not being in abeyance, it is not in the Emperor's power to give. MM. Dufaure, Berryer and Andral are to support the rule. There is also a rumor of a duel between the head of the house of Montmorency and the Prince de Talleyrand.

THALBERG.—The pianist Thalberg recently left Great Britain for Naples. His provincial tour through England, Scotland and Ireland during the years 1862-3 are said to have brought him a clear profit of $250,000.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Two Day's Later by River and Telegraph,

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

More Fighting with Varied Results.—A Portion of Grant's Army Moves North of James River.—Reported Repulse of Crook and Averill at Lynchburg.

Gold 220¾—Cotton 145.

(From the Era.)

Cotton and Gold.

New York, June 27th, P. M.—Cotton dull, heavy and drooping, at 145 for middling upland, gold firmer, opening at 213 to 216, advancing to 219¾ and closing at 220¾.

Baton Rouge, July 2, 1864.—The steamer Magenta passed down at 7 A. M from Cincinnati, with dates of the 26th and 27th.

New York, June 25th.—The *Times's* Washington dispatch of yesterday says that on Tuesday the 2d Corps moved to a position half way between the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad and the Weldon railroad. The enemy in force formed two miles this side of the latter road.

A lively skirmish ensued, but the enemy's position was found to be too strong, and the advance fell back to the main body.

On Wednesday the army was put in line of battle, ready for action. Heavy cannonading was heard at City Point on Thursday, but it was not known whether it preceded from a general engagement or not.

Another correspondent of the *Times*, dated Headquarters, after detailing the above operations says: "About 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening the enemy's cavalry, under Rosser, dashed into our lines, but immediately disappeared on discovering our force. A small party of rebels were captured, belonging to Hill's, Longstreet's and Ewell's corps, showing these troops to be in our front."

The *World's* Washington dispatch says heavy firing was heard at City Point on Thursday the 23d, up to noon, in the direction of Petersburg, and also toward Fort Darling. It was reported that our army was rapidly moving around to the left on Tuesday night, while it was evident at the front that the grandest operations of the war were in progress.

Passengers report that the steeples and towers in Petersburg have been shot away.

New York, June 25.—The *Tribune* correspondent with Butler, under date of 21st says, General Foster with his troops has moved north of the James River to a point within nine miles of Richmond and intrenched himself. This movement puzzles the rebels greatly.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
June 23.

The attack on the 2d Corps, Wednesday, near the Weldon Railroad, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed.

The line was formed by Barlow's Division being on the left, Birney and Mott in command in the center, and Gibbons on the right.

It was expected that the 6th Corps would have connected, on the left with Barlow, but there seems to have been quite a gap left, in which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered, and, before our men were aware of it, they fired a volley from the rear, which created a panic in our ranks and a rapid retreat to the words in the rear of the 2d Division.

This left flank of the Third Division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantage of it charged through and fairly into our rifle pits, ordering our men to surrender. The troops, however, fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured and quite a number were killed and wounded. The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at 1000, while some have the figure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,000.

Some of our soldiers engaged in this fight had just joined their command after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied "Never! Death rather than Libby Prison," and fighting their way out, many of them succeeded in getting back safe to our lines.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a charge was made by the Second Corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon was recovered.

We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the rebels fell back. A number of prisoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up along the line, the pickets being at some points not five yards apart. At daylight this morning, an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found the rebels had taken a new position some distance back, where they have thrown up strong intrenchments during the night, which they hold.

The 5th Corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon it was reported that they were in possession of the road, and arrangements were at once made to destroy it. At 5 P. M. a large force of rebels was seen moving to the point as if to resist the advancement of the 6th Corps, and an engagement in that direction is expected tonight.

New York, June 25.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 20th, says: On Friday Crook and Averill returned a position near what is known as the Quaker Church, on the Salem Turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, when considerable skirmishing occurred with our cavalry under Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some advantage, owing to the loss of our lines, they giving way before a charge.

The Yankees were promptly checked by our infantry, and then retired through their line beyond the church. Saturday A. M., at daylight, the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre, told that the fight had begun and many believed that a general engagement was progressing.

It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to 1 o'clock no infantry had been brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of discharges increased, and the sharp rattle of musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery.

About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle, to capture our outer entrenchments, on the left of the turnpike, but they were repulsed. Again they rallied to the charge, and again driven back with considerable loss.

Forty of their dead were left on the field and twenty prisoners taken. Including the killed and captured, their loss is at least 250, and probably 300 on their entire line. It was ascertained that the enemy's loss was 70 killed.

Saturday night the battle ground was on both sides of the Salem turnpike about two and a half miles south-west of the city. About 12 o'clock the enemy on our extreme right and center opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours, the enemy was silenced and driven from the field.

There was a report on Saturday night, that —[Here the dispatch stopped—line down.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The pantomime of the House that Jack Built, the farce of the Omnibus, &c., are the features of the bill for this evening.

The Death Penalty.

There have been raised in criminal jurisprudence certain questions for which it seems impossible to conceive a definite and practical solution. What degree or form of mental disturbance produces insanity? What degree or form of insanity destroys moral responsibility? Scarcely a trial for a capital offence takes place without the recurrence of these inquiries either in the pleadings of counsel or the commentaries of the press. Medical philosophy, invoked by the law, so well improved the invitation that it was soon threatening to convert nearly every case of crime into a subject of pathology. The occupation of the administrators of the criminal code would have been gone, had they not sometimes stoutly resisted this medical invasion. Yet their triumph was not decisive. The ground is still in dispute. From time to time, judges and juries, yielding to the demands of pathology, are led into wilds of subtle disquisition on "mind diseased" where distinction between crime and insanity eludes the utmost stretch of their faculties, "in wandering mazes lost." They are compelled at last, therefore, either virtually to abrogate the law, or, closing their eyes, sternly to administer its letter in a spirit much akin to desperation.

While courts of justice are thus puzzled by the pathological view of crime, legislation is not less perplexed when it listens to the solicitations of abstract and sentimental morality in regard to the punishment of criminals. And, even independently of legislation, where juries become imbued with moral theories or sentiments based upon an extreme interpretation of charity, or upon an ultra development of sympathy, they are found to revolt against the death penalty to such a degree that it is almost impossible in the most flagrant case to convict or punish, judicially, the perpetrator of a capital offense. Hence it is that the question of abolishing the death penalty has been agitated in the most civilized and enlightened countries, and when apparently laid at rest is seen to revive on the occasion of the first signal infliction of the penalty. Such a revival has been caused lately in France, as we learn from the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who says:

The trial of a criminal in the Rue Ruis the other day, and whose life was saved by the jury finding "extenuating circumstances," the execution at Versailles a day or two ago for murder, and the appeal of La Pommerais still pending in the Court of Cassation have revived the question of the abolition of capital punishment. I hear that a petition, signed by 30,000 of the working classes, in favor of abolition, is to be presented to the Emperor. The remark of Alphonse Karr some years ago is as appropriate as ever. Karr did not at all object to doing away with the infliction of death, but he said that in his humble opinion the assassins ought to begin first (*Que messieurs les assassins commencent les premiers*).

The above suggestions of Karr is an epitome of the whole argument against the transcendental school of law reformers. They aim to build on ground which, in this world, has no existence. The laws they would adopt presume a millennial condition which, if it existed, would do away entirely with the necessity for laws. Karr's remark is both witty and practical. Some one says that wit is only the refinement of logic; in this case it might rather be called the electric flash of common sense. It is the murderer who first inflicts death, and the object of punishing him is to prevent him and others from repeating the act. While poison, the knife, the bullet, are on all sides doing the work of death in detail, while broad fields are reddened with national butcheries, the morality, that looks with dry eyes on these, but weeps and protests at the execution of a solitary felon, appears, to say the least, irrational, eccentric, maudlin and morbid.

The truth is abstract moral sentiment and criminal law cannot be practically combined. One springs from the outward necessities of society, the other resides in the thoughts and feelings of individual minds. Society is organized for protection against crime, and it cannot refuse, without self-destruction, the means which are essential to that protection. If the assassins continue deaf to the reasonable suggestion of Alphonse Karr, that they should themselves stop killing if they would have the law do so, it is not easy to conceive how society can afford to relinquish the right of occasionally taking the life of a criminal for the preservation of its own. And most assuredly, while the assassins, obdurate to all appeals persist in their work, it is quite beyond conception how the abolition of the death statute could ever abolish the infliction of death.

The Monetary Excitement in New York on the 23d.

(From the Financial Article of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 23d, P. M.)

The uncertainties and positive dangers arising out of the operation of the Gold bill have unsettled the stock market, and the reaction begun yesterday afternoon is continued vigorously this morning.

The excitement on the gold market continues. During the morning the buying price has ranged from 212 to 215 and the selling rate 215 to 220. The high prices of yesterday have brought a considerable amount of gold upon the market, and the offerings this morning are quite liberal. A certain class of *habitues* of the late gold room, who have long been regarded as a sort of semi-public brokers. Yesterday they generally asked five per cent. above the current rates, which had very much to do with putting up the price to such high figures. There is but a very moderate demand for export, and almost none for customs.

The significant remarks of Mr John Thompson, at yesterday's meeting of Bankers, create no little comment. His advice to the use of checks in lieu of greenbacks, coupled with a significant intimation that the Government, instead of taking back its action in the matter of the Gold bill, would "*stop trade*," and that Wall street might had itself "*required*" to use the Government money—his language on these matters is regarded as having a semi-official significance, and there is no little anxiety to know whether it is really contemplated at Washington to make another bold innovation upon the liberty of trade by attempting to stop the use of checks, and abrogating the Clearing-House system.

The *Tribune's* money article has some strangely tame and discordant remarks on the result of the meeting. After characterizing the checks used by the banks in their clearances as $[illegible],000,000 of *ducibilia and tickets*, the writer suggests that: "*If stocks and a few other leading speculative articles like pork, could be put upon the gold and greenback basis it would do no harm.* The more duty the greenbacks can be made to perform the less damage they will do.

The *Times*, too, argues in support of the abrogation of the use of checks for the settlement of transactions in exchange of gold, though the [illegible] the indiscriminate zeal of the *Tribune*. [illegible] are verging on a grave crisis when two leading journals are found so reckless as to support a policy tending to subvert our whole financial fabric and which we are in the midst of a war requiring $2,000,000 a day for its expenses, aiming to precipitate a commercial and financial crisis disastrous beyond all precedent. This spirit of intolerance toward moneyed interests that have not found it possible to indorse all the financial measures of the Government, but have yet at the same time furnished every year the means for the prosecution of the war, can result only in the very gravest sort of disaster.

Of the highest degree of public interest it is to be hoped that the Administration will not rashly persist in the bill under its assumed toward the moneyed power of New York city. It would greatly err in supposing that the rash measures advocated by the *Tribune*, and sympathized with by the *Times*, have the least countenance from any class of men who have weighed their bearing on established interests. It is high time it were known whether there is any intimation of a forthcoming abrogation of checks meaning anything, for if we are to have a financial tornado, it may be well to make some preparations for it.

The *Herald* of the 21st ult. says:

Gold in Wall Street.—Since the passage of the Gold bill by Congress, the purchase and selling the precious metals have ceased in the Stock Exchange. There are no longer any official quotations of its price. A few reckless speculators, many of them with more sympathy with Jeff. Davis than with the Union cause, have taken advantage of this condition of affairs, and are announcing gold at all prices from two hundred to two hundred and thirty. Others have increased the excitement for the purpose of accomplishing the repeal or a modification of the new law.

The absurd legislation of Congress has entirely interfered with the legitimate business of our merchants. Importers are unable to purchase foreign exchange to meet their debts abroad. Those who have been dealing in that article refuse to sell, for they are unable to tell how they can meet their obligations in gold. Even foreign exchange dealers, in fact, declare their occupation, like Othello's, is gone. Even if there was any foreign exchange to be had, the importers would be compelled to take a basket of greenbacks through the street to purchase it with, for the Gold bill prohibits their using their own checks to purchase exchange.

Blockade Runners from the Clyde and Bermuda—A Privateer Fitting Out at Bermuda.

[From the New York Herald, 23d June.]

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BEAUFORT, June 9, 1864.

The prize Pevensey, captured near this point, is found to contain a far more valuable cargo than was at first supposed.

The vessel and cargo cost originally at least half a million of dollars. Much of the goods and stores have been so seriously damaged as to be rendered worthless.

I learn that there are upwards of fifty vessels on the Clyde designed to run the blockade, and upwards of twenty at Bermuda.

There is a large side wheel steamer now fitting out as a privateer at Bermuda. She left England as a blockade runner, and has since mounted sixteen guns. She is represented to be very fast. There is a plan on foot for this vessel, the Florida, and some one or two others of like character to meet at some point on the coast and endeavor to drive away or destroy our blockading fleets. The rams at Wilmington are designed to co-operate.

Order of the American Knights.

(From the Memphis Bulletin, 28th ult.)

A few days since the St. Louis papers gave an account of the arrest of twenty-six persons, detected, after long watching, in the holding of meetings at two well known secesh public houses of that city, for the purpose of plotting treason. The developments connected with this arrest seem likely to prove important. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 21st has a letter from St. Louis, which says:

"The last time I wrote you I had the distinguished honor of a very close proximity to the aegis of the British Lion, having, in fact, written from Windsor, Canada West. I told you at that time, of a visit to Vallandigham, by a United States official, who was well known to be a sympathiser with the banished one; but now that the military authorities of this city have laid hands upon the individual in question and sent him to spend the summer in Gratiot prison, you must know his name and as much of the arrest as it is possible to obtain.

Hon Charles L. Hunt, the Belgian Consul of this city, was arrested nearly three weeks ago, a simple paragraph in the daily papers here, being the only onward and visible sign of his arbitrary withdrawal from the private and public walks of life. A short time before his arrest, Uncle Abraham had the temerity to revoke Mr. Hunt's consulate, and the copperhead circles are all astir at the turn affairs have taken. In order to fully appreciate the importance of this arrest, it is necessary to state that at the time of Hunt's visit to Vallandigham, at Windsor, there was a meeting there of the new Order known as the American Knights, an organization made out of the shattered materials of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and of which Vallandigham is the Grand Commander. The rebel General Price is the great Mogul of the American Knights, and a regular chain of communication is formed between his army and the North, through the medium of deserters, amnesty proclamationists, and women devoted to the cause of the South. It is believed that Hunt has been the financial agent for the rebels in Missouri, and that all the schemes of Jeff. Davis & Co., concerning this corner of the Southern vineyard, were conducted by him.

"Since his arrest it has come to light that the order of American Knights is of national extent, and, numerically, a powerful organization. In this State it numbers 30,000, Illinois 160,000, nearly 100,000 of whom are armed, Kentucky 70,000, half of whom are armed. The States of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania are strongly organized, and the work of organization is going on rapidly in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other Western States. Bold and daring as it may seem, it is the design of the American Knights to convey Vallandigham to some Northern city on the 4th of July, and openly resist the Government, by nominating him for President. This, it is expected, will cause a revolt in the North, and help to turn the scale in favor of the South. Whether Consul Hunt is deeply involved in this new scheme of the Vallandighamers or not, he has been sufficiently identified with them to cause his arrest by the military, who hold him and positively refuse to release him on bail."

DIED,

Last evening at 9 o'clock, FRANCOIS EDOUARD CORREJOLLES, at the age of 68 years. The friends and acquaintances of Gerr. Jules and Pascal's families, as well as those of his sons-in-law, J. Meunier and E. Pierre, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral which will take place this afternoon at half past five o'clock precisely, from his late residence 299 Burgundy street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth Presiding.—James Brown, Hyram Smith and S. French, found guilty of smuggling transactions, were, for example's sake, condemned to six month's imprisonment to stop that business.

A driver of a City Railroad Car had been arrested for refusing to carry a black soldier not on duty. The prosecution backed out, but Col. Field and Mr. Holland, for the defence, pleaded to have the opinion of the Court in the case. It was shown that the Company has special Cars for the accommodation of the colored population, giving them the preference on the Cars marked with a star, these cars being ample for that purpose. The Court decided that the military authorities had not excepted that rule of the City Railroad, and therefore cannot be interfered with.

Constitutional Convention.

SATURDAY, July 2d, 1864.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Special Report of the Auditor was taken up and after a lengthy discussion it was adopted. Accompanying the report and a part of the same was a resolution requesting the Governor and Major General Banks, to petition the President to recall the commission of Hon. C. H. Peabody as Judge of the Provisional Court, also instructing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against Judge Peabody to recover the amount received as Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana alleged to have been paid in violation of the Constitution and Laws of Louisiana.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY Evening, July 2, 1864.

The principal feature in the Money market to-day was the renewed movement and rapid reaction in gold, which opened with sales at [illegible] were reported as low as [illegible] and closed at 227. These violent and remarkable fluctuations [illegible] striking when it is considered that [illegible] the face of the coin is not in specie [illegible] the difference between [illegible] and 227, for example, [illegible] but only [illegible] per cent on the 2d. Even by this rule, however, the fluctuation today have been of an extraordinary character, although not of great magnitude as on Wednesday last when there was a difference of [illegible] or perhaps [illegible] cents or dollar between the extremes.

The tone we cannot readily understand the great variations in the New York market on the 23d ult., when it ranged from 212 up to [illegible] the higher rates furnishing the foundation for [illegible] received here via Cairo, which variously [illegible] the market at from [illegible] 230. As we have stated the market opened to-day at 228, and severe [illegible] an advance [illegible] a time and not [illegible] to 12, when the [illegible] in New York which we publish on another column gave a sudden and unlooked for [illegible] and a large [illegible] was thrown [illegible] various prices [illegible] and as high as 227, the nearest [illegible]

The few transactions in Silver were at higher figures [illegible] the Gold movement. A general rate [illegible] American half dollars [illegible] Mexican dollars [illegible] to New York, and others [illegible] are scarcely exchanged for it at par.

The market for Foreign Exchanges [illegible] 247½. We [illegible] Bank [illegible] sterling passed at another [illegible] Francs [illegible] nominal.

Domestic Exchange was quiet without any quotable change. [illegible] New York [illegible] premium and three days sight [illegible] per cent premium [illegible] on New York.

[illegible] Bank stock and by auction [illegible] Nothing [illegible] Gulf

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, July 2, 1864.

COTTON.—[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—[illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—[illegible]

FLOUR.—[illegible]

PORK.—[illegible]

BACON.—[illegible]

BAGGING.—[illegible]

COFFEE.—[illegible]

WHISKY.—[illegible]

OATS.—[illegible]

CORN.—[illegible]

HAY.—[illegible]

LUMBER.—[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 2, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Mississippi, Kennedy for Key West, for orders in ballast. Master
Bark Favorite, [illegible] for [illegible] Master
Brig Jeremiah, Ford, for Philadelphia, in ballast. Master
Schr Benjamin Willis, Willis, for Vera Cruz
Schr Exchange, Plumb, for Matamoros. L. Jourdane
Steamer Olive Branch, Sprinter, for St Louis. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Bark Garibaldi, Hoyt, from Philadelphia, to master—[illegible] dist ict 44
Brig John Robins, Nicholson, from Philadelphia, to master—4th district 44
Schr Lola (British) Miller, from Matamoros, to Puig & Bro—LPT
Schr Rosario, from Old Basin, via the River, to ballast, to master—LPT
Schr Marion, Keiser, from Horn Island, to master—Basin
Schr Isabella, Fletcher, from Horn Island, to master—Basin
Schr Sarah Jane, from Bonfouca, to master—Basin
Schr Decrado, from Horn Island, to master—Basin
Lugger Ecair, from Coast, to master—4d district
Barge Fair Play, Cooper, from Bayou Vincent, to master—Basin

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Illinois, Wason, from the Passes—Brought up bark Garibaldi, brig John Robins, schrs Rosario and Lola.

The towboat Alert, Kilder, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea the 30th ult, brig Victory, schrs J. O'Donohoe and Rialph, sloop Rebecca—brought up to Quarantine schrs Louise and Lude, and from Quarantine schr Lace star

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Owego, Norton, from New York
Schr Ned, Antla, from Philadelphia

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Th Allison, Frontey, 10 days from Matamoros
Schr Mary, Douglass 11 days from Tampico
Schr Luse (Mexican), Diaz, 7 days from Matamoros in ballast to master
Schr Lissie (British) Raymond, 6 days from Matamoros in ballast to master
Schr Louisa, from Tampico

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark Eventide—58 bales cotton 300 bbls flour 12 bbls beef 50 hhds clay 86 bales rags 33 bags sausages 181 tons iron 22 bags mdse

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Benjamin Willis—757 bbls flour 70 bbls potatoes 100 bbls potatoes 50 bxs starch 25 bxs nails 60 bxs soap 40 bxs candles 11 bxs hams 42 cases wine bbls beans 5 do vinegar 9 bxs cheese 19 firkins sour crout and sundries

MATAMOROS—Per schr Exchange—90 bbls flour 10 do and 20 kegs lard 60 bxs soap 79 bbls potatoes 5 do vinegar 75 bxs candles 12 bbls rice 3 bbls beans 53 cases wine and sundries

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch—Ass'd mdse

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Garibaldi—1000 tons coal U S Quartermaster

MATAMOROS—Per schr Lola—40 bbls molasses to Puig Bro

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Sciota—4 bbls molasses A Tet—8 do Lossi & Carpentier—12 do 144 sks potatoes F W Burbank—3 do 9 bbls molasses E Wysbee—sundries to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—12 bales cotton J Myer—4 do A Bruhn—2 bags do A Armand—113 bbls molasses M Pitcher—13 bbls potatoes and sundries to order

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—71 hhds sugar F J Destiva

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Magenta—Government stores

HORN ISLAND—Per schr Marion—300 bls sand to master

HORN ISLND—Per schr Isabella—400 bbls sand to master

BONFOUCA—Per schr Sarah Jane—25 cords wood to order

HORN ISLAND—Per schr Decrado—350 bbls sand order

COAST—Per lugger Eclair—900 sks corn W McDuffy

BAYOU VINCENT—Per barge Fair Play—20 cords wood order

Calvary Church (Protestant Episcopal.)

PRYTANIA STREET CORNER SIXT

Is open EVERY SUNDAY—at 9 A. M. for SUNDAY SCHOOL. Mr CADMON SUPERINTENDENT.

At 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. for DIVINE SERVICE. REV. W. C. HOPKINS OFFICIATES. SEATS FREE.

EVERY WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M. for a FREE JUVENILE SCHOOL for the practice of SACRED MUSIC. Mrs RICHARDSPACHER.

Post-Office Notice.

ON MONDAY, JULY 4TH, the Post-Office will be open, as on Sunday from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

J. J. MAGUIRE,
As Postmaster.

jy3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1864.

A ROUSING BILL.

☞ LAST SUNDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.—The Farce of PADDY MILES and the Popular Pantomime THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT ...Songs Dances &c. by the whole Company.

☞ Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette [illegible] Gallery [illegible] Private Boxes [illegible]

☞ Special [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] Children and Servants will be admitted [illegible]

☞ Box Office open at [illegible] A. M. when seats may be secured. Doors open at [illegible] o'clock, Curtain rises at [illegible] P. M.

OFFICIAL.

No. 6236.] MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 30, 1864.

An Ordinance

FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ARTICLE 1. Be it ordained that the general supervision and administration of the Public Schools of the City of New Orleans shall be [illegible] Board of Directors composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Committee of Finance, and the Chairman of the Committee of Streets and Landings, [illegible] and thirteen members, [illegible] session of the City Council, the said session to be called and presided over by the Mayor.

ART. 2. [illegible]

ART. 3. [illegible]

ART. 4. [illegible]

ART. 5. [illegible]

ART. 6. [illegible]

ART. 7. The Trustees [illegible]

ART. 8. [illegible]

ART. 9. [illegible]

ART. 10. [illegible]

Signed, [illegible]
Approved [illegible]

Pocket-Book Lost.

ON [illegible]

Notice.

THE Special Meeting [illegible] JOHN MAGNER [illegible]

Ale, English Pickles, &c.

50 [illegible] XXXX ALE. [illegible] THOMPSON & BARNES, [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, July [illegible]

Hall of Y. M. B. A.

THE Officers and Members are hereby notified [illegible] F. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

Mass for Peace.

A Grand Mass with Music will be celebrated on SUNDAY, July 10, at half past [illegible] o'clock in the morning, at the Cathedral, to beseech Heaven to grant us the return of Peace. Several Ladies and Gentlemen among the amateur Artists of New Orleans have kindly volunteered their valuable services for the occasion, and will sing several pieces during the Mass. A Collection will be made for the benefit of the indigent families in the city. jy2-3

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

171......CANAL STREET......174

Now is the time to improve the SUMMER VACATIONS.

Lessons day and evening in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic and the Modern Languages.

Mr ROUX Professor of French.

J. W. BLACKMAN,
145 Carondelet street

je30 6t

Attention! Attention!!

A rare and Beautiful Curiosity now on Exhibition at Algiers, four squares above the Canal street Ferry Landing, near the Old Beer Garden.

A CENTURY PLANT

FORTY FEET IN HEIGHT.

THIS extraordinary plant has been in the neighborhood for upwards of 55 years without boasting and now for the first time it has shot forth its most beautiful flowers.

The public should not miss this favorable opportunity for examining this very rare plant while it is in bloom. It will well repay a visit. It can be seen every day, commencing on SUNDAY July 3d for the two following weeks.

In order to give all a chance to see this rarity, the price of admittance has been placed at the low sum of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. jy1—3t

Bank of America,

NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1864.

AT a Special meeting of the Board of Directors held THIS DAY, a dividend of Five per cent was declared, payable to the stockholders, or to their legal representatives, on or after the 9th of July next.

jy1 6t AM. FORTIER, Cashier

Union Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, July 1st, 1864.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jy1 td JNO CRAWFORD, Secretary

Office Board of Underwriters,

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 29th, 1864.

THE Insurance Companies comprising this Board will close their Offices daily at 2 o'clock P. M., from, and after the 1st July until further notice.

By order of the Board,
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

je30 2t 1w

Employment! Employment!!

WANTED immediately a large number of ENGINEERS, PILOTS, FIREMEN, GREASERS and DECK HANDS —ALSO— SHIP CARPENTERS, JOINERS, CAULKERS, RIGGERS, BLACKSMITHS and LABORERS.

Liberal wages will be paid and employment given to good mechanics. Apply to

RICH'D S. LOCKE, Capt. and A. Q. M.
corner Ursulines and Carondelet sts

je26 tf

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.

House Wanted,

ON the line of the City Railroad Cars or on Louisiana and Napoleon Avenues, having two or more lots of ground, either to rent or purchase. Address, Tenant, Box 33, Post Office. jy3—6t

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 [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK ..... do ..... do [illegible]

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

[illegible]

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

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE new and fine passenger packet MITTIE STEPHENS, [illegible] Master [illegible] will leave New Orleans every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] A. M.

Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY [illegible] WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY [illegible] P. M. [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

A competent Clerk will be in attendance at the [illegible] 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. [illegible] Old Levee,
corner of Bienville.

For Matamoros—Passage only.

THE [illegible] steamer FRASCER, Captain [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ & [illegible] Old Levee.

For Tampico—Gulf Line.

THE [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ, [illegible] Old Levee street

For Havana.

F[illegible] ROBERT [illegible] PAUL BOUDOUSQUIE, [illegible] Royal street.

For Havre.

[illegible] HAPPY [illegible] E. BORDELON, [illegible] W. R. BUDDENDORFF, [illegible]

For Matamoros.

Leaves Pickney on THURSDAY 30th inst. THE A [illegible] HAZZARD [illegible]

For Tampico.

THE A [illegible] PAUL BOUDOUSQUIE, [illegible] Royal street

For Tampico.

THE [illegible] WALTER [illegible] JOSEPH KELLEY [illegible]

For Sale.

THE [illegible] EMILY PAYSON [illegible] WM J REID [illegible] Magazine street

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

IN [illegible]

[illegible]

Eighth Annual Statement of the Affairs of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans

For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish [illegible] City of New Orleans [illegible]

P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, [illegible] of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. C. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors—

Jas. D. Denegre, [illegible]
Jno. C. Kirke, H. Bernard,
J. H. Stauffer, John O. Nelson,
Bamplet Tisdale, H. F. Baldwin,
B. Sincle, J. E. Bien,

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]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

[illegible]

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 7th day of 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. M. Sumner, W. O. Robinson,
H. H. Kennedy, C. F. Buddecke, H. Frellsen,
Samuel Smith, P. Sirvens, Alexander Duball,
S. B. Newman, P. Avendano, A. Heine,
A. M. Aeratio, F. W. Bonifield, Marin Puig,
Ferdinand Monz, J. J. Henna, Robert Geddes.
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N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared 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 [illegible] October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay [illegible] after the first Monday of November [illegible] six per cent. on the outstanding certificates [illegible] to the holders thereof, or their legal [illegible] Also to declare a dividend of [illegible] CENT. [illegible] pany, for the year ending [illegible] for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Sabrera, [illegible]
T. Bailly Blanchard, [illegible]
Placide Forstall, [illegible]
J. M. Lapeyre, [illegible]
Albin Rivaud, Chas. Martinez
Chas. Lafitte, P. J. Tuyes.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

TRUSTEES

J. Laley, C. Olivier
Jas A. [illegible], Ar. Mitenberger
A. H. D'Mons, J. A. Bonne
A. Rohn, A. Bidault
J. Lemarie, C. Larosette
Pa. Juge, A. Marquez

dec15 tf O. GAILLARD, President

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1864 ..... $[illegible]

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs, P. Anderson, G. W. Dunbar,
[illegible], P. A. Lelong, H. J. Voss,
[illegible], A. R. Montgomery, Jas. Jackson,
[illegible], Wm. Pratt, F. W. Brickfield,
[illegible], A. L. Keatly, Arch Montgomery,
[illegible], A. Fredrich, E. Marquese,
[illegible], A. Freeprich, Alf. Dolhonde,
[illegible], Geo. W. Hynson, C. G. Tolsbut,
[illegible], E. P. Backmeyer, W. C. Watts,
[illegible], N. M. Benachi, Gab. W. Conves,
[illegible], A. P. Nobiom, Chas. Welsher.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

Sundries.

200 BBLS MESS PORK
[illegible] bbls FLOUR, superfine and extra
[illegible] tierces Sugar-cured HAMS
[illegible] bbls Rectified WHISKY
[illegible] bbls MESS BEEF
[illegible] bbls choice WHITE CORN
[illegible] bales HAY; 500 bags BRAN
For sale by CONVERSE & KENNETT,
jy3 1w 38 Magazine street

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF
New Orleans, June 21 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No 48

By direction of the Major General commanding, all registered enemies of the United States will immediately report themselves to Major H. M. Porter, Provost Marshal of the Parish of Orleans, at his office No. 87 Carondelet street, for transportation beyond the military lines.

T. F. CHICKERING,
Colonel and Ass't Provost Marshal General,
Department of the Gulf.

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