New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11.

Auction Sales this Day.

By Montgomery & Bro. At No. 9 Camp street, Oats.

The next steamer advertised to leave New York for this city was the Yazoo, to sail on the 10th instant.

McCerren and Laudry advertises sale to day at their auction mart, of household furniture &c.

NEW FLOUR.—E. S. Keep, 62 Poydras street, have for sale 1000 barrels A. H. Smith & Co's celebrated "Favorite" flour, from new wheat, now landing from the steamer Olive Branch.

Dealers in feed and stable keepers should attend Montgomery & Bros' (R. T. Montgomery, auctioneer) large sale of oats, this day, (Thursday) August 11th, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, 89 Camp street. The lot comprises 1300 sacks oats, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A large and select stock of boots, shoes and brogans for ladies, men, and children, also, a general assortment of household furniture, belonging to the succession of Mrs. Elizabeth Schneider, will be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, A M, in store No. 180 Magazine street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

Later from Georgia and Virginia,

(Via Mobile.)

(From last evening's Times.)

Mobile Papers of the 3d and 4th—Macon, Ga., Attacked by our Forces—The City Shelled—Gen. Joe Johnston and Howell Cobb in Command of Rebels. Federal Raiders Reported Captured.

We are in possession of Mobile papers of the 3d and 4th, from which we take the following:

REPORTED CAPTURE OF FEDERAL RAIDERS.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser*, of the 3d, learns that another party of Federal raiders were captured on the 1st at Newnan, Ga., 500 prisoners, 200 wagons, and from 1,000 to 1,500 animals captured. This is placed to the credit of Jackson's cavalry.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE [illegible] LIST.

The Selma *Dispatch* is informed by a citizen of New Orleans, that the list containing the names of registered enemies cannot be found. "This," says the *Dispatch*, "will give Banks's officials some trouble in executing the late order for the departure of registered enemies."

FIGHTING NEAR MACON, GA.

Macon, Ga., July 30.—Fighting one mile from this place, on the Central Railroad. The rebels are falling in the city. The line of battle is shifting toward the Southwestern Road.

Battle continues, 12 M. There are many killed and wounded coming in. None from Columbus. Joe Johnston is commanding. The enemy's force is about 1000.

Macon, July 30.

To Maj. Dawson, Commanding Post:

The city is being attacked by a heavy force of the enemy. Send all the troops and arms possible.

HOWELL COBB,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Montgomery, July 30.

To Lieut. Col. H. A. Howard.

Take all the forces of your county to Girard, and tell Col. Brandon to do likewise, if needed, and comply with Col. Dawson's requirement.

THOS WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

It is stated by the Danville *Register* that passenger trains now pass over the entire line of this road.

GENERAL PILLOW.

The rebel General Pillow has been suspended from command.

REBEL CAVALRY ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Atlanta *Confederate* says that rebel cavalry, under the impression that the army were evacuating Atlanta, a few days ago, committed felonious assaults upon many of the stores and offices, breaking them open and plundering indiscriminately. The work of high revelry and robbery continued throughout the night. It was reported that several of the parties had been shot.

(From last evening's Era.)

Arrival of the Mobile Prisoners—Many of Them Taking the Oath—They Consider the Rebellion a Failure.

The United States steamers Dauphine, Selago and Genesee, with the prisoners of war captured by the surrender of Fort Gaines, in Mobile Bay, have arrived.

The Dauphine is lying out in the river, opposite the Custom-house, the Selago is lying at the wharf, opposite the lower Cotton Press, in the Third District, and the Genesee is opposite the Fourth District.

The men as a general thing are said to be heartily sick of the war, and consider the rebellion a complete failure. A number, we are informed, have taken the oath of allegiance, and many others will doubtless do so rather than reenter the service of those who have caused them to suffer so much and so uselessly.

From the Rio Grande.

It has been stated by city journals several days since that Brownsville had been evacuated by the United States forces. We learn that on the [illegible] it was occupied by a small portion of Colonel Ford's Confederate command, who entered the city with the Texas flag flying. Colonel Ford has under him not more than 500 men.

This officer will be recollected by those familiar with border life as having commanded the regular force co-operating with United States forces under General, then Major Heintzelman and General, then Captain Stoneman, in the expedition against Cortinas in 1859. The company of General, then Captain, Rickets was also in the same expedition, but the latter officer was prevented by sickness from participating in the engagement at Ringgold, whereby Cortinas was driven across the Rio Grande.

It is said that Quiroga, commanding Vidaurri's forces near Piedras Negras, has been defeated. This, and the counter rumor, that Juarez has left it here easy to leave Monterey need confirmation.—*Picayune, Last Evening.*

(From the New York Tribune, July [illegible].)

Peace Making.

The Copperhead oracle of our city thus modestly propounds:

"We request Mr. Greeley to tell the country, explicitly, whether the co-operation in the late peace movement is an effort toward disunion.

Answer—No, Sir!—Is that plain?

We were first impelled to make an effort to bring about a conference between authorized representatives of the respective belligerents by learning, through various channels, that certain distinguished Confederates, then and now in Canada, were holding out to the leading Democrats, who flocked over the river to confer with them, that Peace might be had on a basis, not of Disunion, but of *Union*. We heard, more specifically, that Hon. C. C. Clay had agreed, under certain circumstances or conditions, to write a letter in this spirit to be read at the Democratic National Convention, at Chicago. Mr. Sanders's published dispatch, foreshadowing a Peace on a basis advantageous and acceptable to "both *sections*," also pointed plainly to a *Union* Peace. Hence our action.

We cannot be bullied nor slandered into approval or rejection of hypothetical terms of conciliation. The business of negotiation is devolved by the Constitution on the President and Senate of the United States, and to them we leave it.

But we may as well observe right here that there is one grave matter which no diplomacy can affect, and no Government bargain away; and that is, the inalienable right of freemen to Live Liberty and hate Oppression—the right of the just and the generous to struggle for the extirpation of slavery and all kindred villainies from off the face of the earth. It is well to have this clearly understood, so that it may never again be pretended, as it too long and too balefully has been, that the people of the Free States are under some constitutional or moral obligation to connive at the atrocities and uphold the perpetuation of human bondage.—There is not a syllable of support for this monstrous assumption to be extracted from the Constitution; and it were just as rational to assert that the South was precluded from favoring the Temperance reformation by the fact that New England, when the Constitution was formed, was largely engaged in the manufacture of rum, as that the North was estopped on like grounds from hating slavery and striving to abolish it.

Should slavery survive our present struggle, the Democracy of the North will be mainly responsible for the calamity. They confidently proclaim that the rebels are fighting, not for disunion but for slavery; they insist that, with slavery duly fortified, the Secessionists would gladly come back. We neither affirm nor deny this, but we warn those who hope to carry the Presidential election on the platform of a pro-slavery "reconstruction" not to give pledges which cannot, in the nature of things, be redeemed. Even should they re-establish slavery in the South, the North must be free.

News from Central and South America.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Panama, Sunday, July 17, 1864.—Some excitement has been created here during the past week by the report of a revolution at Penonome, a village distant about seventy-five miles hence, and a body of soldiers has been sent to quell it. The disturbance is purely a political one, got up for election purposes by the present Vice-President of the State against the actual President, both being candidates for the next election.

No further news has been received of the revolution at Santa Martha and Magdalena, nor has Gen. Mosquera yet arrived here from the latter place.

From Ecuador we have also intelligence of dissatisfaction. A rising against the Government occurred at the Capital Quito, and another at Manta, but both were quelled by the authorities.

There is nothing further from Peru since my last.

Ecuador appears to give her no sympathy, and it turns out that one of the vessels which recently reached the Spanish fleet with supplies from Valparaiso was a Chili ship.

It is said that the Chili Congress has declared that that Government will not interfere in the Peruvian trouble, as the Spaniards merely hold the Chinchas, until Peru pays some legitimate claims which Chili thinks she ought to settle.

Peru has received any amount of sympathy and promises in word from her neighbors, which is all she is ever likely to get from them.

From the published proceedings of a public meeting held in Panama, some time since, one would suppose every dollar that could be spared, and every young man in the place would have gone to Lima by the very next steamer, but not a dollar nor a young man has moved an inch in that direction yet, nor is there any probability of such an occurrence.

Strange to say, we are in the middle of July without the slightest prospect of the wet season commencing, although it usually sets in about the end of April.

The oldest inhabitant does not recollect such a dry spell, and the trade winds from the north are blowing as fresh as in the month of February. Meanwhile the Isthmus never was more healty.

The Costa Rica, Vanderbilt, new steamer, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th.

The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company are about increasing their steamer line between Guayaquil and Panama, which will be a great benefit. The Pacific Railroad Company have ordered a new steamer for the Central American trade, and it is expected the three steamers will hardly be able to accommodate the increasing trade next year. Every corner of Central America appears to be raising cotton now.

Spain and the South American Republics.

(From the New Orleans Times, July [illegible].)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Those who hoped that the inglorious assault upon the independence of Peru by the Spanish Government would tend to the development of republican progress and unity in the liberalized States of South America, will read to day's news by the Panama steamer with no small degree of disappointment.

Each successive mail, since the announcement of the seizure of the Chincha Islands by Admiral Pinzon and Commissioner Salazar, brought more glowing accounts than its predecessor, of a perfect accord of feeling among all the Republican States, (with the single exception of Ecuador,) on the question of the rights of Peru, and the outrages committed thereupon by the Spanish officials. Nothing in the attitude of Her Catholic Majesty's Government has occurred to place the cause of Peruvian independence in a less perilous position than it was when the islands were seized. All that Spain has conceded to the questionings and remonstrances of the Great Powers is, that the Chincha Islands have not been seized for permanent occupation, but they will be given up when Peru has given sufficient satisfaction for the indignities suffered within Peruvian territory by Spanish subjects—Spain herself being the judge of what shall constitute due reparation—and that, meanwhile, there shall be no restrictions put upon the traffic in guano, other than, that Spanish officials shall collect the revenue.

This is the sum of all that Spain has conceded. This is the extent to which she has refused to back her agents. Any one sees that the situation, instead of being improved by a reference to the Government of Her Majesty, is altogether more critical, more full of danger to the future independence of Peru and the Sister Republic than it was before. And yet it is in the face of all these facts that the Chilian Congress has thought fit to back out formally from the engagement of its government to support the cause of Peru, and not only this, but has given as its reason for coming to such a decision, that Spain, having legitimate demands upon Peru, merely takes a reasonable security for the payment of these demands, in a temporary occupation of the Chincha Islands. This ground is, as every one must see, fearfully hollow, and the Chilian Congress must have known it to be such. Spain took the position in its attempted negotiations with Peru, that that State was still a dependency, or, what was practically the same thing, that it was beneath the dignity of Spain to treat with it as with an independent Commonwealth. Hence the appointment of a "Commissioner," instead of a Minister, to bring about a settlement of the difficulties.

This refusal to treat with Peru was at first regarded by Chili—and most properly so—as an indirect attack upon the independence of the South American Republics generally, and as such, Chili was among the foremost to resent it by an offer of military and naval co-operation.

The other States, we are assured, seem prone at once to follow the example of Chili, and when the pinch really comes, Peru will be left alone. No better opportunity has offered for the gratification of Spanish ambition since the glory of her Colonial career departed.

First Month of New Tariff.

Under this head the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* has an article in which it says:

A tariff constructed for the purposes of trade would provide for the freest possible importation of goods. A tariff intended for the purposes of revenue would ensure the largest possible aggregate of duties. The tariff of 1864 fails, thus far, most conspicuously in both these purposes, and promises to do so continuously. The importing interest is paralyzed by the burthen of the new duties. Importers have advanced the prices of their merchandise proportionately to the enhanced duties, and this addition to prices, coming immediately upon the advance rendered necessary by the recent high rates of exchange has rendered their goods almost entirely unsaleable. Importers of dry goods find it impossible to sell their fabrics, except at a reduction from cost; and they have, therefore, withdrawn their goods from the market. Importers of foreign produce, especially of tea, coffee, sugar, wool and tobacco, cannot realize cost for their goods, and they have, therefore, either to incur heavy losses, or to withdraw their stocks from the market, or to re-export their goods to European markets. Not a few are resorting to the latter expedient, costly though the relief must prove. Importers had experienced the difficulty of selling their merchandise under the operation of the famous sixty days tariff, and no sooner had they ascertained that they were to be permanently saddled with duties almost equivalent to the onerous imposts enforced under that measure, than they commenced re-shipping their goods in bond, and largely countermanding merchandise ordered abroad.

The extent to which the process of re-shipment has been carried may be judged from the following statement of the quantities of leading articles of commerce taken out of bond and sent to foreign ports during the first three weeks of July (the first three weeks of the operation of the new tariff):

Tea, pkgs	14,[illegible]
Coffee, bags	42,2[illegible]
India Rubber, cases	4[illegible]
Linseed Oil, English gals	29,8[illegible]
Pepper, bags	4,[illegible]
Rum, puncheons	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds	194
Sugar, boxes	6,191
Sugar, mats	2,0[illegible]

During two weeks of the first month of the operation of this measure we have $2,670,157 of goods—worth in currency $6,700,000—driven out of the port, to seek a market in the countries whence they were imported. It was the intention of the framers of the bill that these goods should have paid about $1,350,000 of gold into the treasury. The actual result is, that they pay no revenue, the goose having been killed that was to lay the golden egg. Under a moderate system of duties, at least three quarters of a million of gold would have been collected, which has thus far been sacrificed by the folly of oppressive duties. The customs receipts of the last four weeks have fallen off nearly one-half from the average receipts of the current year, a significant symptom of the amount of revenue likely to accrue from the new law.

Three Projects for Telegraphic Connection of Europe and America.

(From the N. Y. Herald, 30th ult.)

We see it stated that Mr. Cyrus W. Field has sailed in Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Margaretta Stevenson for Trinity Bay, with the purpose of selecting a place for the landing of the Atlantic telegraph cable.

It is stated in the London journals that the new cable is of so superior a make that it may confidently be expected it will not break. The firm who have constructed the cable guarantee it and take a large amount of stock in the company, thus proving their faith in the enterprise.

A French company, or rather a project of a company, for laying an ocean cable between France, and this country has been started in Paris, but unless the line from England is successful this will never be undertaken. The purpose of the French company is to form an opposition or competition in case it is proved that a line may be worked. Messrs. Ronett & Troltes, the parties who represent the French company, have been ventilating this thing for years, but no attention was paid to them by the French government until it became apparent that one more trial would be made by the original Atlantic Telegraph Company. Then the Emperor Napoleon ordered his Minister of the Interior to grant to Messrs. Ronett & Troltes a concession for connecting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon with France by an ocean cable. The interests of the world at large will of course be served by having two cables, and in case of the success of the first the second will unquestionably be laid.

(From the N. Y. World, 30th ult.)

Four ships have been chartered and freighted with the telegraphic wire, implements, provisions, tents, &c., and will soon start for San Francisco, round Cape Horn. This fall the fleet will reach San Francisco. The government of the United States has detailed a man of war for the purpose of helping the company. Four exploring parties will be left respectively at New Westminster, Fraser River, Point Desolation, on the line between British and Russian America, Sitka, the capital of Russian America and at Cook's Inlet.

These parties are to explore the coast, if possible obtain all the timber wanted, and prepare the ground for next spring's work.

Mr. Collins hopes that in two years from autumn the two continents will be united.

The capital of ten millions of dollars for this transcontinental line has been subscribed in the United States, and the Russian government builds on its own account the line from Petersburg to Nikolaef, on the Amoor. The line has already reached China, a town situated at the confluence of the Shilka and Erlon, the beginning of the Amoor.

The Springfield Republican says the last and strangest political rumor is that Fernando Wood is plotting to re-elect Mr. Lincoln.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge Warmoth, Presiding.—Wm. James of the First Louisiana Regiment was charged by Mr. J. H. Crudb to be a deserter. The Court ordered accused to his regiment.

J. M. Bogel, who was again charged with an unlawful quinine transaction, was dismissed, since it was shown that the quinine had been tried once before.

Two parties, Gideon and Wise, were tried on the charge of having unlawfully bought and sold a large quantity of cotton for gold, in an insurrectory District. The transaction took place at Newton and the cotton was at Vermillion, then under Confederate rule with Iberville where the agent of the Vendor who made the sale resided. The cotton was lost through guerrillas and the money evaporated through the same source, although intended for this place. The parties were discharged.

Miguel St. Iago was sentenced to Tortugas for the unlawful killing of a soldier in his shanty at Algiers. The wife of the convict was discharged.

The case of Mrs Cromwell, whose goods were confiscated because a package of letters was found in her trunk, was confirmed. Her counsel pleaded that she had became the victim of an imposition as a Mrs Waldron had placed the letters in her trunk without her knowledge when about to cross the lines, where Mrs. Cromwell was arrested.

Mrs. Buckley and Pat Keating, convicted of having furnished liquor to soldiers at a dance, were fined $100 each.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. E. Woolfley Presiding.—M. Riley, who on Burgundy street committed himself as a disturber of the peace, was let off with a fine of $[illegible], and Joe Murray for an assault and battery on Mc Elfee, was fined to the same amount.

Found Drowned.—The body of a sailor named O'Head, of the U. S. steamer Portsmouth, was found floating on the head of Bienville. The coroner held an inquest according to law. Verdict: found drowned.

Owners Wanted of Stolen Goods.—The lot of a quantity of silverware with the marks, found by officer Gansburg in possession of Mr. Block, can be seen at the police station.

Child Found.—A fair haired boy in light frock was taken in charge by officer Furnos, No. 117 Perdido street, he having been found wandering and lost in the street.

The Orr Case.—Mr. Orr, a Deputy Street Commissioner, was examined before the First Recorder's Court on the charge of extortion, in levying a tax on persons in the employ of the city, who were under his supervision. He was defended with the greatest zeal by Judge Cutler against the prosecution under the care of Attorney General Lynch. The question reduced to the point whether evidence had been given by any witness to the effect that money had been obtained from city employees, is to decide if there has been sufficient probable cause shown to send the case before the First District Court. The Attorney General claims that he has cited sufficient evidence. The Recorder will give his decision in writing.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard, Presiding.—Mary Thompson was again before the Court, and this time sent to the Workhouse for sixty days, as a vagrant.

Marie Wilson, whose indecent behavior caused her arrest, was fined $5, and ordered to find peace bonds to the amount of $250.

Wm. Jonghus was sent to work for sixty days, to keep him from getting drunk and rowdy. Indian John, for the same reason, went down for thirty days.

John Hopkins, charged with having unlawfully appropriated $10 from Mrs. Regan, went down for thirty days to improve his morals.

Annie Leonard, who tried her hand on Mrs. Reynolds, will be compelled to keep the peace for sixty days in the Workhouse, and the colored girl Mary Miller, who insulted Mrs. Caradine, will learn manners for thirty days.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

THE EMILY B. SOUDER.—The new steamer Emily B. Souder arrived early this morning on her first trip from New York to this city. She was delayed considerably in the voyage by heavy gales from the southwest. We have full files of New York papers by her to the 30th ultimo, which contain interesting details, but no important news not already given. Mr. Charles P. Walters, purser of the Souder, has our thanks for his polite attentions.

We are again obliged to the Commercial Express Company, 81 and 83 Common street, for the prompt delivery of New York files of papers.

End of the War.

A humorous sketch just published by the clever caricaturist Cham, of Paris, is baptized "The End of the American war." It represents a vast extent of wasted territory; a military cap is lying on the ground on one side, on the other a military coat. There are no wearers left for the garments.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

An Attempt to Destroy the Gunboat Lafayette with a Torpedo.

A few days ago the guard on board the gunboat Lafayette, lying in the river near Bayou Sara, discovered a suspicious looking object floating down the river toward the gunboat. The fact was reported and a boat sent out to investigate the nature of the thing which proved to be a torpedo, containing over forty pounds of powder. The timely discovery of the torpedo by the guard probably saved the gunboat from destruction.—*This Morning's Times.*

A Richmond View of the Military Situation.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, July [illegible].)

The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday last contains the following:

The most important news that we have is that contained in the following dispatch from General Hood:

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Atlanta, July 29.—In the engagement yesterday we captured eighteen stands of colors instead of five, and thirteen guns instead of twenty two, as previously reported.

Brigadier General Mercer was not wounded.

All is quiet to-day, except a little picket firing and occasional shells thrown into the city.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From this it will be seen that the battle, begun under such favorable auspices on Friday and continued so successfully, was not resumed on Saturday nor Sunday. General Hood, in his first despatch after the fight, was mistaken as to the number of cannon captured by our troops. This is a small matter. If he had killed McPherson, and driven Sherman across the Chattahoochie, we should have been content with out taking a gun or a prisoner. As far as we are able to penetrate into the state of affairs, the chief fruits of Friday's operations are, we infer, that we prevented the enemy from enveloping Atlanta from the East. His position West and North of the town is unchanged, or, if changed at all, he has pressed nearer the city. It has been seen from the dispatch, he throws shell into it. This is uncomfortable proximity, as the people of our sister city of Petersburg can testify.

ATLANTA SHELLED.

Atlanta, July 25.—There has been continuous skirmishing for the past two days. Many shells from the enemy's batteries have entered the city, and a few houses have been struck, but no material damage has been done.

The enemy's extreme right endeavored to gain possession of a commanding eminence between their and our lines, but were repulsed by the Eleventh Texas Regiment.

All quiet this morning.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

No one of the great established Powers of Europe has ever been able to withstand half so formidable a military power as has been brought to bear against the Southern Confederacy. The military operations of Napoleon the Great never exceeded, indeed, never equalled in magnitude, those which have been employed for subjugating the South, and no single Power or empire in Europe, save Russia, ever withstood even for one year the French Emperor's onset. Each fell in its turn before him, as a feeble man falls before a strong, and it finally required the combined power of all the great Powers to make successful resistance against armies that never numbered a strength equal to seventy-five per cent of the muster roll strength now employed by the North against this Confederacy.

The Mistake in the Light Draught Monitors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, July 29.—Captain Fox says the failure of the Tunxis and other light draught monitors is owing to a mistake of Engineer Stimers in making them too heavy aft.

It will cost twenty to thirty thousand dollars apiece to remedy the difficulty.

Gurowski and His Derringer.

THE COUNT ON THE WAR PATH.

(Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.)

Washington, July 29.—Count Gurowski, who was put into the watchhouse for hurrying up the firemen at the Sanitary Commission fire Wednesday evening with a drawn pistol, yesterday drew his weapon upon a gentleman for speaking of his arrest.

The Count drew his Derringer upon Colonel Forney recently, in one of the New York news paper offices here.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—Dr Pase, of Washington, communicates to the *Republican* of that city the following simple remedy, long known in family practice, and which was recently tried in the camp of the New York Twenty-second Regiment, where there were from eighty to one hundred cases daily, and with rapid cures in every case:

Recipe.—In a teacup half-full of vinegar dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour boiling water upon the solution till the cup is two-thirds or three-quarters full. A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed and the solution allowed to cool.

Dose.—Tablespoonful three times a day till relieved.

The rationale of the operation of this simple medicine will readily occur to the pathologist, and in many hundred trials I have never known it to fail in dysentery and protracted diarrhea.

Wigfall was in Atlanta on the 24 instant, looking well, in fine spirits, and hopeful of the prospect.

President Lincoln and Colorado Jewett—A Disavowal After the Fact.

(From the Washington Chronicle, July 28.)

As an irresponsible person named Jewett, who has recently been acting as an agent and messenger for the rebel emissaries in Canada, is assiduously laboring, and apparently with some success, to create the impression that he acts by virtue of a certain implied understanding or connection with the Executive Mansion, we deem it not improper to state that he has never received from the President the slightest recognition; that Major Hay, at Niagara, expressly declined to meet him, and that the only letter he has ever received from the Executive Office, in answer to his voluminous communications is the following:

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18, 1864.

SIR: In the exercise of my duties as secretary in charge of the President's correspondence, it is necessary for me to use a certain discretion in the choice of letters to be submitted to the personal inspection of the President. In order to avoid a further waste of time on your part, I have to inform you that your letters are never so submitted. My proceeding in this matter has the sanction of the President. I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant.

JOHN HAY.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, &c., &c., &c.

(From the St Louis Republican.)

Daylight Pyrotechnics.

There have been many disputes with regard to the route a Federal army should take to get to Richmond. Some have pronounced in favor of the Peninsular route, by water, and some in favor of the overland. General Grant first took up with the overland route and proposed to fight it out on that line if it took all summer. He changed his mind, however, and soon afterwards his base, and essayed a movement by the James and Appomattox rivers. Recently he appears to have adopted altogether a new route—the underground—and contemplated the fall of Petersburg by letting down its terrestrial supports. He has gone to work to blow up the rebellion with a slow match, and, according to the reports, he has already quarried out a large block in the defences of the "Cockade City," to the surprise and consternation of the inhabitants.

This seems to be a renewal of the gunpowder plot that was put into execution on the right wing of the enemy's fortifications at Vicksburg, though the scale of operations has been more extensive, whatever may yet be [illegible] of the results. Six tons of powder are said to have been used in charging the mine, which was four hundred feet in length, having galleries three hundred feet long on each side, and stated to be the largest ever constructed. It was fortunate when the match was applied and we can well believe that the explosion was terrific, accompanied with a variety of scenes, less and brutal than sulphurous. The springing of the mine, which threw dirt, stones and sand into the air several hundred feet, was the signal for the opening of the hearse [illegible] of about one hundred cannon along the whole line.

We judge that the quiet which had so long prevailed in that locality was considerably disturbed on this occasion, and that as smoke of battle we have so often heard of could be easily realized by our excited and tensional [illegible]. We suppose the fighting is not all over yet. And that the chorus of the [illegible] awakened by still more the [illegible] of the growing [illegible] upheaved by "villainous saltpetre." There will be something theatrical in the grand finale of the rebellion, amidst crumbling parapets, discharging cannon, and the closing of the ranks upon the terror stricken and powerless enemy.

(From the New York Herald, July [illegible].)

[THREE GRAND DIVISIONS.]

The rebel armies are now widely separated into three grand divisions, the first and most important of which has its head-quarters at Richmond, the second at Atlanta, Georgia, while the third is scattered about in broken detachments all over the country on the West side of the Mississippi, from Missouri to the Mexican border. The armed forces of Jeff. Davis & Co. between Virginia and Georgia amount to one hundred and fifty thousand men, of whom eighty thousand are in Lee's army, between Richmond and Petersburg, their forces from Georgia to the Mississippi River, inclusive, [illegible] hundred and twenty thousand, of whom about fifty thousand are in Hood's army, the rest being scattered about Savannah, Mobile and at various other points. Numerous squads of irregulars and guerrillas West of the Mississippi will give us another item of four thousand men, or a grand total of three hundred and ten thousand as the armed forces of the rebellion now in the field.

Now assuming that between General Canby and our Mississippi gunboats, the rebels West of that river will at least be kept out of this side, we may dismiss that section from our estimate of the work required to bring this war to an end. We have, in fact, only to demolish Lee's army proper of eighty thousand men, and Hood's, in Georgia, of fifty thousand men to settle the business, for, with the main army in both cases destroyed, their supporting detachments, scattered here and there, will speedily fall to pieces. Hence we hold that the movements of Grant and Sherman are directed, not against Richmond and Atlanta, but against the rebel armies driven into those cities, and we are that at last we have a condition to [illegible] at all points, not so far [illegible] of foreign territory here and there [illegible] the oppression of an armed [illegible] own borders. Let the Administration recall General McClellan to take care of Washington and Grant and Sherman, under all [illegible] will not be much longer delayed in [illegible] the rebellion to an end.

(From the [illegible].)

How Gen. McPherson was Killed.

We had the satisfaction of meeting a member of the staff of the late Major General McPherson, yesterday and learned from him some particulars of the General's death. The General fell early in the action—about 1 o'clock P. M. of Friday, the 22d instant, while at Atlanta and within about a mile and a half of the city. It is now believed that he was killed by a sharpshooter as he was in the act of his [illegible]. He was riding [illegible] to a piece of woods, supervising the line of battle, as was his habit in action. A rifle-ball passed through, shattering the spine. Death followed instantly, and the ground upon which he fell was desperately contested. The rebels were for a moment in possession of his body, and rifled his pockets, taking his money and watch, but overlooking a valuable ring he wore, and leaving his sword, which was sent to the city yesterday. His horse was struck the moment of his fall, by three balls. McPherson commanded the Army of Tennessee, consisting of three corps, commanded by Blair, Dodge and Logan. When McPherson was killed Logan assumed command.

American Stock in Germany.

(From the London Times, City article, July [illegible].)

The advices from Frankfort mention that the great rise in the exchanges at New York had been met by a corresponding fall in the prices of Federal stocks, but that at the reduced quotations buyers came forward in such numbers that not only large sums brought from New York, but even various parcels sold out by bankers for small speculators, could still be disposed of at an advance of four per cent on New York prices. As soon as these sales were over quotations recovered between one and 2 per cent. "The eagerness of our public," it is observed, "to invest in American funds after so many disappointments is wonderful. In spite of the bad political and yet worse financial reports every reduction in the price brings new purchasers, mostly small capitalists." Much of the existing delusion is attributed to the efforts of the German Democratic press. Money remains plentiful at Frankfort.

National Nick-Names.

The following are the nick names of the different States, which we find in one of our exchanges:

Maine	Foxes
New Hampshire	Granite Boys
Vermont	Green Mountain Boys
Massachusetts	Bay Staters
Rhode Island	Gun Flints
Connecticut	Wooden Nutmegs
New York	Knickerbockers
New Jersey	Clam Catchers
Pennsylvania	Leather Heads
Delaware	Muskrats
Maryland	Clam Thumpers
Virginia	Beagles
North Carolina	Tar Boilers
South Carolina	Weasels
Georgia	Buzzards
Louisiana	Creoles
Alabama	Lizzards
Kentucky	Corn Crackers
Ohio	Buckeyes
Michigan	Wolverines
Indiana	Hoosiers
Illinois	Suckers
Missouri	Pukes
Arkansas	Toothpicks
Mississippi	Tadpoles
Florida	Fly-up-the-creeks
Wisconsin	Badgers
Iowa	Hawkeyes
California	Gold Hunters
Oregon	Hard Cases
Nevada	Sage Hens
Kansas	Jay Hawkers
Minnesota	Gophers
Texas	Beef Heads
Nebraska	Bug Eaters

CALIFORNIA SILKS.—The soil and climate of California are admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree in all its desirable varieties, to the breeding and feeding of the silkworm, and to the production of silk, more so than most any European country, owing to the fertility of the soil and dryness of the climate, giving a peculiarly rich and nutritive character to the leaves of the mulberry tree, which imparts a higher, finer and more delicate quality to the silk produced from them. Certificates from the highest authorities in Europe show that the California silk, after being fully tested, carefully analized, and compared with European silk, proves it to be of the very best quality.

RECALLED TO LIFE.—A French surgeon took possession of the head and body of La Pomerais, the prisoner lately guillotined at Paris. Hastening home with his prize, the physician puts his lips to the dead man's ear, and called out, "La Pomerais!" The left eyelid quivered, half opened, and through the lashes the glazed eye gazed at the surgeon. The delighted doctor ran round to the right ear, and again called "La Pomerais!" In the same manner the right eyelid made a tremendous effort to open, the lips of the head quivered as if to say "Who is there?"

The following inscription is said to have been found among the ruins of Melrose Abbey, and is the subject of much literary discussion:

The earth goeth on the earth,
Glistening like Gold;
The earth goes to the earth
Sooner than it would;
The earth builds on the earth
Castles and towers;
The earth says to the earth
All shall be ours.

Army Estimates.

The newspapers occasionally, says a Northern paper, in the absence of decided information in relation to the strength of the rebel armies, amuse themselves in figuring out the result as it ought to be, taking into account the foundation of all calculations, census returns. We do not know how often it has been clearly shown that Jeff. Davis could not get another white man to repair his losses in battle, and yet by some magic operations he has managed to get them. We believe that he is rapidly approaching the point of exhaustion, but how soon he will touch that degree of weakness it would be unsafe to predict. All that we want is perseverance, faith and suffering, and the issue cannot be uncertain.

We have not indulged in the speculations upon these matters which occupy the attention of some of our cotemporaries, but occasionally we find in the columns of our exchanges articles upon the subject, which are interesting as matters to be considered, even if they do not bring conviction to the mind.

Thus we notice a late article in the Boston *Journal* which may be read without disadvantage, and the estimates considered by persons of reflection. This writer has several introductory statements which show how he adopted the conclusions which he presents.

The results of his thoughts are embodied as follows:

Rebels fit at the outset, 12 per cent. of 6,000,000 whites	720,000
[illegible]	100,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	70,000
[illegible]	140,000
[illegible]	100,000
[illegible]	75,000
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Our own strength he estimates one hundred and fifty thousand in the field, and says "Of these we have in front of both Lee and Johnston at least twice the force opposed to them, at least three hundred thousand, the road, the holding the Mississippi, the coast of Carolina, and the communications and depots in the rear of our main armies."

If our Government will but keep these armies up to their present strength, and keep down, as they can, (below two hundred) the price of gold, the result is certain. For the last two months we have deprived of our foes at the rate of nearly fifty thousand per month. Should we continue to move with the same degree of dispatch the present campaign of 1864, at its close, would leave few foes in arms or able to renew the contest.

The English National Character.

In a letter to the London *Morning Post*, John Ruskin makes the following keen analysis of the English character:

The re [illegible] of Savoy was the spectacle of a few crazy goats, and goatherds, by one king to another. It was also fair to pay for fair work and in the profoundest cause, no business of ours. Where upon Mr. King's mewed like a mummer at [illegible] going to be made a mummy of for Bumbostle. But we saw the noble Circassian nation murdered, and never uttered a word for them. We saw the noble Poles cut [illegible] and never struck a blow for them. Now the nation of our future Queen calls to us for help in its last agony, and we turn our backs on it [illegible]. So, I have no words for these things, because I have no hope. It is not these squeaking puppets who play before us whom we have to accuse. It is the strange [illegible] that error. We English, as a nation, know not and care not to know a single [illegible] of human justice. We [illegible] to ghost us. We will take care of our own [illegible] and our own pockets, and we are characterised in our present phase of enlightenment mainly by rage in speculation on expenditure on suspicion of [illegible], exhibit [illegible] generosity in our [illegible]. [illegible] our [illegible] enthusiasm for liberation of blacks, apathy to enslavement of whites, proper [illegible], and [illegible] respect for [illegible] [illegible] with whom we [illegible] and [illegible] to death.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] the following [illegible] deaths in the city of New Orleans [illegible] the [illegible] of August [illegible] Assistant Surgeon [illegible] U. S. A. Secretary of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] France [illegible] Germany [illegible] Italy [illegible] Spain [illegible] Africa [illegible] Belgium [illegible] Denmark [illegible] West Indies [illegible] not stated [illegible]

White [illegible] Black [illegible] Mulattoes [illegible]

Males [illegible] Females [illegible] not stated [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 10 1864.

[illegible] to report to any deposit [illegible] market [illegible] prices [illegible] in Western Produce are mostly [illegible]

The [illegible] continues [illegible] with rather [illegible] New York [illegible] on Sight [illegible] days at [illegible] The Bank [illegible] New York at 1/2 premium, but not [illegible] demand. Gold is asked about the [illegible] and Sterling [illegible] are wanted at [illegible] sparingly paid.

The supply of Sterling bills rather exceeds the demand [illegible]. Some private bills were sold at [illegible]; Bankers, at 310. We quote private [illegible] and [illegible] and Bankers' at 319, and at [illegible] for private bills.

Gold was dull, and sold have been bought at 25[illegible]. We heard of no sales. Nothing reported in Silver, which is nominal at 236 @ 240 for American halves. We see no Mexican dollars offering. The holders ask a material advance over the ruling rates for gold.

The Stock Market continues dull and drooping. 35 shares Water were sold at 67, which is a reduction of 2 [illegible] from the highest point. We have heard of no further transactions in City Rail Road since the sale reported, yesterday at $[illegible]. Holders of favorite securities show no disposition to press the market, but we hear of no buyers at recent rates.

There is a steady demand for the notes of the Canal Bank, the Louisiana State Bank and the Citizens' Bank, but there is little Canal to be found, quotations for it are nominal. Citizens' Bank command 16 ₱ cent. premium, Louisiana State Bank 4, Mechanics and Traders [illegible] and Union [illegible]. Merchants' rule at 60 ₱ dollar. Crescent City at 67, and New Orleans and Bank of Louisiana at 6[illegible]. Our quotations are predicated on payment in Legal Tender notes, which command a premium of [illegible] ₱ cent. over City Treasury notes, the latter being still the general medium of exchange in our local trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 10 1864.

COTTON.—The market continues completely unsettled. Holders would probably concede a decline, but buyers ask a reduction of 8@10c. which the former will not submit to. Notwithstanding, however, the wide difference in the views of parties, [illegible] bales reported sold to-day at [illegible] and 119 do (wi and 30) middling [illegible] the price not classification of which were reported.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was little or no inquiry. The small quantity offering is held at prices beyond the views of buyers, and the only sale to-day was [illegible] barrels good common molasses at [illegible] ₱ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The stocks are very light and mostly in the hands of speculators and operations are confined to retail transactions. The supply is sufficient for the immediate local demand, but buyers appear determined to stand aloof and await further receipts and more scope for operations.

FLOUR.—The sales to day comprise 100 barrels ordinary extra at $13 25, and 100 good do at $14 ₱ barrel. By auction 272 barrels sound superfine sold at $11 75 ₱ barrel.

BACON.—[illegible] barrels choice sugar cured hams sold in lots at [illegible] ₱ lb.

LARD.—A lot of 20 tierces prime Western kettle rendered sold at [illegible] ₱ lb.

COFFEE.—100 sacks Rio sold yesterday at private terms. It is retailing to-day at [illegible] ₱ lb.

TOBACCO.—[illegible] hhds good old sold at [illegible] ₱ lb.

HAY.—[illegible] bales prime Western sold at $57, and 71 do at $[illegible] ton.

OATS.—A lot of 100 sacks commanded $1 2[illegible] ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—[illegible] sold in two lots at $4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

ESCULENTS.—About 150 barrels Western sold on the landing at $[illegible] ₱ barrel. Onions command $[illegible] and green apples $[illegible] ₱ barrel.

FREIGHTS.—The steamship now in port is asking [illegible] ₱ lb for cotton to New York. Sailing vessels are taking cotton at [illegible] per bale and tobacco at [illegible] hhd.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 11, 1864.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of Stock sold: [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Veals and [illegible] Cows. Stock remaining on sale, 321 Beeves, 160 Hogs, 316 Sheep, 291 Veals and 30 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ₱ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suckling Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

New Flour.

LANDING from steamer Olive Branch—1000 barrels A. H. Smith & Co's Celebrated "Favorite" FLOUR, from new wheat. For sale by
aul1 2t E. S. KEEP, 62 Poydras st.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York.
WM. J. REID,
60 Carondelet Street.
jy6 1f

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 11, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Nineveh, Stockpole, for Boston — Master
Steamer W N Guillom, Hall, for Matamoros — Master
Steamer Magenta, Hollsbelt, for St Louis — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail steamship Emily B Souder, Winchester, from New York, 5th ult, to Wareoken & co—2d district
U S Transport Steamship United States, Hasey, from New York, 4th ult, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist
French brig Adelia, Vigule, from Bordeaux, to master—2d district
Schr U Aime, Deligie, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr P Hugan, Skaul, from Madisonville, to master—Basin
Lugger Telegraph, Amorro, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Hard Times, Cavalier, from Jefferson Parish to master—2d district
Lugger [illegible], Favre, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Gladiator, Hooper, from the Passes towed to sea and to the city [illegible] barks [illegible] and Annie [illegible] and Susan Jane. [illegible] Kimball.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Kimball Clarke, from Philadelphia
Brig J P Ward, from Philadelphia
Schr Ned [illegible], from Philadelphia
Schr Ralph, from Matamoros, to master, [illegible] bales cotton

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship [illegible], from Matamoros [illegible] passengers
Schr Hope, from [illegible] Cargo fruit, etc.
Schr Coodde, [illegible], from Matamoros—Cargo sundries, cotton order

EXPORTS.

BOSTON.—Per bark [illegible] railroad iron
MATAMOROS.—Per steamer W N Guillom [illegible] feet lumber
ST LOUIS.—Per steamer Magenta [illegible]

IMPORTS.

BORDEAUX.—Per brig Adelia—Assd [illegible]
NEW YORK.—Per steamship Emily B Souder [illegible]

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE.—[illegible]
JEFFERSON.—[illegible]
POINTE A LA HACHE.—[illegible]
MADISONVILLE.—[illegible]
COAST.—[illegible]

Notice.

NOTICE [illegible]

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Notice.

Board of Directors of Public Schools, Committee on [illegible]

LADIES wishing to [illegible]

Butter, Cheese, &c.

50 firkins CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER
[illegible] boxes PICKLES,
[illegible] OLD BOURBON WHISKY
For sale by [illegible]

A Rare Chance,

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

FOR sale, together with [illegible] MILLINERY GOODS [illegible]

Wanted to Purchase.

SOME STORES AND HOUSES well located in the First District. Apply to
E. FALCHET, Broker,
[illegible] Exchange Alley.

To Rent.

A ONE story frame house, with attic, on Hospital street, between Derbigny and Roman streets, having three large rooms below and three above, a large yard, two large cisterns, garden with fruit trees &c. Possession given on the 1st inst. Apply to
M ELLIOT
au6 R No. 60 Exchange Alley, near Bienville st.

Wanted.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing three bed rooms, parlors, dining room etc., and convenient to any of the City Railroads. One with a garden preferred. Apply to
H. BONNABEL,
At Drug Store cor. Chartres and [illegible] sts.

$10 Reward.

A YOUNG WATCH SLUT, answering to the name of Cora, grey and black, the nose and paws white, has disappeared from my plantation with the large Carrollton. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said slut at No. 41 St. Peter street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
aug9 3t
AD. RINCK

Cigarettes.

40,000 PACKS LA HONRADEZ, just received in store this day, and for sale by
SORNIO & BROTHER, [illegible] Gravier
jy1

PRINTING PAPER, [illegible] reams.
PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER—35 kegs.
PEARL BARLEY—[illegible]
QUART PRESERVES—[illegible] cases.
LEMON SYRUP—[illegible] cases.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—50 cases, pints and half-pints.
CONDENSED MILK—[illegible] cases.
TABLE SALT, in boxes—[illegible] cases.
BALTIMORE OYSTERS—100 cases.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jy19 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

WM. EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana.
WM. T. GAY, E. J. HARRELL, St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 25 Customhouse Street,
New Orleans, (La.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans
FOR PLANTATION USE
A. TIRRELL & CO.,
(Successors to TIRRELL & BATES)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock.
ap7 1m

Continental House.

Corner Custom House Street and Exchange Alley.

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

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

The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, the best of lager beer &c.
aug3 1m W. G. SCHAFER

HATS—HATS,

—AT—

35 .... Magazine Street 35

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

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

Manufactor of Brooklyn, New York.
nov16 1y J. S. BENEDICT.

Congress Water.

A fresh supply of CONGRESS WATER, received by arrival from New York, and sold by the dozen, half dozen or single bottle, or drank with ice at the counter of the Drug Store, corner Dauphine and Customhouse.
jy30

AUCTION SALES.

OATS! OATS!

1,300 Sacks Oats.

For Account of Whom it May Concern, at Auction

BY MONTGOMERY & BROS.,
R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold this day, THURSDAY, August the 11th, at 12 o'clock, at sale room, 89 Camp street,
1300 Sacks OATS.
Terms Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. a11

Valuable Improved Real Estate in the Third District, at Auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BROS.
R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold [illegible] at 12 o'clock [illegible] Exchange [illegible]
A PORTION OF A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

HAVANA CIGARS.

110,000 Havana Cigars at Auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BROS.
R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY [illegible] HAVANA CIGARS [illegible]

Extensive and Especial Sale of 20 Hogsheads [illegible]

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ
[illegible] Auctioneer.

SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY [illegible]

Furniture, Sewing Machine, &c, &c.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold [illegible]

Succession of the late Marie Bermudez.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Royal and Exchange Alley

WILL be sold on SATURDAY [illegible]

Furniture. Furniture.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold [illegible]

DIVINATION.

PREDICTION.

BY MADAME [illegible]
No. 95 St. Louis street.

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE [illegible]

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE

[illegible] CIRCUS STREET [illegible] CHARTRES STREET.

Dr. F. Formento, Jr.,

[illegible]

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Pemetum, Injection and Powder.

ALL [illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT
SURGEON-DENTIST
No. 1[illegible] CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES [illegible] Conversation in French, Spanish and English.

Carpet Warehouse.

19 .... Chartres Street 19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS, VENITIANS and the STAIR CARPETING to match, WHITE, RED CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtains and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices.
my17 A. BROUSSEAU & CO. Chartres st

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

[illegible]

Passengers are directed to obtain tickets at the office prior to the departure of the train.
mh27 tf O. PANDELY, Superintendent.

RECEIVED in New York, per ship [illegible], from Havre, and landing from ships [illegible] Hamilton, Caroline, Water Lily, Victoria and steamer Yazoo:

Pelletier's genuine SULPHATE OF QUININE
Battley's Sedative LIQUOR; [illegible]
Vichy's LOZENGES, [illegible]
BLUE MASS, [illegible] PILLS of [illegible]
Labarraque's WINE of [illegible]
[illegible] GLYCERINE,
Mothe's and [illegible] CAPSULES
Seguin's Compd WINE [illegible]
Leroy's Purgative and Vomitive MEDICINES
[illegible] CIGARETTES
Dr. Paterson's POWDERS [illegible]
Dr. Pravaz's SOLUTION [illegible]
[illegible] PILLS and LIQUOR [illegible]
Apothecaries' [illegible] WINE and TINCTURE of Colchicum, [illegible]
Pure French [illegible]
God Liver OILS of [illegible]
MINERAL WATERS, of Seltzers, [illegible] Bitter Kissinger, [illegible]
BED PANS, [illegible] FEEDING CUPS and Head [illegible]
Fresh stock of SEIDLITZ POWDERS
A new invoice of [illegible] GRECIAN Perfumery, Toilet Waters, [illegible] Sponges, etc.
For sale by E. E. MOGUIN [illegible] Nos. 27 and [illegible]

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, situated in Barracks street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply to H. GOURGUES, No. 14 Union street.
aug 4f

For Sale.

FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, LADDERS, HOOKS, HOSE &c., constantly on hand.
Apply at No. 10 Bank Place jell—2m

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes.

LANDING ex ship Shepherd, from Havana—37,000 CIGARS of the best brands.
[illegible] packages CIGARETTES [illegible]
For sale by SORNIO & BROTHER,
a1 [illegible] Gravier street

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

Goodwin & Bro's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Seed Leaf Tobacco.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of L. M. V. Taxil—No 20,634.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Elizabeth Gerly, widow L. M. V. Taxil, has petitioned the Court for Letters of dative Testamentary Executorship on the estate of the late L. M. V. Taxil, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
au11 10 21 A. MOREL, Dy Clerk.

Succession of Pierre Gustave Poree.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present [illegible] of any they have or can) why the account presented by Jean B. A. Poree, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Joseph Jamey has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the estate of the late [illegible] Fassio, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN [illegible]

The [illegible] 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]

For further information apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to [illegible] M. KREEGER, [illegible]

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

THE [illegible] MITTIE STEPHENS [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 [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] P M [illegible] Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays [illegible]

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. A. RICHARD,
No. [illegible] and 57 Old Levee.

Leave every Saturday and Wednesday at [illegible] A. M.

FOR FORT JACKSON, QUARANTINE STATION, POINT A LA HACHE [illegible]

The [illegible] ARIZONIA [illegible] master [illegible]
For freight or passage apply on board or to
A. BRITTON, [illegible]

For Havana.

[illegible] MARY ANNE, [illegible] master, having [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
P. BOUDOUSQUIE, [illegible]
EUG. ROUSSEAU & CO.

For Matamoros.

THE [illegible] schooner [illegible] CAMPBELL [illegible]
[illegible] N. A. LLAMBIAS, [illegible]

For Matamoros.

THE [illegible]
S. FERNANDEZ & CO.

Consolidated City Bonds.

[illegible]

FRANCIS A. MOONEY, [illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible] ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	
Net assets		$1,001,117 65

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

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 16th, 1864.
B. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on [illegible], it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums [illegible] year ending 31st May, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday of [illegible]. [illegible] interest [illegible] the Company.

DIRECTORS.

G. M. [illegible]berger,	Alfred Penn,	J. P. Lebouisse,
P. Maspero,	J. M. Hall,	E. Z. Reif,
R. P. Voorhies,	Charles Sagory,	F. Peschier,
M. Puig,	David McCord	

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement.
New Orleans, December 14, 1863.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863		$150,385 31
Viz: On Fire Risks	$113,722 82	
On Marine Risks	33,995 02	
On River Risks	9,067 47	
Less Premiums unterminated	$21,565 00	$150,385 31
Returned Premiums	4,[illegible]	25,958
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending Nov 30th, 1863		130,416 56
Losses paid during the same period		
On Fire Risks	$21,7[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	7,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	$[illegible]	
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Add profit and loss, expenses, taxes, [illegible]	4,7[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	104,577 19
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30th, 1863		$25,839 36
Losses and [illegible]		11,800 00
		$14,039 36

The Company has the following assets:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$154,129 [illegible]
Loans [illegible] Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in City Railroad Stocks	34,617 [illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	43,8[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	31,[illegible]
Scripts of sundry Insurance Companies	11,3[illegible]
Cash on hand	20,[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$333,[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared O. [illegible], President, and A. [illegible], Secretary, of the Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company was, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRAILHE, Secretary.

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

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

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

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street

—TRUSTEES—

J. Leisy,	C. Olivier,
Jas. A. White,	Ar. Miltenberger,
A. H. DeMeza,	J. A. Stouse,
A. Bohn,	A. Bidault,
J. Lemore,	U. Larousini,
Paul Juge	A. Marques

dec15 tf O. GAILLARD, President.

MME. OLYMPE

BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE is transferred from No. 22 Chartres street to No. 154 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne.
New Orleans, May 16, 1864 my15

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		
Viz—On Fire Risks	$175,930 43	
On Marine Risks	19,425 70	
On River Risks	3,293 86	
		$199,639 99
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863	43,805 00	
Less Return Premiums	3,220 52	
		47,025 52
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		$152,614 47
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$44,195 35	
On Marine Risks	34,694 15	
	$78,889 50	
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount and Interest	19,492 47	
		98,381 97
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863		$54,232 50

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in City and other Bonds	$582,000 00
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks	311,380 00
Loans on Pledge of Stocks	235,500 00
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	17,752 50
Bills receivable for Premiums	28,943 [illegible]
Premiums Due in course of Collection	23,890 [illegible]
Cash Notes	28,039 75
Cash in Bank and on hand	63,597 72
Total assets	$1,194,054 44

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS SLOO, President
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourteenth day of January, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent interest, on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 8th day of February next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors—

Jas. D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
Jno. C. Ricks,	H. Renshaw,
J. H. Stauffer,	John G. Gaines,
Sumpter Turner,	H. F. Baldwin,
B. Blanco,	J. B. Bres,
	Thos. Sloo.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

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		$26[illegible],109 7
Viz: Fire Premiums	$153,754 52	
Marine do	43,319 39	
River do	5,965 84	
Less Return Premiums	3,147 74	$2[illegible],039 75
Less Unterminated do	37,852 00	
		40,999 74
Net earned Premiums		$162,040 01
Losses paid, viz:		
Fire Losses	$26,372 65	
Marine Losses	57,999 72	
River Losses	2,680 00	
	$95,072 67	
Expenses, Taxes &c., less Discount Account	16,934 28	
		113,012 7
Balance		54,[illegible]
Six per cent interest on Outstanding Certificates of scrip		25,[illegible]
Net		29,[illegible]

Which the Company reserve to pay unadjusted losses.

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested on mortgage on Real Estate	$76,210 00
Invested in City Bonds	54,770 00
Invested in State and other Bonds	84,336 00
Invested in Bank Stock	48,380 00
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins. Companies	16,254 [illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks	9,145 [illegible]
Bills receivable	27,58[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	46,115 [illegible]
Real Estate	15,[illegible]
Cash on hand	35,[illegible]
	$419,065 [illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of March 1864.
P. H. O'NEIL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after Monday, 9th day of May, 1864.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs,	P. Andersen,	G. W. Dunbar,
Aug. Carriere,	F. A. Lovins,	H. J. Voss,
G. A. Frerichs,	A. R. Montgomery,	Jos. Jackson,
M. Pichell,	Wm. Freret,	F. W. Schonfeld,
E. Cramer,	Alf. Kearny,	Arch Montgomery
E. Duplessier,	A. Freret,	E. Marquese,
C. Latrobe,	O. Frempsh,	Alf. Dolsoude,
J. Vinson, Jr.,	Geo. W. Hynson,	C. G. Tricart,
J. Ayer,	E. F. Stockmeyer,	W. C. Watts,
F. Bradley,	N. M. Benachi,	Gab. W. Couves,
J. S. Marsh,	A. P. Noblom,	Chs. Weisber.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1862		$65,3[illegible]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1863:		
On Fire Risks	$151,617 06	
On Marine Risks	16,889 34	
On River Risks	1,632 15	
		170,138 [illegible]
Total premiums		$235,[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1863	$47,061 00	
Return Premiums	6,[illegible] 44	
		53,[illegible] 46
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1863		$181,[illegible] 18
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$43,328 05	
On Marine Risks	22,[illegible] 35	
On River Risks	5,[illegible]	
	71,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent returned	5,[illegible]	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest account	29,[illegible]	
		105,[illegible]
Profit		$75,[illegible] 71
Net earned premiums		176,[illegible] 18
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		29,[illegible]
Amount participating to Profit		$150,[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	47,[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	187,219 29
Cash on hand	11[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	14,538 19
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	104,[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	9,[illegible]
Less Claims unsettled	$22,97[illegible]
Interest on Scripts	175,3[illegible]
Net	$416,314 19

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 F. 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.
F. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

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

—DIRECTORS—

G. W. Babcock,	J. M. Caballero,
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.,	Lt. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall,	P. A. Noblom
J. M. Lapeyre,	Jos. Devreaux,
Albin Rochereau,	Chas. Mariage,
Chas. Lafitte	F. J. Tuyes.

oct10

HUITIEME ETAT ANNUEL

DE LA

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle
DU SUN.

Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		
Savoir—Sur les risques d'incendie	$175,930 43	
Sur les risques des mers	19,425 70	
Sur les risques des rivières	3,293 86	
		$199,639 99
En moins, risques non expirés le 31 décembre 1863	$43,805 00	
En moins primes remboursées	3,220 52	
		47,025 52
Montant net des primes de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		$152,614 4[illegible]
Pertes dans la même période, savoir:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$44,195 35	
Sur les risques des mers	34,694 15	$78,889
A ajouter Réassurances, taxes, &c., escompte et intérêt en moins	$19,492 47	98,381 97
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		$54,232 50

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

Placé en bons de la ville et autres bons	$582,000
Placé en actions de banques et de la Compagnie du Gaz	$311,380
Prêts garantis par des actions ou scrip de compagnies d'Assurance mutuelle	235,500
Effets pour primes	17,752 50
Primes dues et en voie de perception	28,943 [illegible]
Billets n'ayant pas cours	23,890 [illegible]
Sommes en banque et en caisse	28,039 75
	63,597 72
Total de l'actif	$1,194,054 44

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte et fidèle tirée des livres de la Compagnie.
THOMAS SLOO, Président.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane,
Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la N. Orléans.

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 14 janvier 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL, Deuxième Juge de paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer un intérêt de six pour cent sur les certificats de scrip non encore payés, aux détenteurs des dits certificats ou à leurs ayant-cause, à partir du lundi, 8 février prochain.
THOMAS SLOO, Président,
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-Président.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
John C. Ricks,	Henry Renshaw,
J. H. Stauffer,	John G. Gaines,
Sumpter Turner,	H. F. Baldwin,
B. Blanco,	J. B. Bres,
	Thomas Sloo.

février—30