New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street — SUNDAY EDITION:::::NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING. JULY 17, 1864. — Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 13,170

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17.

Three Days Later from the North
VIA THE WEST.

The War on the Potomac and on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Borders—Call for 12,000 More Men by Gov. Curtin—Various and Confused Accounts—Contributions of Money and Outfits Levied on Hagerstown—Railroad Property, Bridges, &c., Destroyed—Extensive Burning at Sandy Hook—Raiders Repulsed and Retreating—Harper's Ferry Evacuated, &c., &c.—The Situation Before Petersburg—Bombardment Continued—A Large Body of Lee's Army Reported to have Left Grant's Front—His Army Reinforced—Troops of Hunter at Parkersburg—Washington News—The Situation of Sherman—Financial and Commercial from New York.

Gold on the 8th 268 to 266 1/4.

By the steamer James White, arrived last night, we have Western papers to the 8th inclusive, with the following news:

Affairs on the Potomac and the Maryland Border—Maryland Invaded.

Harrisburg, July 6, 1864.—Dispatches from Chambersburg state that a rebel force, supposed to be Johnston's brigade, entered Hagerstown this afternoon.

The Federal forces at that place, under Lieut. McLean, after a spirited resistance, was compelled to fall back to Greencastle, which place he still held. There were telegraphic communications up to 9 o'clock.

New York, July 7.—Notwithstanding the rebel raid into Maryland, and distrust and state of affairs as shown by commercial men in the high price of gold, there is reason to believe that favorable military news will soon be made known to the public.

By measures that have been taken to guard Pennsylvania, it is believed that the rebels have not sufficient force to do any material damage.

New York, July 7.—The *Tribune's* special states, under date of Baltimore, July 6, 10 P. M., that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have just received intelligence from Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, stating that there is not a rebel to be seen or heard of at Harper's Ferry, or in any part of Maryland, and that it is thought that by to-morrow morning there will not be one anywhere in that vicinity, they having skedaddled up the valley, it is thought, to escape being captured by Hunter.

The *Tribune's* Monocacy dispatch of the 6th says Gens. Lew. Wallace, Tyler and Home, are there, preparing for any emergency.

A party of rebel cavalry was driven back from Frederick to-day.

Sigel reports the whole rebel force as four thousand.

The *World's* Washington special says, notwithstanding wild reports it is learned that the rebels burned only one important bridge west of Harper's Ferry, at Paterson Creek.

Governor Curtin telegraphs that 30,000 rebels crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks, where trains from here have run to-day and beyond.

It is believed that the rebel force now on this side of the Potomac and on the Virginia side is not less than 30,000.

Advices from Sandy Hook to 10 o'clock this morning say a skirmish was going on back of the Heights, but the number of rebels there was small. The rebels can be seen towards Sharpsburg, driving off cattle and plundering the farmers in the valley. No large force is visible.

Advices from Greencastle this morning say the rebels occupy Hagerstown, but their force is not known.

While in Middletown, yesterday, the rebels plundered the people of their horses and other property.

The railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook opposite Harper's Ferry.

It is believed there was only a small force on the Virginia shore opposite Point of Rocks.

Later.

The rebels in Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property, the telegraph and ticket office burned and a large quantity of forage.

Chambersburg, July 6.—A man from Hagerstown, just arrived at Greencastle, says that McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins, 1,500 strong, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday and left at 11 o'clock by the Frederick Pike.

After the main body of the rebels had gone, small parties returned this morning, and made requisitions on the people for 1500 outfits and $20,000, under threats to burn the town, which was paid.

Baltimore, July 7, 3.45 P. M.—There can be no longer any doubt that Lee has sent a considerable portion of his army in this direction. The *American* has received the following special intelligence:

Frederick, July 7.—About 10 o'clock this morning the Colonel of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, with 300 men and two pieces of Alexander's Battery, made a reconnoissance to Middletown, about five miles from Frederick, where they met the enemy in strong force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

After a sharp fight our forces were repulsed and fell back on Frederick, the enemy pursuing.

A large number of stragglers are arriving at Monocacy and are sent at once to the front by Gen Wallace.

The enemy are reported to be in full force on the Hagerstown Pike.

Frederick, July 7, 7 P. M.—The enemy is now one mile from town, on the Hagerstown Pike. All the Government stores and sick have been removed.

Baltimore, July 7, 10:20 P. M.—Reliable reports from London Co., Va., say there has been no rebel force in that county, save Moseby's, consisting of three or four hundred men, about one half of whom crossed the river and committed the depredations at the Point of Rocks, Monday.

They made another attempt to cross on Tuesday, but were deterred from doing so by the appearance of our cavalry. They have fallen back, but guard the road leading to the river to prevent the citizens from communicating with the Maryland shore.

Harrisburg, July 7.—The headquarters of General Couch are removed from Chambersburg to this city to-day, with a view to facilitate the organization of the militia recently called out by the Governor.

The headquarters are still in communication with Greencastle, but it is almost impossible to obtain but vague and unsatisfactory rumors of rebel movements beyond that point.

Baltimore, July 7.—Dispatches from Sandy Hook to-night say, the rebel are again burning property in that place. Large fires are now burning—the bridge over the Shenandoah is still in flames—conflagration is still casting a glare over the country for miles.

Baltimore, July 7—Midnight.—General Wallace has met with success at Frederick. He has foiled the rebels in all efforts to drive him from the town. We expect particulars soon.

The rebels threw several shells into the city. One fell near Johnston's old residence, and one near the Courthouse.

Washington, July 7.—The *Star* says, we have information direct from Hagerstown to the effect that on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., a rebel squadron consisting of fifteen rebel cavalry men, commanded by Lieutenant Shaver, Frederick, of Martinsburg, Va., entered the place.

This force appeared to be a reconnoitering party, and they had only been in town a few moments when a detachment of our regular cavalry, commanded by Lieut. McLane, dashed into the place. A brief cavalry fight immediately ensued in the streets of Hagerstown, which resulted in the rebels being driven out of town, with the loss of a Lieutenant and two privates taken prisoners.

In about half an hour the rebels again entered the town, their force consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry. Lieut. McLean, of the Union cavalry, finding his force too small to cope with a large number of rebels, slowly fell back to the Pennsylvania line, carrying with him his prisoners.

The rebels, after entering the town, set to work destroying the telegraph, but they had made no demonstration against the railroad when our informant left. They also plundered many of the stores, and seemed to have adopted a different plan from the one they pursued last summer.

Pennsylvania Invaded—Another Proclamation by the Governor Calling for an Additional Force of 12,000 Volunteers.

Harrisburg, July 6.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond, and is advancing on the North. So large a portion of our armies is at remote portions that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them.

They are already within the border of the Commonwealth. You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country; you will not be less ready to come forward when your houses and firesides are to be defended against a profligate band of plunderers. I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for 12,000 volunteers in addition to those required by my proclamation yesterday, to serve for 100 days, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and vicinity.

I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to come themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invader from our soil. I do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the volunteers in her borders, to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency. Her sons have established for themselves on many bloody fields, noted for martial virtues, which they will not now forfeit, when both their well earned fame and safety of their homes are at stake.

(Signed) ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The *Tribune's* special of the 6th says official information here shows that Grant has notified the War Department that a large body of the rebel army has left his immediate front, and that a large portion of Hunter's force have reached Parkersburg on their way east.

His advance will reach Cumberland to-morrow morning.

The New York Herald's correspondent of the 2d says:

To-day witnessed one of the most exciting artillery battles.

After two hours' cannonading, the rebel batteries were completely silenced, and the rebel gunners driven from their places.

At 3 P. M. the rebels opened again furiously, and soon the enemy's line of works was enveloped in one line of dust.

The rebel gunners could be seen going to the rear for places of safety.

After two hours' fighting, every rebel battery was silenced.

Our batteries have been placed with great skill and care, so that any moment they can be concentrated on any given point.

Our bombardment of the city is steadily doing its work.

A number of buildings have been already destroyed.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Petersburg is now covered by over 100 of our guns, and were Grant to give the word, its destruction would be the work of but a few hours.

Fort Monroe, July 6.—A steamer arrived this morning from Bermuda Hundred. Nothing new from the front. No battle lately.

New York, July 7.—The *World* has information from the front stating that Wilson's loss has been greatly exaggerated. Four of his guns were recaptured from the enemy.

It is believed that Petersburg will shortly be in our possession.

It is well understood that nothing the rebels can do, by way of the Shenandoah Valley, will induce Grant to send away any portion of his army for the defence of Washington.

Movements are now on the way for largely reinforcing Grant's army by veteran troops from points of less vital importance than Richmond.

Washington, July 7.—The Keyport arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. On Tuesday, when the Keyport left City Point, heavy firing was heard there from the direction of Petersburg, but it was not known whether the firing was anything more than an artillery duel.

The hospitals at City Point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded.

Miscellaneous.

Washington, July 7.—Resolutions by which loyal States can recruit at the South will soon be announced.

There is no authentic information of a rebel force in Maryland. It is thought to be a horse-stealing expedition.

It is roughly calculated that Congress during its last session appropriated over $1,000,000,000, including the bounties to new troops to be paid from the special income tax.

Very good news is expected from Sherman, nothing less in fact than the capture of Atlanta. Military men here say with the loss of Kenesaw Mountain the rebels cannot hope to hold Atlanta, as there are no positions beyond the Chattahoochie at all equal to those this side of it. Good news is also shortly expected from General Grant's army.

July 7.—General Sherman's headquarters were at Marietta on the Western Atlanta Railroad within 20 miles of his objective point, Atlanta.

Cairo, July 7.—The steamer Warner was burned by guerrillas at the mouth of the White River a few days since. No particulars.

Memphis, July 6.—The navigation of White River is now free, and General Steele is in position where no apprehension need be entertained for him.

Important movements under A. J. Smith are progressing satisfactorily.

Philadelphia, July 7.—The *Bulletin* has just received the following dispatch:

A private letter, dated off Charleston, says the rebel officers sent there had been placed in comfortable quarters, where rebel shells mostly do fall.

The occasion of the suspension of habeas corpus and the establishment of military law in Kentucky, is in anticipation of trouble in enlistment of slaves.

New York Financial and Commercial.

The President's Approval of the Gold Bill.

The New York *Times* of the 6th says:

"Some doubt was thrown over the approval of the Gold Repeal Bill by the President, early in the day, which caused the Gold Room to move with caution. There was really no substantial ground to doubt the action of the President, and at a later hour his approval of the bill was made sure by several dispatches from Washington. The price of Gold advanced to 2[illegible], and at 4 o'clock stood at 2[illegible] to 2[illegible] per cent."

New York, July 7, P. M.—Money active and firm at 7 to 8 per cent.

Sterling exchange 10[illegible] for specie.

Gold more active and decidedly high, opening at 262, advancing to 270, and closing firm at [illegible].

Government stocks dull.

Cotton—3 to 4 cents better, closing firm at 61 cents.

Flour—State and Western active and 50 to 75 cents higher, at $11 25 to $11 70 for extra State, $11 75 to $12 for extra R. H. O., $11 20 to $16 for trade brands. Market closing heavy. Included in the sales are 180,000 barrels extra state.

Whisky at $1 72 to 1 75 for State, cash for Western $1 76 to 1 80 do. in regular way.

Grain—Wheat excited and 10 to 13 cents higher, at $2 35 to $2 37 for Chicago spring, $2 38 to $2 50 for Milwaukie, $2 63 for Western red.

Western rice scarce and firm at $1 90.

Corn active and 5 to 6 cents higher, at $1 60 to $1 62 for new mixed Western, $1 50 to $1 57 for white Western, to arrive.

Oats a shade firmer, 98c to $1 for Western Groceries—Sugar firm. Molasses dull. Pork higher, with good demand, at $42 to $45 50 and $40 50 for new, $34 to $37 for old and new mess, $41 to $42 for prime mess beef. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard more active and higher at 19½ to 20c.

Butter firm at 30 to 39c. for State. Choice in good demand at 16 to 23.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, July 7.—The advance in gold caused a stiff market and speculative movement in flour, at an advance.

Flour—$8 50 to $9 single extra, $9 10 to $11 00 double extra.

Whisky—Unchanged.

The Latest from the North.

[From the Times Extra.]

THE WAR ON THE MARYLAND BORDER.

Nashville, July 8.—It is understood that Brig. Gen. Howe, Chief of Artillery of the Department of Nashville, has been ordered to command our forces in front of the rebel force in Maryland—vice Sigel ordered to report to General Hunter.

New York, July 8.—General Sandford this A. M. received instructions not to issue orders for the departure of any of our city regiments for the scene of rebel invasion until further orders from Albany.

New York, July 8.—The news of the retreat of the rebels in Maryland has increased confidence in the Money market, and certificates advanced ¼ and ½ per cent. Gold opened firm at 276, but gradually declined to 269 and 270.

Frederick, July 8, 8 P. M.—There has been no fighting to day up to this time, except picket firing by our skirmishers, who are feeling the position of the enemy.

During last night they fell back from the line which they had occupied during the night, and are reported to be in position in Middletown Valley, holding the road to Middletown and Hagerstown, which crosses the Catoctin Mountains.

Two guns are mounted in the Gap, and the rebel force is estimated to be about 5000 strong.

Gen. Wallace has received reinforcements, whence and to what amount we leave the enemy to find out.

Frederick, Md., July 8.—The rebels have retreated fully four miles from their position of yesterday on the road to Boonsboro and Hagerstown.

Everything looks well. Frederick is in no danger. One gun captured by us yesterday.

Baltimore, July 8, 2 P. M.—A dispatch from Harper's Ferry this forenoon, confirms the evacuation of that place by the rebels, and says our troops again hold it.

Baltimore, July 7.—The following particulars are derived from information received at headquarters to-night:

This afternoon the rebels advanced and made an effort to gain the bridge of Monocacy.

Gen. Wallace, with only a small portion of his force, moved out to check the n[illegible].

He formed his line almost a mile eastward of the town and South. After 4 o'clock fighting commenced, and lasted, with more or less severity, till 8 o'clock, when the rebels, after being three times repulsed, finally retreated, leaving us in possession of the ground.

Reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward, and there is every reason to believe that this movement of the enemy will result in disappointment and disaster to the rebel cause.

Before Petersburg.

New York, July 8.—The *World's* headquarters correspondent, under date of the 6th, says:

It is not permitted them to speak freely of the preparations during the past week for renewing offensive operations in this locality. Gen. Hunt, into whose hands has been given the charge of all siege operations in front, has been for the past few days constantly in the saddle, and is superintending the placing of batteries and testing the value of positions. Shelling of the railroad trains is kept up constantly.

The Case of Gen. Dix.

New York, July 8.—The *Express* gives currency to a rumor that Gen Dix, in obedience to orders from Mr. Lincoln, will not appear in the civil process instituted against him before Judge Russell, for shutting the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* up, and for arresting the editors.

Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

Washington, July 7.—The President, in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States.

The Kearsarge.

The Paris *Temps* gives a report that two Confederate cruisers are off Cherbourg watching for the Kearsarge.

Gold and Cotton.

New York, July 8.—Cotton is 1 cent better, 165 for Middling Upland.

Gold opened at 276½. Closed heavy at 268 to 268½.

Chief Justice Hansen, of Australia, President of a Bible Society, has been requested to resign the latter position in consequence of an avowal that he agrees with Bishop Colenso in his religious opinions.

Constitutional Convention.

SATURDAY, July 16th 1864.

The President appointed the following members to compose the special committee raised by the resolution, adopted on yesterday, relative to worthless currency: Messrs. Smith, O'Conner, Balch, T. Cook and Poynot.

He also laid the following communication before the Convention. It was addressed "to the Secretary, State Convention."

"I hereby resign my seat in the Constitutional Convention.

It seems to me that the session is being uselessly prolonged at a great expense to the public.

I do not countenance this procedure.

Having received an appointment under Government, I wish to give my time to my proper duties.

Respectfully, etc,
J. T. PAINE."

A motion was made to expel Mr. Paine for the insult offered the Convention.

The following substitute was offered for the motion to expel:

Resolved, That J. F Paine, of East Feliciana, is an unfit person to receive any employment from the government on account of the disrespect offered to this Convention.

The substitute was lost by a vote of 23 yeas to 50 nays.

The President refused to entertain the motion to expel without a hearing and the Convention adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Blackmailing.—The two specials, Wilson and Bradshaw, were tried yesterday on the charge of having levied blackmail to the extent of $50 from Mr. Sallman on the 2d inst. This witness testified that the accused arrested him on that day, pretending that he had committed an offence which made his horses liable to confiscation. They let him off on the payment of $50 and on the next morning he found that he had done nothing contrary to military orders. Mr Day, M. Turner and the prosecuting attorney for the prosecution, and Judge Atocha for the defence. The case was taken under advisement.

Disloyalty.—Mr. F. Howard was convicted of having furnished liquor to soldiers and harbored them entertaining them at dinner, &c, further with having sneeringly remarked that all those who had taken the iron clad as certain City officials whom he named would some time be hanged. The court held that another example must be made and sentenced accused to imprisonment for a term of six months.

Continued.—Jno Barder is charged with having had government horses in his possession and defaced the marks. He insisted that he acquired the animals honestly and has a witness who was to prove that fact, but did not appear in Court although summonded, an attachment was issued and the case continued.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth.—In the case of Mr. Rainey, implicated in the quinine case of Dr. Ball, a motion was made to give defendant an opportunity to satisfy the Court that he is a soldier in the Confederate army, and that he is therefore under the cartel entitled to the treatment of a prisoner of war—the motion was granted.

Fanny Smith was charged with having robbed a soldier to the extent of $6. He admitted that he gave her the money, and was, therefore, told that he was without remedy. The woman was discharged, and the prosecutor sent to his regiment.

Frank Adego was up for striking a soldier, which affair resulted in a fine of $10.

Two black soldiers went from the hospital on a spree, and the smaller one gave his elder comrade the sum of $81 for safe keeping. Forty dollars of this it appears were spent entertaining half a dozen of black females. The court sent the females to Col. Hanks to be put to work, and the elder soldier was adjudged to repay the money in full to his comrade.

Leon Joseph, who had assaulted Mrs. Foster with a bayonet and threatened her life, when he asked for the payment of a debt, was sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months.

Three soldiers who had been found plundering a garden were arrested and remanded by the Provost Judge that they are to a civilised country. Rebels that they were hired to the extent of one month's pay.

L. Wyman who was accused by a worthy lady of not having paid [illegible] on her premises was tried yesterday. She said she had a small store [illegible]. She was so voluminous in her testimony and hers tongue so quick that the Court could not believe her and dismissed the case.

The charge against Mr. Fun, [illegible] assault on two negroes who invaded his house was dismissed on motion of Judge Atocha, the prosecution failed to appear.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. F. Bennett.—Two sailors of the U. S. gunboat Camelia, named Jno. Ryan and Pat Thornton were arrested on the charge of having robbed Mr. Moran at the Lake End of a gold watch, and chain valued at $150. The property was not found and the sailors were sent to prison to await the return of their vessel.

Edward Maloy, who had got into trouble at habit was required to pay a fine of $5, to give a peace-bond or to go to prison for ten days.

The case of embezzlement against H. C. Webster pending for some days was sent to the First District Court.

Mrs. Ann Brennan, who showed some strong propensities by striking an old man over the head with a stick of wood, was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Mary Jones and Kate Kennedy, who carried on disorderly in the renowned Perdido street, were fined $5 each, and Mary Lyon, as a notorious vagrant, was sent down for four months.

A Terrible Plague in Bengal.

[From the London Times.]

Some time ago we heard of the sudden attempt to prevent the natives of India from casting their corpses into the tidal rivers at points where they must drift up and down in multitudes among the tiers of shipping getting entangled in the ground tackle, and polluting the city with pestilence. Such a violent tug at the tow rope as this, made us all grow pale. The steamer had put on too much power and was going ahead at full speed. There was such a creaking that the whole structure threatened to go to pieces, and we were obliged to ease her off to very slow speed.

The dead Hindoo, therefore, still floats up and down the muddy Hooghley, and the carrion birds, about three to each carcase, still perch upon the mass, and drive their heavy beaks deep into the corruption. To day we are told how these grand Orientals, who worship laziness, and call it destiny, submit to the pestilence which naturally is bred of their filthy habits. If you traverse the vast plains of Bengal at the season when the rivers have all run dry and look only like scars in the broad landscape, there is nothing to arrest the eye but patches of tall bamboos with tangled underwood.

Every one of these groves hides a village of low, unventilated huts, which would be poisonous but that the villagers live for the most part outside of them, and a deep reservoir where the water left from the rainy season stagnates in the sun, and where the people bathe and wash and drink. Our correspondent says that the Mahomedan population just scratch the ground and deposit their dead in shallow furrows all round these ponds, attracting thus the Pariah dogs and jackals to a festival which habit may render less horrible to the sight, but which no familiarity can render less pestilential. Famine and fever have been for many centuries scourging them in vain. But to the diseases which go their rounds in this country as certainly as a judge of assize in England, a modern fever seems to have been added which is of a peculiar deadly type, which the natives only recently know by a familiar name, and to which Western physicians have not long since learnedly assigned its proper class and order.

We are told that it comes on suddenly, and commonly kills the patient in the first attack, but if he should survive this, it recurs at new moon and full moon, and clings to its victim, until at last it adds him to the miasma-making mass which is the life of the pestilence. It is suspected that the same disease sixty years ago swept over portions of Bengal and carried off its thousands. The natives, however, say that it is new within a few years. But for those years it has been scourging a large district of the province of Bengal, and has destroyed more than one-third of the inhabitants. Young and old, rich and poor, alike, are smitten; even the unborn child is infected with it and dies. Dr. Elliot, who has seen it in full work, says that large "bastes," in which there were thirty or forty residents, have been left with one solitary occupant, whole streets have been deserted, and large villages, which formerly counted their residents by thousands, can now number them by hundreds. This terrible disease has, we are told, been moving about from district to district in Bengal for many years, and annually increasing in force and fatality.

In Europe, it would have become famous in a week. We should have tracked it by careful spies, and reported its doings by continual telegrams. Medical men would have thronged to the scene of its devastation to observe it and combat it, and all its natural history would have been long since known. In India the natives just give it a name, and are then satisfied to accept it as a thing of course.

It was only recently reported to the Government that a mysterious and terrible fever had been raging for some years. The Government despatched a medical commission to observe and report upon it. The commission found enough in a Bengal village to account for that or for any other fever, as any man whose senses are not blunted by habit cannot fail to find whenever he may make the experiment. But they also found that the people were contented with their mode of life. The simple Hindoo, to whom a bowl of rice is sufficient food, and a little pungent vegetable is sufficient luxury, can endure a hot sun and an atmosphere seething with corruption much better than Europeans; but he does not like unnecessary locomotion.

He does not like to keep up watercourses, or to carry away his refuse to distant deposits. He claims the privilege of being idle and to die of pestilence. He will sow his rice and plant his indigo, if he must; but when he has done this he claims to lie down and sleep till the crop has to be cut, and not to be disturbed by sanitary commissions or tyrannical regulations of any kind. Better, far better, the old native Zemindar, who only screwed out of him his last piece, but left him in full enjoyment of his right to stretch his limbs and sleep, than those new Western tyrants who raise his wages, teach him new wants and new pleasures, but insist upon rousing him up to carry away filth and bring down distant water.

The Medical Commission which describes the Bengal plague and traces its origin is not prepared to advise that the people should be suddenly forced to abandon the habits which create the pestilence. Nor are we. There are worse things even than a pestilence, when a population has grown familiar with it and learned to endure it. Violent and sudden changes by force

---

would be very likely to produce more evil than can be effected even by the terrible "sun in a jwar." To make safe way we must tow this India very gently and very steadily. We must by no means estimate too highly the immediate power of common sense over superstition and prejudice.

We have had some little trouble at home with our own lodging house keepers and slaughterers and other vested interests in nuisances, and we must not be too hasty with our hundred and fifty millions of unsanitary subjects. But still something may be done, and we are glad to think that something is being done to check this terrible disease, and to extend to these populations some of the comforts and the safety of civilization. We must not, however, jerk the tow-rope. With Sir John Lawrence in command, there is plenty of power and plenty of steam, but we hope the persons he employs will share his temper as well as his decision. It is a very delicate task to wean a people from old habits, and it is a very easy thing to make an ignorant, suspicious and fanatical people desperate.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

THE DELAYED.—The latest dates received from St. Louis as well as New York are to the 6th, and ten days have therefore elapsed since news either by way of the North or the West has come to hand. Steamers that were to have left St. Louis, bringing later dates, are three or four days over due. The Electric Spark, from New York on the 9th, is almost, if not quite due.

Late Movements on the South Carolina Coast, Land and Naval Expeditions Up the North Edisto and Stono Rivers—The Object Not Effected.

Our Cumberland correspondence we received by the United States transport steamer Karnak accounts of late movements on the South Carolina coast to the following effect:

The force engaged in this movement left Hilton Head on Friday, the Island, and proceeded by transports to Seabrook's Island, on the North Edisto River. Here, on the 2d, landed a column of troops under Colonel Davis and another under Gen. Saxton, the whole under the direction of General J. P. Hatch.

Another force under General Birney moved up the North Edisto and disembarked at White Point on the 1st. While on the way to Adam's Run, he was checked by a fire from a rebel battery over the creek, where some of our gunboats were brought into play. Deeming a further advance inexpedient, Gen. Birney returned to the transports.

In the meanwhile Gen. Hatch's column were crossing Seabrook's Island to Haulover Cut, where he arrived on Sunday, and later in the day crossed over the Cut to John's Island, continuing his march on Monday.

On Friday night another column under Gen. Schimmelfennig, passed from Folly to James Island, and secured a landing at the southern end of the latter. Gen. Schimmelfennig pushed forward his men, and after a sharp skirmishing and then heavy firing, succeeded in capturing one line of the rebel works and two brass pieces. The capture was made principally by the 55th Massachusetts Colored Regiment, Lieut. Col. Hartwell. Gen. Schimmelfennig held the advanced position the next day, but subsequently, for military reasons, deemed it advisable to withdraw his men to a more advantageous ground.

On Saturday, the force under Col. Gurney left Morris Island to take Fort Johnson, on James Island. Battery Simpkins was at once taken possession of by an advance force, under the Pennsylvania Colonel, but owing to some of the grounding of some of the transports, only forty men were able to arrive and the rebels in Fort Johnson came down and captured both Simpkins, 137 men of the 52d regiment, and its commander, Colonel Hoyt. The others of the expedition then returned to Morris Island.

The fighting was for the most part between the rebels and our gunboats and monitors on Stono River and the troops under General Schimmelfennig on James Island. The gunboats and transports were above the obstructions. Gen. Foster and Admiral Dahlgren were in their respective dispatch steamers with [illegible]. The rebels lost [illegible] Montauk were aboard Battery Pringle, and the gunboat Pawnee and Clio McDonough and the mortar schooner [illegible] from time to time [illegible] the woods to the right of the river. The [illegible] replied with [illegible] On James Island [illegible] was dismounted. On the death of the enemy had fired in a battery at Secessionville.

On the subject no reports were in progress of which time will show results.

There was also a list of casualties in the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth Regiment (colored). Capt. Frank Goodwin, of company E, received fresh wounds in both thighs, and Capt. J. H. Hobert a slight wound in the shoulder.

The Situation in Arkansas.

St. Louis, July 5.—A vessel arrived, the wharf Reh. Duval's Bluff on the evening of the 26th ultimo, on the steamer Emma No. 2, and reached St. Louis on the night of the 1st inst., makes us to say the following satisfactory statement of the present aspect of affairs on White river and at Little Rock.

Carr's army returned to the Bluff on the evening of the 26th. The Emma No. 2 passed Clarendon at night, with out any interruption or discovery of hostile force. Shelby had not returned there. At St. Charles it was learned that Marmaduke was still south of the Arkansas, on his move below Napoleon. He had captured a ferryboat at Napoleon.

Shelby was lately at Batesville, but it is considered tolerably certain that he is by that movement at Clarendon. His only force is his brigade of 1800 men, with Bledsoe's battery, four pieces. Boats cannot now pass Clarendon.

Marmaduke's force is ascertained to consist of not more than six thousand men, comprising Marmaduke's brigade, Dockery's and Cabell's. They have but one battery, of either six or eight pieces—six have been ascertained.

The rumor of a large rebel force advancing on Little Rock is thus dissipated. The report that thirty-three thousand rebel troops, with forty-three pieces of artillery, is thus a gross exaggeration. Between the White and the Arkansas rivers there is no rebel artillery and no rebel force, except three companies of guerrillas, who are at St. Charles. At Little Rock the apprehensions of an attack or siege have very much diminished. Scouts sent in had ascertained but one brigade of the enemy at Rock port on the Saline. The enemy's scouts had been seen at Benton, twenty miles east of Little Rock.

The enemy's desire apparently is to cut Gen. Steele's White River communications, but this will prove very difficult, if not impossible. Should it be done, our forces at the Bluff and at Little Rock have already three months rations in store. White river is patrolled by the tin-clads, supported by a land force.

The enemy's blockade at Clarendon will probably be brief.

Officers to be Placed Under Fire Before Charleston by General Foster.

The Port Royal *New South* of the [illegible] has the following:

Below will be found the names and rank of the rebel prisoners sent here from Fort Delaware to be placed where the Major General may dictate in retaliation of our prisoners now in Charleston under the fire of our guns:

Major Gen. Ed. Johnson,	Lt. Col. W. L. De Haen,		
	F. Ostbert,		R. E. Durant,
Brig. Gen. Jeff. Thompson,			F. Fitzgerald,
	G. W. Stewart,		A. Dupree,
	J. J. Archer,		M. F. Smith,
Colonel W. R. Carter,			G. S. Haines,
	Basil Duke,		T. Tucker,
	R. C. Morgan,		J. Pauley,
	W. H. Forney,	Major H. A.	Higley
	M. J. Ferguson,		C. Berry,
	J. R. Brown,		T. Bardin,
	W. H. Peebles,		E. J. Sanders,
	W. M. Barbes,		W. H. Manning,
	M. Cobb,		J. M. Wilson,
	A. S. Vandervent,		P. F. Warren,
	J. A. Jaquess,		G. H. Smith,
	B. E. Caudill,		J. L. Perkins,
	W. W. Ward,		T. B. Webber,
	J. M. Hicks,		J. R. Cartwell,
	J. Pell,		J. C. Gore,
Lt. Col.	J. F. Brewer,		W. Andrews,
	O. A. Patton,		A. Nash,
	A. L. Bettoges,		T. A. Opera,
	D. H. L. Maris,		W. T. Emmett,
	J. G. Johnson,		— Corson,

Why Captain Semmes Came Out to Fight.

Malakoff, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writing on the 21st ultimo, says:

Immediately on the arrival of the Alabama the American Minister at Paris telegraphed to Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, then lying in one of the ports of Holland, and to the old sailing frigate St. Louis, supposed to be at Cadiz, to repair immediately to Cherbourg to catch the pirate if possible. The Kearsarge arrived at once, but the St. Louis had not yet had time to arrive at the moment of the fight. The American Minister also protested at once to the French Government against the admission of the Alabama, and reminded the Foreign Secretary of his previous promise in regard to this vessel.

Mr. Dayton therefore made a most apt and most forcible point in declaring to the Foreign Minister that, by his indulgence, the rebels were using French ports exactly as if they were their own, that they paid no regard to the stress of the weather clause, and that such had been the hospitality shown them in France that they were fast learning to make it their only rendezvous.

The result of this protest was that Semmes, after the thing had gone through the "circumlocution office," received a notice from the Maritime Prefect to leave as soon as he had provisioned and coaled, and not to wait for repairs, as he had expected to do. As soon as this order was sent to Semmes, Mr. Dayton sent his son, Mr. William Dayton, Jr., with instructions to Capt. Winslow to make preparations for a fight, for that Semmes had been ordered out and would soon be obliged to go.

Capt. Semmes, finding that he had no alternative, determined to put the best face on the matter and to make as much capital for himself as possible. He therefore wrote a letter to the Maritime Prefect, requesting him to inform Capt. Winslow that he considered the latter's conduct in pretending to lie off and blockade him in a neutral port as an insult (!) and that he intended to come out and drive him off. Winslow replied, "Let him come out and try it." Both parties made their preparations accordingly.

Semmes, whose business it was to run and not to fight, was so badgered and worried by the taunts of our side, by the pats on the back of his friends and sympathizers, and by the restrictions of the French authorities, that a less brave man than he would have been driven by desperation to fight; and Capt. Winslow, who

---

properly estimated all these circumstances, felt perfectly sure that Semmes was going to fight. Semmes left all his valuables in the hands of the Brazilian Consular agent on shore, and after inviting his friends to come out and see the fight, went to sea.

The Surrender of Capt. Semmes to be Demanded of the British Government.

(From the Par's correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

And now there arises two important questions. One relates to the prisoners brought into Cherbourg, and the other to those carried into Southampton. The prisoners brought into Cherbourg, many of whom are Frenchmen, demanded to be paroled, and Capt. Winslow, who was crowded for room, also desired to know of the American Minister if he could not parole them. Mr. Dayton telegraphed to his son at Cherbourg to Capt. Winslow that the prisoners could not be paroled, and that they must be held till the St. Louis arrived, and then conveyed to the United States.

In regard to Captain Semmes and the other prisoners carried into Southampton, Captain Winslow claims them as prisoners, and Mr. Dayton has advised Mr. Adams to demand their rendition. Captain Winslow had ample time and means to pick up all the officers and men of the Alabama, but the boats of the English yacht ran in and actually stole them away, and it was done upon a pre-arranged plan, thus constituting it a clear case of intervention.

Captain Semmes and party did not therefore escape. They were stolen away by a party who was indirectly interfering in the fight. There was no wish on the part of Capt. Winslow to see Capt. Semmes drowned. On the contrary, he would have soon taken up Semmes' boat load himself.

The London Post on the Alabama.

The London *Post*, (Government organ,) of the 21st June, says:

"Now that the great confederate cruiser is among the things of the past we are aware that very different judgments will be pronounced upon the character of her career. By some she will be denounced as a lawless pirate, whose sole object was to destroy all property which she had any reason to think belonged to the citizens of the Northern republic, by others she will be regarded as an effective craft, manned by a resolute crew, sailing under a recognized flag, and doing as much damage as possible to an opponent by whom she was vastly overmatched. Built in an English dock, and equipped in neutral, though not English waters, put in commission while still on the high seas, and never moored in a Confederate port, there are those who will maintain that she never acquired that national character which qualified her to war, in the name of the Southern Confederacy, on the Republic of the United States, and that she was in truth a privateer without a legitimate commission. These are questions which have already been warmly canvassed, and which will, now that the Alabama has been run, be eagerly ventilated. Either as regards the Alabama's origin or her subsequent career, there is, however, but one opinion which unbiassed and impartial neighbors can ever entertain: that this country is not responsible for her depredations on our part, evidence of the fact that in the audacious [illegible] the government at failed to establish [illegible] right to detain the vessel, and, therefore, in the case of the Alabama, had it taken place would have been an illegal act.

Reports via Madisonville.

The *True Delta* of last evening says:

Some sources have arrived from Madisonville this morning. Of course they bring reports of wonderful proportions. The rumors accord to these news mongers, had a number of the harbor of Mobile, engaged the fleet, with three ships captured two others, crippled Hartford, knocked Farragut overboard and drowned him.

Copperheads and secesh are welcome to all the comfort they can extract from this kind of news. The authority in this case is said to be the commander of Fort Pike. If this is so, we commend the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles to his careful study.

A Formidable Rebel Iron-clad Completed.

(Special dispatch to the N. Y. World.)

Washington, June 1.—For the past year the agents of the rebel Navy Department have been busily at work at Columbus, Georgia, in the construction of an iron-clad vessel, which they hoped will play an important part in clearing the Florida waters of our fleet. This vessel is now completed, and ready to engage in the work of destroying our blockaders, or making an attack upon our Monitors, whenever Mr. Davis or Mr. Mallory shall give the word. The name of the vessel is the Muscogee. She is a light draft boat, notwithstanding the great weight of her armor. Her dimensions are fifty six feet beam, forty two feet deep, flat bottom. She has a centre wheel of a diameter of twenty four feet. Like the Merrimac, Arkansas, Louisiana, and, in fact, all the rebel iron clads and rams, that portion of her above water is angular in shape—the rebels having never deviated from the rule adopted at the beginning of the war in regard to the construction of the exposed portions of their offensive vessels. Like her predecessors, she is clad with railroad iron, but the bars are not attached, as were the ones upon the earlier efforts of the Confederates in this line.

Formerly it was customary to lay a roofing on their iron clads of common rails. Upon these another layer of inverted rails was placed, thus locking the interstices. But it was found upon subjecting the vessels mailed in this manner to the ordeal of cannonade, that the shot in dry ff. Therefore a change in the manner of making their vessels became necessary, and the rails are now rolled out into bars two inches thick and four inches in breadth. Two of these bars are welded together, forming an armor four inches in thickness, which is placed upon their vessels. The Muscogee, as well as the other late productions of rebel naval ingenuity, is armed in this manner. She is furnished with five or six high pressure river boats as tenders. These last are fortified with cotton bales. It is intended that this new iron monster shall come out of the Apalachicola river, to join Buchanan in a simultaneous attack, against Farragut's fleet, now off Mobile. How far this programme will be changed of course depends upon circumstances.

CALIFORNIAN "COTTON PLANTATIONS" IN MEXICO.—A number of Californians and others have engaged in planting cotton in Sinaloa and Sonora. The agent of the San Lorenzo Agricultural and Manufacturing Company, an association incorporated in this city, distributed seven tons of cotton seed among the natives of those States. It is said—whether truly or not we do not know—that 3,000 acres have been planted north of the Fuerte river. About two dozen Americans are planting this year, in Sinaloa, among them, George Peon Johnston and the San Lorenzo Company. The company plant one thousand six hundred acres this year, on a large tract which they have 150 miles northward from Mazatlan, and 40 miles from the port of Bolivar. The company have sent to Massachusetts for machinery for a mill. There are two mills running in Sinaloa, one of ten looms at Mazatlan, and another of the same size at Presidio. There is one mill with old machinery, not running, at Culiacan, and another in Sonora, in the same condition. It is estimated that the yield will be at least 300 pounds to the acre, and a good cotton is worth, now, 60 c. and upwards—ten times more than before the war, when the southern planters made immense profits—those who manage their affairs well will no doubt make money. The cotton of Northwestern Mexico is equal to the best Mississippi upland, and the yield is very good in those places where water can be had for irrigation. Nearly all the new plantations are well supplied in that respect. The San Lorenzo Company have the whole San Lorenzo river at their control. A few weeks since 10 bales of cotton from Sonora arrived here, and a piece has been sent down to help in packing the crop of this year.—*Alta Californian.*

Miscellaneous.

Popular Ignorance in England.

The London *Athenæum* says:

"The popular ignorance of this enlightened age is something astounding. Only the other day a zealous antiquary, looking for Dryden's house in Fetter Lane, made some inquiry of the policeman. 'Dryden, sir,' said the latter, 'Dryden? Is he a man a little backward in his bust?' Less excusable was the observation of an eminent silversmith to a customer, who, admiring some exquisite piece of silver chasery, remarked, 'How this would have delighted Cellini!' 'We shall be happy to show it to Mr. Cellini, any day he will look in,' who the polite observation in reply.

'To ascend in the scale, we may remark that we have heard of a knight who, on having Runnymede pointed out to him, looked very conscious that a landmark of history was before him, but, on being told that it was the spot where the barons forced King John to sign the Magna Charta, exclaimed, '*Forced* his Majesty! did they indeed! How very improper!' Let us go a step higher still, and take an illustration from that sprig of nobility who, having failed in a competitive examination, was asked by a good-natured friend how it happened. 'Oh!' said the rejected candidate, 'it was all through a fellow who asked me questions I didn't expect.' 'What did he examine you in?' 'Oh! history!' answered the young aristocrat. 'Ancient or modern?' 'Ancient or modern?' exclaimed the youth, with an air of the most intense disgust, 'Oh, ever so long before either—time of William the Conqueror!'"

—Mr. Tennyson (says the "Lounger" of the Illustrated Times) is said to have had his new volume of poems before him in type for a year. Nothing is more probable. Every man who really *can* write has not only long fits of hesitation about particular words, phrases, or passages, but long fits of doubt whether he is not altogether an ass and an imposter, without the shadow of a right to put pen to paper for public use. Many a book which the world has received with open arms has been huddled out of his study-door into the open air by the poor author in a spasm of self-distrust—"There, there, take it away! I shall go on correcting and changing forever if I keep it." Mr. Tennyson's tendency that way we all know, from "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue at the Cock,"—

> I had hopes by something rare
> To prove myself a poet.
> But while I plan and plan, my hair
> Is grey before I know it.

And again,

> To make me write my random rhymes,
> Ere they be half forgotten,
> Nor add and alter many times,
> Till all be ripe and rotten.

Poverty is the only load which is the heavier the more loved ones there are to assist in supporting it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.—At a meeting of the Board of School Directors yesterday evening, Mayor Hoyt in the chair, the following standing committees were adopted, and members to the same appointed:

General Rules—Whitaker, Howell, Goodman, Bright and Dewees.

Text Books—Fish, Bandlin, Goldman, Dostie and Magne.

Finance—Roberts, Fish and Howell.

School Districts—Hostand, Walton, Roberts, Magne and Heath.

Trustees—Darrell, Bright, Heath Magne and Goldman.

Teachers—Bright, Whitaker, Dostie, Hiestand and Terrel.

Normal School—Whitaker, Goldman, Handlin, Dostie and Walton.

A communication from Superintendent Colter, approving the new system, with suggestions as to distributing pupils and making enlarged accommodations for the tuition of 15,000 pupils the coming session, was referred to the Committee on School Districts.

A resolution of Mr. Bright was adopted vesting all the duties of the Committee of Finance, heretofore existing in the present Board.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES [illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. [illegible]

FLOUR [illegible]

CORN [illegible]

BACON [illegible]

PORK [illegible]

LARD [illegible]

HAY [illegible]

BRAN [illegible]

OATS [illegible]

COFFEE [illegible]

EXCHANGE [illegible]

FREIGHTS [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 17, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Old Dominion, [illegible], for Boston. O A Fosdick
Ship Washington, Nord[illegible], for Philadelphia, in ballast.
Bark Brilliant, Colson, for Philadelphia, in ballast.
Bark Catal Harding, for Vera Cruz.
Bark Frances, Olivera, for Havana, in ballast.
Brig San Antonio, Jackson, for Philadelphia, in ballast.
Brig John Robbins Nickerson, for Philadelphia, to master.
Schr A J Bird, Pendleton, for Philadelphia.
Schr Forest King, Briggs, for Philadelphia, in ballast.
Schr Mary F Beston, (British) Smith, for Nassau, (N P)
Steamship Wilson, Bartlett, for Pailade phia, in ballast.
Steam Tug C Coombs, Meechoo, for Philadelphia, in ballast.
Steam Tug Republic, Sturdevant, for Philadelphia, to ballast.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Alice M Guigan, Whitaker, from Fort Pike, to master—Basin.
Schr Bonne, Pendleton, from Madisonville to master—Basin.
Schr Rover, Riano, from Bonfouca, to master—Basin.
Sloop Hector, Tripp, from Quarantine Station, to master.
Lugger St Louis, Nobel, from Barataria, to master—3d district.
Lugger Hard Times, Croizet, from Jefferson Parish, to master—3d district.
Lugger Edmond Louis, from Jefferson Parish, to master—3d district.
Lugger Flying Fish, Prince, from Jefferson Parish, to master—3d district.
Lugger Porpoise, Adam, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Terro, Theriot, from Barataria, to master—3d district.
Lugger Brilliant, Spar, from Barataria, to master—3d district.
Lugger La Marie, Dejean, from Jefferson Parish, to master—3d district.
Lugger Mahonais, Terrebonne, from Barataria, to master—3d district.
Lugger Young Dugas, Dantin, from Grand Isle to master—3d district.
Lugger Mary, from Grand Isle, to master—2d district.
Lugger Louis, Manuel, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Belvina, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Telegraph, from Barataria, to master—2d district.
Lugger Lady, from Barataria, to master—21 district.
Lugger Joseph, from Barataria, to master—21 district.
Lugger Julia, from Barataria, to master—2d district.

—STEAMBOATS—
Lafourche, Sharp, from Thibodaux.
Independence, Healy, from Thibodaux.
Mittie Stephens, Hicks, from Baton Rouge.
Star, Greatouse, from Baton Rouge.
Gertrude, Lott, from Natchez.

BELOW COMING UP.

U S Transport Steamship Arago, ——, from New York to U S Quartermaster.
Ship Autocrat, Burwell, 35 days from Boston, cargo, [illegible] Kinna & Smith.
Ship Isabel, Allen, 3[illegible] days from New York, to P. Soule, [illegible].
Bark Alba, Chase, [illegible] days from Philadelphia, to master.
Brig L P, Ward, from Philadelphia.
Schr Red, Pook, from Philadelphia.

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Lubeltaro, (British) Jordan, 4 days from Remedios, Cuba, sugar and molasses.
Schr Emma Amelia, ——, 11 days from Tampico—11 bales sarsaparilla 10 bbls sugar.
Schr Harriet Wood, (British) Hanson, 4 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master.
Schr Planet (British) Perfect, 4 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship Old Dominion—4.6 bales cotton 70 doz rags 4 do wool 1 bale skins 48 copper 5 ok hides 93 bbls rosin 6 1/4 hides and sundries.
BOSTON—Per ship Washington—318 bales cotton 9 1/4 bbls flour 48 bbls and sundries, bbls clay and sundries.
VERA CRUZ—Per bark Catal—350 bbls flour 41 bales 1 bbl candles, 50 bbls onions 120 railroad ties 71 pkgs mdse.
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr A J Bird—5 bales cotton 40 empty carboys 50 empty casks 142 empty bbls and sundries.
NASSAU—Per schr Mary P Benton—Returned cargo of iron.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Lafourche—6 bbls molasses A B Sharp—3 do Zuil & Williams—9 cords wood and sundries to order.
THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Independence—2 bags cotton 10 bbls molasses F J DeBlive—30 do pork 3 do vinegar E Rochereau & co.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—16 bales cotton A Bruhn—3 do H W Taylo—sundries to order.
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Star—3 sacks and 5 bbls potatoes S Murphy—sundries to order.
NATCHEZ—Per steamer Gertrude—40 bales cotton E J Walcott.
FORT PIKE—Per schr Alice McGuigan—7,000 feet lumber order.
MADISONVILLE—Per schr Bonne—800 bbls charcoal 12 cords wood order.
BONFOUCA—Per schr Rover—55 cords wood order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Oneonta Borghese—1000 melons to order.
QUARANTINE—Per sloop Hector—700 melons 1 bbl onions order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger St Louis—700 melons order.
JEFFERSON—Per lugger Hard Times—32 bbls potatoes to order.
JEFFERSON—Per lugger Edmond—30 bbls potatoes to order.
JEFFERSON—Per lugger Flying Fish—70 bbls potatoes order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Porpoise—300 melons order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Terro—300 melons order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Brilliant—600 melons order.
JEFFERSON—Per lugger La Marie—13 bbls potatoes order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Mahonais—700 melons order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Young Dugas—800 melons order.
GRAND ISLE—Per lugger Mary—500 melons order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Belvina—600 melons order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Telegraph—700 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Harry [illegible] melons order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Josephine [illegible] melons order.
BARATARIA—Per lugger Julia—[illegible] melons order.
PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.
[illegible]

Calvary Church (Protestant Episcopal.)
PRYTANIA STREET CORNER SIXT.

[illegible] EVERY SUNDAY [illegible] SUNDAY SCHOOL. Mr CALHOUN SUPERINTENDENT.
AT [illegible] 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, Mr RICHARD BEACHER.

AUCTION SALES.

Cotton..........Cotton.
BY PHINNEY & AMORY,
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold by order of Judge Warmoth, U. S. Provost Court, Department of the Gulf, on WEDNESDAY [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock A. M., at same room corner of Camp and Common streets—
[illegible] COTTON [illegible]
Terms: Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. [illegible]

THE public is hereby [illegible] WIDOW GRANDIDIER.

Notice.
L. GAMOTIS [illegible] Drugs and Medicines [illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,
[illegible] QUEENSTOWN [illegible]
The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON [illegible] SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]
and every succeeding Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.
[illegible]
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. [illegible]

Leaves every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.
THE [illegible] steamer KELLY [illegible] MOREY [illegible] BATON ROUGE [illegible] ALDASONVILLE, BAYOU LAFOURCHE, and all landings on the Coast. [illegible]

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.
THE [illegible] steamer MITTIE STEPHENS [illegible] TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] A. M. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY [illegible]
[illegible] C. A. RICHARD. [illegible]

For Havana,
THE [illegible] PAUL BOURDONNE [illegible]

For Tampico—Gulf Line.
THE [illegible] B FERNANDEZ [illegible]

For Sale.
[illegible] EMPIRE PARISH [illegible] WM J. REID [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, [illegible]
GENERAL ORDERS No. [illegible]
[illegible]
By command of Major General BANKS.
[illegible] Assistant Adjutant General.

The Great Clairvoyant;
MADAME LA BLANCH.
THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision that has ever existed [illegible] ASTROLOGIST [illegible] Morales street, between [illegible] and Dauphine streets, two squares below Canal street. [illegible]

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!
By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.
No. 95 St. Louis street.
Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. nov.19.

J. A. CASADAVANT
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 1[illegible] CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.
CONTINUES still in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, to perform all operations in Dental Surgery [illegible]
Consultations in French, Spanish and English. jy 10 1m

George Dockter & Co.,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchant
VILLA DE GORTINA,
jy 5 1m — Mouth of the Rio Grande, Mexico.

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

F. J. QUINLAND has received over his entire stock of STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., to
J. Tatem,
General Merchandise Broker,
58 GRAVIER STREET, N. O.
Where a general assortment of Plantation and other goods will be found. [illegible]

Cash Advances.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York.
WM. J. REID,
[illegible] 45 Carondelet street.

Opening of the New Richelieu Saloon.
CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON.
PROSPER LEVY,
153..........CAMP STREET..........153
Opposite St. Patrick's Church, New Orleans.
ENCOURAGED by the kind public patronage extended to him since the organization of his house and yielding to the repeated requests of his numerous friends above Canal street, he has fitted up a NEW ESTABLISHMENT which will open on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 2d.
A splendid Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon, of all kinds, such as SHERBETS, FROZEN LEMONADE, &c., &c., is attached to the house. The Pastry and Confectionery Department will be as complete as can be desired.
Special attention given to orders for Wedding and Evening Parties, &c. &c.
Orders also received at the RICHELIEU RESTAURANT, Customhouse street, 65, which will be kept as heretofore. jy30—1m

Groceries.
SUGAR......100 hhds.
Do......100 bbls, crushed and powdered.
COFFEE......200 bags, Rio.
RICE......200 bags, India.
FLOUR......500 bbls, extra and superfine.
WHISKY......200 bbls.
BACON......50 casks.
CANDLES......500 boxes Star.
LARD......400 kegs.
Do......500 tierces.
For sale by J. AVET,
Late AVET BROS.,
jy6 15t eod — Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts

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. HARTT & CO.,
my13 — 78 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of the charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Amount of Premiums [illegible] September, 1863 [illegible]
On Fire Risks [illegible]
On Marine Risks [illegible]
On River Risks [illegible]
[illegible]
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible]
[illegible]
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
JOSEPH COLLIER, Not. Pub.
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay [illegible]
[illegible]
G. W. [illegible] — J. M. [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 [illegible], President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans [illegible]
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent [illegible]
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.
—Directors—
[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW ORLEANS, MARCH [illegible]
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
IN conformity with the requirements of its charter, the Company publish the following statement:
[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 and pay on Monday, 9th day of May, 1864.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
Chas. Briggs, Aut. Carriere, G. A. Fosdick, M. Pilcher, F. Cramer, C. D. [illegible], C. Lafitte, J. Viosca, Jr., J. Avet, R. Brugier, J. S. Maunsell, [illegible], P. Anderson, F. A. Lodina, A. K. Montgomery, Wm. Pichon, Aut. Kearny, A. Freret, O. Prestyrich, Geo. Woodruff, E. P. Seckmeyer, N. M. Benoist, A. P. Nobium, G. W. Dunbar, H. J. Vos, Jos. Jackson, F. W. Schmidt, Arch Montgomery, E. Marquese, Ad. D. [illegible], C. O. Tuerit, W. C. Waters, Gab. W. Crane, Cas. Wolfner.

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 [illegible] must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

DISEASES.
Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.
ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is expressly recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

DANIEL GORREN,
27....MAGAZINE STREET....27
Store formerly occupied by C. Yale, Jr.
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
Just received and now opening, a splendid stock of RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS, For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children.
Also, a full assortment of WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, &c., &c.
The attention of Milliners and Dealers generally is solicited to this splendid stock of FRESH GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.
Every steamer will bring additions of choice selection of the latest importations of the above Goods.
DANIEL GORREN, No. 27, Magazine.
feb23 4m

For Sale.
FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, LADDERS, HOOKS, HOSE, &c., constantly on hand.
Apply at No 10, Bank Place. jul6—3m

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following
STATEMENT:
Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year now earned
On Fire Risks..........$264,376 38
On Marine Risks..........33,586 17
On River Risks..........[illegible]
Total premiums..........$420,662 [illegible]
Less premiums unearned on 31st May, 1864..........$164,471 00
Return Premiums..........[illegible] —183,961 [illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864..........$436,[illegible]
[illegible]
Net assets..........$1,101,117 35
STATE OF LOUISIANA, [illegible]
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, [illegible]
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 contingencies) [illegible] SIX PER CENT INTEREST [illegible]
Office, No. 3 Carondelet Street.
—TRUSTEES—
[illegible]
O. GAILLARD, President.

Citizens Mutual Insurance Company
[illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with its amended Charter this Company publish the following statement:
[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th 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, John Watt, S. H. Kennedy, Samuel Smith, S. B. Newman, A. M. Acosta, Ferdinand Mota, George Jonas, R. S. Sumner, C. T. Buddecke, F. Simms, F. Avendano, F. W. Schmidt, J. J. Hanna, Samuel Bell, W. J. Robinson, H. Frellsen, Alexander Duthill, A. Heine, Madé Pius, Robert Godden.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.
SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their Charter.
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1864
Premiums on Fire Risks..........$69,[illegible]
On River Risks..........[illegible]
On Marine Risks..........[illegible]
[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of May, 1864.
ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates, of during and after this day.
—DIRECTORS—
Jno. J. Adams, J. H. Kimer, J. Goldstein, P. Carrasco, L. F. Generes, R. W. Ogden, P. Lobit, A. Chiapella, P. Darrieu, C. Roth, Jno. Degrandt, A. Brossman, J. J. Fernandez, J. J. Sonnsourset, A. Couth. my16

Royal Bavarian Commercial School
OF
J. J. & MAX MAHN BROTHERS.
THIS College is situated on the Rhine, at Spire (Bavaria,) one of the most healthy and beautiful regions in Germany. Three modern languages—English, French and German—(Greek and Latin, besides, if the parents wish it) are taught in the Establishment by special Professors, as also the most varied branches of a Commercial Education, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Music, Drawing, Gymnastics, etc. The greatest care is given to the moral culture of the children.
REFERENCES:—Mr. TRAUTMANN, Italian Consul-General at Manheim; Mr. WEIL, Professor at the University of Heidelberg; J. LUDWIG, No. 154 Canal street, New Orleans, where prospectus of the College may be found. jul6 6m