THE DAILY BEE
[illegible]
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New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1864 Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,180

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 56 New Levee street—Coffee and rice. Also, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 35 and 37 Old Levee, corner Bienville—Pork.

The steamer Empress was announced to leave St. Louis for this city on the 20th inst.

D. E. Morphy auctioneer sells this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets, 38 barrels pork; at 11½ o'clock A. M., in store 56 New Levee street, coffee and rice. See advertisement.

We have been favored with the following particulars of the ill fated steamer B. M. Runyan by Mr. E. C. Carroll, clerk of the steamer W. R. Arthur:

The steamer B. M. Runyan, bound from Vicksburg to St. Louis, struck a log or snag on Thursday night last in Spanish Moss Bend and sunk in a few minutes. The gunboat Prairie Bird fortunately was near by and hastened to her assistance, and succeeded in saving the greater portion of her passengers and crew, government dispatches, the U. S. mail, safe, books and papers. In a short time after the accident occurred the cabin floated off the hull and the gunboat pushed the same on to a bar at the foot of Island 85, when, after removing everything of any value the cabin was set on fire to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels. The loss of life is variously estimated at from 40 to 100. The passengers and crew saved were put on board the Jas. White, bound to St. Louis.

Another Memphis Account, with Additional Particulars, of the Late Fighting near Tupelo.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 22d says:

From a cavalry officer who actively participated, we learn the following particulars concerning General A J Smith's expedition against the rebel Forrest:

The expedition, comprising two divisions of infantry, one brigade of negro troops and a division of cavalry, commanded respectively by Gen. Mower, Col. Moore, Col. Benton, and Gen Grierson, all under the command of Gen. Smith, left Lagrange on the 5th inst., proceeding southeast towards Ripley.

On the morning of the 9th the entire expedition crossed the Tallahatchie, encamping on the south side that night. On the 10th, marched south towards Pontotoc, the infantry by the main road and the cavalry by another road, three or four miles to the left. Still further to the left was a battalion of cavalry, which, on striking the Tuscumbia and Pontotoc road, discovered a broad trail leading towards the latter place. It proved to be that of Buford's division from Tupelo. The whole army marched into Pontotoc on the 11th, the cavalry still on the left, with the exception of the 7th Kansas, which brought up the rear. After an hour's fight the rebels were driven out in every direction leaving a number of killed and wounded. Up to this time our loss did not exceed three men from the time of starting.

Forrest at this time was in strong position at Brewer's Cross Roads, expecting to meet the expedition at that place, but finding he was flanked, moved rapidly towards Tupelo and from thence to Okolona, where he threw his force out six miles west to Prairie Mount, taking a strong position on a range of hills extending two miles around.

On the 13th the expedition, instead of moving up to Okolona, where Forrest was expecting to meet it, marched direct to Tupelo. Forrest heard of this, and at once started north for Tupelo again, but Smith reached the place first obtaining the choice of position, where a terrific battle occurred, in which the rebels suffered terrible punishment at the hands of the cavalry and negro troops, who charged them with desperate fury in every direction. The rebel loss here was very heavy. 150 of their wounded fell into our hands. The same night the rebels made an assault on temporary works thrown up by our men, but were again disastrously repulsed.

On the 14th another battle occurred, the enemy exhibiting our lines three times, but meeting with nothing but disaster on each attempt.

On the night of the 15th, the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning started on the return, followed at a respectable distance by Buford for four miles, when he retreated with heavy loss from skirmishing. The expedition from the night of the 13th to the night of the 14th was obliged to subsist by foraging, their supplies being entirely exhausted.

At Salem on the night of the 19th, supplies were received, and on the 20th the expedition reached Lagrange with the loss all through, of less than 500 men killed, wounded and missing.

We brought back 200 prisoners. On several occasions the rebel dead were buried by our men. Gen. Grierson says the entire rebel loss did not fall short of 4000 men.

Rebel dispatches captured by Gen. Hatch admit a loss of 2100.

The brunt of the fighting was borne throughout by the cavalry and the negroes, who were constantly in the most exposed situation. The return of the expedition was owing to the failing of supplies.

Among the rebels killed are Cols. Faulkner, Barbray, Nelson, Harrison and Forrest. The latter a brother of Gen. Forrest, who was wounded in the foot.

Col. Wilkins, of the 9th Minnesota, and Lieut. McMahon, of the 7th Illinois, are the only officers known to be killed on our side.

The Fung Suey Suspected of Designing to become a Rebel Cruiser.

A Portland, Me., dispatch of the 15th instant says:

Governor Cony has information that the suspicious steamer Fung Suey, which sailed from St. John on Wednesday last, purporting to be bound for China, put into the port of Cutler, in this state, on Tuesday night. The Custom-house officers boarded her, and found she had a regular clearance for China. She was fitted up, and pierced for six guns. The next morning, at five o'clock, she sailed. This information has been communicated by Governor Cony to Secretary Welles. She intends, doubtless, to run the blockade, take on board an armament, and enter upon the career of a Rebel cruiser.

GENS. EWELL AND EARLY.—A letter from Fortress Monroe of the 15th says:

The Rebel Gen Ewell has been placed on the retired list of the Rebel army and Early has been appointed to succeed him.

FOUR MEN TO BE SHOT UNDER GEN. BURBRIDGE'S ORDER OF RETALIATION.—A Louisville dispatch of the 17th says:

Four rebel prisoners have been selected from our military prison to be sent to Mason county and Curkesville to be shot in retaliation for the murder of two Union men near those places.

STEAMER BURNED ON THE CUMBERLAND.—*Louisville*, July 19.—Steamer St. Louis, hence for Nashville, laden with Government stores, was burned, yesterday by guerrillas at Sailors' Rest, on the Cumberland River.

Country Items.

The Plaquemine *Sentinel* (Saturday) of the [illegible] has the following:

RAIN.—We cannot, as it were, have a day of fair weather. Rain has become a daily visitor to our town and parish. Mud, as a matter of course, is very abundant, and our streets are [illegible] impracticable. Business is rendered dull and a general complaint is heard from every one in regard to the immense flood of rain which is daily pour down on us. It is time that such a weather should cease, for several planters have already given up the hope of making a crop that will pay them sufficiently to cover the expenses they have made. The crop will prove a failure if the sun does not show itself to warm up the spirit of the poor laborer.

CATERPILLARS.—After the long disagreement occasioned by rain and the tall weeds the planter is again annoyed by these all-devouring insects, the caterpillars. From all quarters we hear reports stating that they have set themselves to work in cotton-field. We hear that they are in Grand Caillou, in Terrebonne, four miles below Thibodeaux, and a short distance below Lockport. Cotton has decidedly improved in its growth.

THE BAYOU.—The water is very low in our bayou, and we think it has reached its lowest stage. The small boats that visit us occasionally have a difficulty in reaching our port.

RUMORS.—What happy times we are enjoying! Our tranquility cannot be surpassed. Only at the hour when the New Orleans papers arrive are we troubled by the cry of the news boy. Not the least particle of a rumor is afloat. It has been long since we enjoyed such a calm.

[From the Baton Rouge Comet, 23d.]

THE CROPS.—There are quite a number of places in this vicinity worked under the new order of things. A day or two ago, in company with our friend, W. H. Goodale, Esq., we visited the Bernard place, within sight of town Mr. Bernard and a portion of his family live in the dwelling, and the land is rented for the season. There is a good stand of the great staple here, and parties better acquainted with the matter than we are, say that it will yield from three quarters to a bale per acre. Under the management of Mr. Goodale, a fair test will be given to the new system. He is humane and generous to a fault, providing promptly for all things needful to make his hands comfortable and contented. If, under such care as Mr. Goodale has adopted the earth cannot be profitably cultivated, the system itself must be pronounced a failure by its best friends.

The Spanish-American Question.

M. Pacheco, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just addressed a circular, already noticed in the *Herald*, to the diplomatic agents of Spain, explaining the sentiments of the Cabinet of Madrid respecting the conflict with Peru. He says: —The Spanish government formally recognizes the republic of Peru as a free, independent and sovereign nation, it claims no right of property in the Chincha islands or any other American territory, nor has it hesitated a moment to disavow M. Mazarredo and Admiral Pinzon, in so far as they acted from an error of judgment, and contrary to the intention of the Spanish government. But Spain will not give up the Chincha Islands to the Commissioner appointed by the Peruvian government to receive them until she shall have obtained the satisfaction to which she is entitled. The reparation demanded from Peru is that the Peruvian government shall declare itself altogether unconnected with the attacks directed against the person of M. Mazarredo, and ready to punish the parties concerned in them, also that it shall consent to receive a commissioner charged to negotiate for justice in the matter of the murder at Talambo.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, July 19.—The steamer Europa, from Liverpool the 9th and Queenstown the 10th inst., arrived here this morning. Her advices are two days later.

The debate in the British Parliament had resulted in a majority of sixty-eight for the Government in the House of Commons, and in a majority of nine in the House of Lords against the Government.

The Dano-German news was unimportant.

London, July 9.—Baring's circular reports breadstuffs steady. Sugar tends upward with prices a trifle higher. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea tends upward.

London, July 10.—The Danish Ministry has resigned.

Nothing was seen of any rebel cruisers. There is considerable mystery about the steamer Yeddo, which left Bordeaux on the 23d of June, nominally for Amsterdam. Her arrival at the latter port is not yet reported, and nothing certain is known of her whereabouts.

The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that she will soon reappear, fully armed and manned, with the Confederate flag flying. It is stated that Semmes is too ill to take command of her.

The steamer Rappahannock is under strict surveillance at Calais, and is not permitted to leave.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says French Government is subject to hot and cold fits. At one time, when it was amicably disposed towards the Confederate States, leave was very readily given for the building at Nantes and Bordeaux, nominally for commercial purposes, but really for war, steam corvettes and two rams; leave is too weak a word—encouragement and instigation would be more correct.

The writer adds: The Yeddo is one of the vessels bought by Prussia, her reported connection with the Confederates being untrue.

A Candidate for the Throne of Denmark and the Duchies.

[From Galignani's Messenger, July 9.]

A new candidate has presented himself both for the Duchies and for Denmark. The *National Gazette* of Berlin states that Prince Frederick of Hesse delivered to the Conference of London a protest to the effect that, as he had not renounced his right of succession to Denmark, except on account of the Treaty of London, his right is revived by the annulment of that arrangement.

Prince Frederic of Hesse, who was born in 1820, is the son of the Landgrave William of Hesse and the Princess Charlotte of Denmark, lately deceased, and who, according to the old Danish law of succession, had the best rights to the throne at the death of the late King Frederick VII.

THE ATTEMPTED RAID IN MAINE.—*Calais, Me.*, July 18.—At midday to-day there was an attempt to rob the Calais Bank, by a small party of rebel raiders who came here from St. John, N. B. Three men were arrested. The leader of the band is Collins, a captain in the 15th Mississippi. They say thirty associates promised to meet them here, but failed. The vigilance of the State Guard prevented the consummation of the bold scheme of plunder. The rogues are awaiting an expectation of an attack to night.

French View of the Tory Party and English Policy.

The *Paris Presse*, referring to the effort made by the Conservative opposition to overthrow the Palmerston Ministry, remarks:

The *Tory* party. Denmark would gain nothing by the success of the Tories. We doubt the success of the Tories, and may add that we do not desire it. Every one knows the Tories into the arms of the Powers persisting to Europe the old right of despotism. The Whigs have not always done justice to the Imperial Government, but reflection and time cannot fail to bring the English Government and people to a more equitable appreciation of the past. The [illegible] understood that everything draws England toward France, as France is drawn toward England. France, calling to mind that she sustained alone the war in Italy, has no desire to undertake alone [illegible] to make any effort in favor of Poland, and [illegible] alone in Mexico, could not abandon her neutrality in the question of the Duchies without being sure that England would remain with her, under any circumstance, to the close of the war, and that she would resolutely and frankly resist up to the day when called upon to [illegible] the signing of peace.

[From the New Orleans Correspondent of the New York Herald.]

A Threatened Letter to Gen. Banks.

A funny document relating to the impressment of horses now taking place in this department recently to the army hands. I have pronounced it a funny document. Perusing the reader will give it a different character. It runs as follows:

[illegible] N. O., June 28, 1864.

SIR:—You infernal scoundrel of heathenism, you incarnation of deviltry, when are your villainous actions to cease? The horses of innocent, respectable citizens, draymen (who have to make their livelihood by their various labors), men, whose only your murderous have stolen, have had their horses taken from them without excuse or apology, and even worthless greenbacks offered for them. Retribution awaits you and your infernal Government, and look out for the knife and dagger. Yours [illegible] friend,
D. O. D[illegible]

Major General N. P. Banks, &c., &c.

INDIGNATION OF THE GENERAL.

This communication was actually received by General Banks. It would be natural to expect that the writer would be immediately apprehended and severely punished. But the General took a wiser and more dignified course. He saw in the communication the ebullition of an angered mind. It was clearly the production of an ignorant man who considered himself greatly abused. The General, therefore, with a magnanimity that does him infinite credit, overlooked the personal assault and threats, wholly refused to recognize the letter other than as evidence of the hardship that might befall poor men in the operation of the impressment, and as such sent it down to the staff officer having the matter in charge, with the following endorsement:

JUNE 30, 1864.—I enclose this letter that you may see the extent of the outcry excited among loyal but uneducated poor men. Where the livelihood of a poor family is dependent upon the assistance of a single horse, as much tenderness should be shown as the interests of the government will allow, provided the parties are deserving.
N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

Days Without Nights.

Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visit Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird once related some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg, a distance of four hundred miles, in the morning, and went in the afternoon to see some friends. He returned about midnight when it was as light as it is in England half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the streets, it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away or were dead. The Sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read till midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr Baird awoke in Stockholm, he was surprised to see the sun shining into his room. He looked at his watch and found it was only three o'clock. The next time he awoke it was five o'clock, but there were no persons in the street. The Swedes in the cities are not very industrious.

There is a mountain at the Gulf of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not seem to go down at all. A steamer goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty five degrees above the horizon at midnight.

In the winter time the sun disappears, and is not seen again for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, after which it descends and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens.

Dr Baird was asked how they managed in those latitudes with regard to hired persons, and what they considered a day. He replied, they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at usual hours, whether the sun goes down or not.

Official Letter on the Cigar Tax.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, July 11, 1864.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 8th inst., making inquiry relative to the mode of estimating the tax on cigars, I have to say that by the 86th section of the act of June 30, manufacturers are required to return the full amount of actual sales as the basis on which the assessment of taxes is to be made, or in case the manufactured articles have passed beyond the custody or control of the manufacturer or his agent, no sale having been made, the value for purposes of taxation shall be estimated at the average of the market value of the like goods at the time when the same became liable to duty. The taxable value in all cases is to be determined by one or the other of the above modes, and in no case is the cost of production to be taken as the basis for estimating or assessing the tax. This is plainly evident from the deductions allowed by the same section when goods, wares and merchandise are sold by the manufacturer or producer, or his agent. No such deductions would be allowed if the cost of production was taken as the taxable value of the goods.

In the clause relating to cigars of the 94th section, it is declared that the valuation of cigars herein mentioned shall in all cases be the value of the cigars exclusive of the tax. This provision requires a value to be sought other than that immediately indicated by actual sales, by which to determine the different rates of tax on cigars. Under the limited series of values and rates a schedule has been prepared of sales and values. Since the tax on cigars valued over $15 per M is $40, it follows that all cigars that are sold for more than $55 per M are taxable at the highest rate provided by law, viz: $40. The next grade below are cigars valued at $30, the tax on which is $25. Now, whenever the manufacturer sells his cigars for more than $55, but less than $85, he is liable to pay thereon a tax of $25 per M., as they come within the next to the highest grade provided by law. Pursuing this course with the other grades we obtain the following schedule:

Cigars less than $13 per M [illegible]
Cigars selling at over $13 and not over $33 [illegible]
Cigars selling at over $33 and not over $55 [illegible]
Cigars selling at over $55 and not over $85 [illegible]
Cigars selling at over $85 [illegible]

If this schedule does not in all cases give the Government the full amount of tax intended, it obviates the difficulty that would constantly be meeting the assessor without such a schedule indicating sales value, namely, the problem of finding from the sales price in each given case the two unknown quantities, the value of the cigars exclusive of the tax, and the tax itself.

The tax is to be paid when the cigars are sold or consumed, or used, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer. Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 18th to the 24th day of July inclusive, as furnished by Assistant Surgeon H. Lawrence Sheldon, U. S. A., Secretary of Board of Health:

Ages—Under 1 year, 28; 1 to 2 years, 29; 2 to 5 years, 37; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 5; 20 to 25 years, 5; 25 to 30 years, 5; 30 to 40 years, 19; 40 to 50 years, 11; 50 to 60 years, 9; 60 to 70 years, 2; 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 2; unknown, 5. Total—186.

Nativity.—Austria, 1; England, 1; France, 5; Germany, 8; Ireland, 15; Madeira, 1; United States, 91; not stated, 63. Total—186.

Whites, 115; Blacks, 49; Mulattoes, 22. Total—186.

Sexes—Males, 101; females, 80; not stated, 5. Total—186.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth.—Patrick Lynch, of the 9th Conn Regiment, was brought up for having indulged in a bit of a spree and the refusal to foot his bill at a restaurant. He was deprived of a shirt which was handed to the claimant. Accused then was ordered to his regiment.

James Chambers, who compromised his dignity as a soldier, by insulting Mrs. Morris, was ordered for the forfeiture of one month's pay.

Hugh Bugby, a driver of a government team, was convicted of having embezzled a load of oats, comprising 25 sacks. Sentence—twelve months' imprisonment.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Howard, Presiding.—Thos Retley suffered his passions to master him and to threaten the life of his bosom-friend, Jno Regan. Accused was compelled to give peace bond to teach him to bridle his passions.

H. Spearing, a hot tempered well meaning citizen, was fined $25 for opposing a police officer in the discharge of his duty.

Kate Sullivan was ordered to be temperate for a term of 30 days, and to make her obedient she was sent down to the Workhouse for the time specified.

Emma Fairbanksine was sent to the same institution for a term because she was found in contravention to ordinance 4019.

The colored man John wanted to make it appear that he fed plenty of oats to his horse and urged the animal to the top of its speed. The consequence was that he was hauled up for furious driving and fined $5.

Sam'l Presido, who lodged himself drunk on the banquette, and Kate Patterson, who disgusted Dryades street, were sent to the work house for six months, to keep them out of mischief.

Second District Recorder's Court—A. F. [illegible], Presiding.—J. Burke, who labors under the odious suspicion of being less honest than prescribed by law was charged with larceny. He was sent to the workhouse for 10 days.

Mary Salvador, who was brought up for a breach of the peace was fined $10, but B. Lapiere was let off with a fine of $5.

Marie Conseould and the colored girl Marie received the sentence of 10 days hard labor in the workhouse for committing a breach of the peace.

Jno. Dingley, of Algiers, was charged with having stolen and sold a quantity of gunpowder, the property of the government. The evidence against accused was so muddled that the Court discharged the case, as without foundation.

J. J. Bagel, repeatedly charged with violating military orders regarding drugs, was introduced again on the charge of having smuggled quinine. Col Field, his counsel, claimed that part of the charge had been previously adjudicated in favor of accused, and that the balance of the charge would be required. After some arguments and hearing of some witnesses the case was continued.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

We are indebted to those vigilant and enterprising gentlemen, Cols. Saunders & Co., news agents and stationers, No. 70 Camp street, for a file of the latest New York papers.

We thank Capt Hugh Campbell, and E. C. Carroll, clerk, of the steamer W. R. Arthur for acceptable newspaper favors.

PERSONAL.—We learn from this morning's *True Delta* that Governor Hahn left for Washington last Monday, at the instance of the Government to consult in regard to affairs in Louisiana.

Capt. E. T. Durham has been appointed Provost Marshal Parish of Orleans in place of Major Porter, who goes North on steamer George Washington on leave of absence.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—The *Picayune* says:

We find the following paragraph, under the head of "Washington Correspondence," in looking over our latest received New York files.

Cuthbert Bullitt, of New Orleans, has been appointed United States Marshal for that district, in the place of Graham, removed; and Mr. Rozier, United States District Attorney, in the place of Waples.

Additional by the W. R. Arthur.

St. Louis papers of the 17th, brought by the W. R. Arthur, contain some additional intelligence via the West, as follows:

The Situation at Atlanta Preliminary to a Battle or Retreat.

[From the Nashville Times, July 11.]

An officer from the front informs us that the rebels have fallen back within their outer line of fortifications around Atlanta. They extend three miles beyond the city, and have been made very strong of late. There are twenty thousand militia within the intrenchments—everybody able to bear arms having been pressed into the service. Johnston will probably give battle there. The rebels are moving all their supplies from Atlanta to Augusta, showing that they expect to retreat.

Gen Sherman compounded the rebel heavily last Wednesday before crossing.

We are on the eve of highly important events.

SKIRMISHING IN GRANT'S ARMY.

New York, July 18.—The *Times'* Washington special of the 17th, says the transport City of Baltimore arrived from City Point this morning, with the latest intelligence from Grant's army.

Heavy skirmishing has been going on in front of the Ninth corps, and an early assault is expected along our whole line.

THE FLORIDA AGAIN.

New York, July 18.—The *Herald's* James river correspondent says that Admiral Lee while on his way to North Carolina, heard sounds at Fort Monroe of the Florida's operations, and at once fitted out a fleet of iron-clads to search for her. After this delay he proceeded to accomplish his original purpose.

Washington News and Rumors.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington, July 18.—Senseless rumors were in circulation in the city to-day that Early, having been reinforced, had turned, and was coming back again to take Washington by siege, if necessary. Some sensation was created, and I am told the country people around the city were considerably frightened. Of course these rumors have no foundation in fact.

Another report has it that the rear guard of the raiders was overtaken by our forces near Snicker's Gap, and that some ninety wagons, loaded with plunder, were recaptured.

A hospital steamer arrived this forenoon, from City Point, with five hundred sick and wounded, many of them being officers. Most of those soldiers belong to the cavalry service.

(Special to the New York Post.)

Washington, July 18.—The *Chronicle* of this morning announces that Gen. Sheridan is again engaged in a most important expedition. Neither the strength nor destination is indicated.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Fessenden, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Field, returned here this morning from New York.

From New York Papers of the 18th.

REAPPEARANCE OF MOSBY'S MEN.

Washington, July 17, 1864.—Mosby's guerrillas made their appearance, about one hundred strong, on Friday morning near the head of Washington's old mill race, six miles from Alexandria. With the above exception the guerrillas were never more quiet than they have been during the past ten days.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL INGALLS IN WASHINGTON.

Brigadier General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the armies operating against Richmond, arrived here yesterday upon business connected with military operations.

GENERAL FRANKLIN AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., July 17, 1864.—Major General Franklin arrived home yesterday morning. Last night he was serenaded at his residence by the Seventeenth regiment band. The General denies that he was pointed out to the rebels by a woman, and says half the stories regarding his capture are humbug.

(From the New York Herald.)

JEFF. DAVIS IN TROUBLE ABOUT STATE RIGHTS.

In another portion of this journal we publish a memorial to the rebel Senate and House of Representatives from the Governors of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina, in which these functionaries complain that Davis transcends his powers in interfering with the blockade running of the States. They claim the right to make appropriations for that purpose, and Davis denies the right, and will not have any blockade running done except where one half of the cargo is for account of the Government.

BLOCKADE RUNNING AT WILMINGTON — DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, dating at Wilmington, N. C., gives an exciting account of his experience on board a new blockade runner on entering that port from Bermuda. Immense piles of foreign goods, many prominent "malignants" returning South, and a regular rebel mail are duly landed in the rebel ports through the blockade.

The same correspondent writes to the London *Times* that the earthwork defenses around Richmond are of the most formidable character, and that the system which has been perfected for the defense of Mobile is a perfect marvel of engineering skill of the highest order adapted to military purposes.

ENGLISH ITEMS TO THE SIXTH.

Disraeli's vote of censure motion against the Palmerston Cabinet for its Dano-German policy was under debate in the House of Commons.

The London *Star*, speaking of the debate, says: "The country may prepare for a speedy dissolution of Parliament. Whatever the fate of the impending vote of censure, we believe we may announce that as soon as the necessary business can be got through the present Parliament will be dissolved."

The London *Post*, reported to be an organ of the government, having published some documents purporting to be letters which has passed between Herr Von Bismark and the Austrian government on the subject of the organization of the new Holy Alliance, Lord Palmerston denounced the series of papers in Parliament as a mere fabrication.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN AND THE N. Y. BANKS.

New York, July 18.—The sub-committee of the banks to confer with Secretary Fessenden relative to the loan of fifty millions, this morning reported that the Secretary declined to accept payment otherwise than for the full amount of greenbacks, whereupon the banks determined the loan was impracticable.

(From New York papers of the 18th.)

MR. CHASE'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The Washington special of the 18th to the *Commercial* says:

It is said that Ex-Secretary Chase will accompany his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, to Europe, her physicians having ordered her abroad for her health.

MR. SLIDELL AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Mr. Slidell had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on the 26th June.

CAPTAIN SEMMES AND THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

One of the items by the Southampton, with European news to the 6th, is this:

Captain Semmes is stated on good authority to have obtained the Rappahannock as the new Alabama. He was about to sail from a French port, with his old officers and part of the old crew, in order to attack the Kearsarge.

Application of the Special Income Tax.

Washington, July 18.—A special tax of five per cent on incomes is imposed for the year 1863, where deductions have been made from returns on account of dividends or interest received from any corporation or company, not of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States.

The amount thus deducted will be added to the amount heretofore assessed, and upon United States securities will be included in the sum total. The distinction heretofore made between incomes of residents and nonresidents are set aside, and the latter are to be treated in all respects as the former. Depositions are to be taken to prevent false and fraudulent returns, and assessors are required to assess duty on the income of those who have neglected to make a return on or before the first of October, and except in case of sickness or absence, they are required to and five per cent, [illegible].

Late Mexican News.

Maximilian and the Liberal Chiefs—They refuse the Emperor's Peace Propositions—General Uraga's Non-adhesion to the Empire—Mission of Emile Le Sere to Mexico.

A New York paper of the 18th has the following:

The steamer Havana, from Havana, in four days and fourteen hours, arrived at Stockport Saturday. She brings news from Mexico up to June 30.

The Emperor Maximilian has sent overtures to President Juarez, and the other leading liberal chiefs, to come to the city of Mexico, and there to consult together on a plan for the restoration of peace to the country and the firm establishment of the empire, guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said that they have all to a man refused to hold any communication, except by arms, with "the agent of Napoleon."

The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapultepec, a place about five miles distant from the capital.

Several Ministers representing the new Empire have been appointed by the Emperor, and sent to their destinations. No Minister has as yet, been appointed for the United States.

The rumor that Gen Uraga, who commanded the liberal army of the center, has given in his adhesion to the Empire, had not been confirmed up to the latest date, and the general opinion is that there is no truth whatever in it.

Havana, July 11.—The Spanish mail steamship Barcelona took hence among her passengers Hon. Emile Le Sere, for Mexico, where he is commissioned by the government of the Confederate States of America. And [illegible] body knows, what he will accomplish [illegible] to be seen, and not long before shadows [illegible] indicate inevitable events. The crown of the Empire is not worth the [illegible] firm friendship of the [illegible] my humble thinking, [illegible] be tied with it.

From Europe.

Farther Point, July 18.—The steamer [illegible], which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th, and Londonderry the 8th arrived here this evening, en route to Quebec.

Rumors very unfavorable to Gen. Grant were prevalent in England. They caused a rise of 2 to 3 per cent in the Confederate loan, which ranged from [illegible]. It was announced that the amount required for the September dividends and sinking fund had been received by the London agents.

The London *Times* in reviewing Grant's position, says it is difficult not to conclude that the campaign is now reduced to a siege of Petersburg or nothing.

The *Morning Star* regards it as a good sign of great military success, and that it will of course aid the progress of negro emancipation which is making great strides.

The Paris *Star* says the Kearsarge would leave Cherbourg on the 5th of July to cruise in the channel and watch the movements of rebel cruisers, or rather cruiser, the Florida being at present the only one to fear. A report states that the Yeddo, lately built at Bordeaux, will be completed at Amsterdam and commanded by Semmes. The Yeddo is a large vessel, capable of resisting attacks, chasing or running away from a number of such craft as the Kearsarge or Niagara.

A private telegram from Copenhagen says it has been determined in a council of ministers to treat for peace directly with Prussia upon the basis of Denmark being admitted into the German Confederacy as the only means of saving the monarchy. This is regarded highly improbable.

Russia was making active preparations at Cronstadt. It was stated that the Russian squadron was about to visit the Swedish and Danish ports in the Baltic.

The Kearsarge has arrived off Dover and the Sacramento has arrived at Cherbourg.

It is stated that the Yeddo belongs to the Prussian Government and not the Confederates.

The latest commercial news is via Londonderry.

Liverpool, July 8.—Cotton has been buoyant and prices 1 to 2d. higher. [illegible] closing buoyant. Holders are demanding a further advance. The stock in port is estimated at [illegible] bales, of which 8,000 are American. Breadstuffs are steady, except for spring wheat, on which a decline of 1 to 2d has been submitted to. Provisions are firm.

London, July 8.—Consols for money at [illegible] to 90⅛. Securities are flat without sales.

Liverpool, July 7.—Breadstuffs tend upwards. Flour is firmer. Wheat is tending upwards at 8s 3d to 8s 10d for winter red. Corn is higher at 30s 4d to 31s for mixed.

Provisions and beef firmer. Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard firm and a trifle higher. Petroleum unchanged.

Sugar firm. Coffee inactive.

London, July 6.—Breadstuffs firm. Sugar and coffee firm, tea quiet and steady. Rio dull and unchanged.

American securities Illinois Central shares 50 to 37 discount. Erie 18 to 50. Consols for money 90⅛ to 90¼.

Causes of Failure and Success.

Strange as it may seem, it is quite clear that men often succeed best in those occupations in which they have not been brought up, and with the details of which they are not so familiar as many who utterly fail. A retired merchant will often buy a farm and manage it far better and more successfully in a pecuniary point of view than one who has been brought up to farming, and never been away from the practical duties of farm life. The reason is, that the merchant brings new knowledge and experiences into farming. He looks at all measures connected with the working of the farm from an entirely new and different standpoint. In this country especially many men are apt to get lost in the details of what they know too well, and occupy themselves and get drawn off into them from that more general view of their relations to the success of the whole enterprise upon which everything may at last depend. For instance, a man who knows how to work hard and well on a farm, will see so many faults in all the hands he employs, that he can get none to suit him. It seems easier to him to do the work himself than to see another do it ill or imperfectly, and thus instead of keeping the accounts of the farm and calculating what would be profitable and what not, the owner will do the work of two or three laboring men, wear himself to death with an excessive industry, while another proprietor, who never touches work with his own hands, but watches and sees the success of those who do, who calculates crops, their cost and their profit, will make a fortune.

A manufacturer may know how to do every part of the journeymen's work in each branch of labor better than any hand in his manufactory, and yet utterly fail in business even while doing the work of two or three men with his own hands. While he is doing this, perhaps other work is left undone which is far more vital to the success of the business as a whole.

In fact, it is clear that if the manufacturer is paying an enormous rent and taxes, and spends his time only in doing the work of two or three day operatives, he is and must be losing money for his own interest, if it lead him to spend time in looking at matters through a microscope that he ought only to be viewing through a telescope. So manage the finances of a concern, to know the styles of goods that are being introduced by other houses, the character and resources of his customers, how to buy materials and how to sell the articles he has manufactured, when to lay in stocks of goods, and when to clear out an old stock even at a great apparent sacrifice. These are the matters upon which the failure of so many a business man depends, or its ultimate success, far more than a minute knowledge of each part of the manufacture.

It is on this account that a *conceited* man is so seldom a safe or successful one where taken out of his own particular walk of life. For he always fixes his eye on some minute points, which may be very important in their place, but which so occupy his attention that he loses sight of others far more vital in many cases, and he is ruined by the operation of causes far more general than his mind comprehends.

Let it not be gathered from this that every man is most likely to succeed in those matters about which he knows least. On the contrary, a knowledge of details is usually the first condition of success when kept in due bounds and relation to the more general knowledge of the wholeness of things. In fact, it is not the knowledge so much as the *want* of knowledge that is the cause of failure. It is what the farmer or the manufacturer *fails to know* of business habits and accounts and calculations, drawn from a thousand experiences that causes him to lose himself in details instead of rising to higher, broader and more successful views of things.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1864.

Our leading staple has shown more animation to-day and ruled at [illegible] prices, the sales running up to about 350 bales, and low Middling commanding [illegible] while Middling sold at [illegible] and 165, the last for good style of strict Middling. With this exception, however, and that of Flour, which was in request at outside rates, the general market as exhibited but little movement, operations being restricted by light supplies and holders being unwilling to sell to lose [illegible]. We also noticed some enquiry for Gold, for shipment to New York, but no sales.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 28, 1864.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS—[illegible] from Fort Adams [illegible]

MEMORANDA.

The steamer W. R. Arthur, from St. Louis on the [illegible] [illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr [illegible], Connor, from Havana, 16th inst.
[illegible]

EXPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per schr C. W. Chapin—[illegible]
MATAMOROS—Per schr Elena Catharina—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per schr Gleaner—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer W. R. Arthur—[illegible]
FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Louisville No 4—[illegible]
THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Independence—[illegible]
PEARL RIVER—Per schr Acapone—[illegible]
JEFFERSON—Per lugger Small—300 melons 32 bbls potatoes 3 do peaches to order
JEFFERSON—Per lugger Hard Times—22 bbls potatoes to order
JEFFERSON—Per lugger Surprise—30 bbls potatoes to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Continental—1100 melons order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Brilliant—1000 melons order
BARATARIA—Per lugger St. Charles—300 melons to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger John Cantual—600 melons to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Deux Couleurs—600 melons to order
ST JOHN BAPTIST—Per lugger Artemise—75 bbls potatoes 5 do onions to order
UPPER COAST—Per lugger Belle Creole—26 bbls onions to order
JESUIT'S BEND—Per lugger Angelica—1200 melons
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Henry Clay—[illegible] melons order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Neptune—1400 melons order
GRAND ISLE—Per lugger San Antonio—1600 melons order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Morning Star—400 melons order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Charles—350 melons order
UPPER COAST—Per lugger Sylphide—31 bbls potatoes order
UPPER COAST—Per lugger Sarah—900 melons 7 doz chickens to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Napoleon—400 melons to order
BARATARIA—Per lugger Gipsy—300 melons order

DIED,

Yesterday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the age of 55 years, FELIX O. N. BERNARD. His friends and acquaintances, and those of the families F. S. Bernard, Louis Bernard, Gilbert Bernard and Bondet, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice from his late residence on Huron street, between Moreau and Chartres, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Lost,

THE PATENT and the ROLL of the Mexican sloop SILENCIO, George Merropoula, master. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said papers at the office of the Consignees
S. FERNANDEZ & CO.,
125 Old Levee street.
jy28 3t

Leaves every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 A. M.

THE steamer HETTY GILMORE, J. J. Labarthe, master. For QUARANTINE STATION, GRAND PRAIRIE, POINT MICHEL, POINTE A LA HACHE, JESUIT'S BEND, and all intermediate landings on the Lower Coast. For freight or passage, apply on board.
jy28

For Matamoros.

To Sail with Quick Dispatch.

FOR MATAMOROS—The splendid Wheel steamship

RIO GRANDE,

Morris, Commander, will leave as above. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
ROBINSON & BRO., Agents,
No. Carondelet street, Davidson's Row.

For Matamoros.

To Sail with Quick Dispatch.

FOR MATAMOROS—The splendid low-pressure sidewheel steamship

ORIZABA,

Johnston, Commander, will leave as above. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
ROBINSON & BRO., Agents,
No. Carondelet street, Davidson's Row.

For Matamoros.

To sail with Quick Dispatch

FOR MATAMOROS—The splendid low-pressure sidewheel steamship

CHIHUAHUA,

Dixon, Commander, will leave as above. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
ROBINSON & BRO., Agents,
Carondelet street, Davidson's Row.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

[illegible]

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.

[illegible]

For Matamoros.

[illegible]

For Matamoros.

[illegible]

For Vidalia—Gulf Line.

[illegible]

Portuguese Benevolent Society New [illegible]

General Meeting.

[illegible]
P. M. CALLION

Shoemakers Wanted.

[illegible]

Wheelwrights and Cooper Wanted.

[illegible]

Fresh Tamarinds.

15 [illegible]

Congress Water.

[illegible]

Machinery for Sale.

[illegible]
A. HOBART Jr.,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Horticulturist Wanted.

A SINGLE MAN, well recommended, may hear of a permanent situation by application at the office of the St. Charles Hotel, between [illegible].

Wanted.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, [illegible] Apply to
H. BONNABEL

HATS—HATS

AT

43.........Magazine Street.........43

The subscriber offers for sale to the [illegible] 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 of new style HATS.

Manufactory 48 Brooklyn, New York.

[illegible] 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:		
Fire Risks	$176,050 43	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
		$1,711,0[illegible] 29
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1862	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
		$7,045 52
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		$114,614 47
Losses during the same period, via		
On Fire Risks	$44,196 35	
On Marine Risks	34,694 15	$73,889 50
Add Reinsurance Expenses, Taxes, less Discount and Interest		13,492 47
		$6,3[illegible] 97
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863		$34,232 50

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks	[illegible]
Loans on Pledge of Stocks	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Premiums due in course of Collection	[illegible]
Uncollected Notes	[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand	[illegible]
Total assets	$1,104,654 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 O. Gaines,
Sumpter Turner,	H. F. Baldwin,
B. Blenne,	J. S. Bree,
Thos. Sloo	

eb21f

Sulphuric Acid.

30 CARBOYS. For sale by
E. J. HART & CO,
71 & 75 Tchoupitoulas street.
jy16

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes.

LANDING ex ship Shepeard, from Havana—
[illegible] CIGARS of the best brands;
[illegible] packages CIGARETTES, La Honradez.
For sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER,
34 Gravier street

BRANDY PEACHES—[illegible] cases. For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.
jy16

Wanted to hire.

A WOMAN to COOK and WASH for a small family. Good recommendations required. Apply to No. 351, St. Charles street.
jy24 6t

Cash Advances.

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

J. A. CASADAVANT SURGEON-DENTIST

No. 156 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE, 57

CONTINUES still in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Foster, [illegible] to perform all operations in Dentistry [illegible]. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Carpet Warehouse.

19.........Chartres street.........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WELTON THREE PLYS and INGRAIN, VENITIAN and [illegible] CARPETING, [illegible] WHITE, RED CHECKED and FANCY MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of [illegible] widths; also Tables and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, [illegible] Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
[illegible] BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

Notice.

L. [illegible]

[illegible]
GEO. F. BROTT,
ISAAC DAVIS,
A. B. [illegible]

THE Wholesale [illegible]
A. B. SPEIR.
GEO. F. BROTT.

GEORGE F. BROTT COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Cotton Factor,

CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans.

Dr. F. Formento, Jr.,

SURGEON [illegible]

DIVINATION! PREDICTION!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!
MADAME ADAM, [illegible]
No. 95 St. Louis street.
[illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Gins.

[illegible]

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company

[illegible]

DANIEL GORREN,

47...MAGAZINE STREET...47

Store formerly occupied by C. Yale Jr.

MILLINERY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE.

Just received and now opening a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS, [illegible] Ladies [illegible]

WHITE GOODS.

TRIMMINGS,

LACES, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRESH GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.

[illegible] steamer will bring additions of novelty, being the latest inspirations of the above Goods.
DANIEL GORREN
No. 47, Magazine st.

MALT—100 bags Barley Malt, [illegible]
E. J. HART & CO.,
73 & 75 Tchoupitoulas street

DEARBORN'S [illegible]

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Vergé's Depurative, Pommade, Injection and Powder.

[illegible]
GAUDOZ, D[illegible]
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets

For Sale.

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

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visitor that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to see Madame La Blanch, as a picture of life itself. Our [illegible] the Past, the Present and the Future are all [illegible]. Should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living [illegible] scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy, viz: Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant, which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. Mme LaBlanch's residence and office, No. 194 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts, two squares below Canal street.

For Sale,

PLANTATION BITTERS, 700 boxes,
Wolfe's SCHNAPPS, 700 [illegible]
Leonard's LIQUORS, 700 [illegible]
Champagne WINE, King Heidsieck and Charles Heidsieck,
MATCHES, 25 cases La Cour's,
HOPS, 6 bales prime,
COFFEE, 50 bags Rio, Laguayra and St. Domingo,
PRESERVED MEATS, 500 boxes,
LOBSTERS, 100 boxes,
CONDENSED MILK, 75 [illegible]
DRIED FIGS, 300 drums,
MUSTARD, in pounds, halves, and quarters,
BLACKING, 10 bbls Mason's.
For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.
jy25

PALE, DRY AND SWEET, in barrels of 17 gallons and in boxes of 12 bottles, in store and for sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER,
34 Gravier street.
my16

AUCTION SALES.

Coffee and Rice.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, July 28, 1864, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in store No. 56 New Levee—[illegible] bags choice RIO COFFEE
[illegible] bbls EXTRA RICE.
Terms Cash.
jy27

Pork.........Pork.........Pork.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, July 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., in store Nos. 35 and 37 Old Levee street, corner of Bienville, for account of whom it may concern—
38 barrels PORK.
Terms Cash.
jy27

Property at the corner of Craps and Magnolia streets.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

[illegible]

Valuable Property in the Third District.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 16 Exchange Alley.

[illegible]

Real Estate, Bank Stock, &c.

Succession of Marie Anne Trinité, widow of the late Jean Baptiste Goutz.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

Succession of Antoine Munoz.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of Mrs. Widow J. F. Robert.

[illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company

[illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the lake, same day, [illegible]—To Gentilly Station, [illegible] each way.

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

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

[illegible]

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
G. PANDELY,
Superintendent.

LANDING ex bark [illegible], from Bordeaux, and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., No 16 et 18 [illegible]
300 baskets CHAMPAGNE King & C.
[illegible] cases CLARET Deyne Margaux,
[illegible] do
15 bbls WHITE WINE 1st quality.
100 cases VINEGAR
je19

MAILLARD'S Bonbons, 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.

SAL SODA—50 casks. For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.
jy16

Cigarettes,

40,000 PACKS LA HONRADEZ, just received in store this day, and for sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE

GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY, every day, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.
Residence CHARTRES STREET.

WM. EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana.	WM. T. GAY, E. P. HARRENKAMP, St. Louis, Missouri

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 35 Customhouse Street,
New Orleans, (La.)
jy2—3m

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.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of the late John C. P. Wederstrandt, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 2[illegible]—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered July 4th, 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse corner of Royal and Orleans streets in the Second District of this city on SATURDAY, August 6th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of said succession—

A quantity of MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, as per catalogue, which can be seen in my office.

Terms, cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury Notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Mrs. Widow Valmont Barse, Testamentary Executrix vs. Charles Edward Bridges.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 11,404—By virtue of a writ of [illegible] to me directed by the Honorable the [illegible] District Court of New Orleans, in the above [illegible]
A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]
ALFRED SHAW,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible] ANNUAL STATEMENT of the [illegible] Company published as required by an [illegible] charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April 1864:	
Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]
River Risks	[illegible]
Marine Risks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1864	[illegible]
	$127,7[illegible] 24

[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 [illegible] day of May, 1864.
ED. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

[illegible]

Jno. I. Adams,	P. Dupuy,
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Chiapella.	

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President,
WM. D. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] 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 [illegible]

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President,
GEORGE JONAS, Vice President.
WM. D. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1864		$[illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums	$130,751 52	
Marine do.	63,419 [illegible]	
River do.	3,980 74	
Less Return Premiums	3,147 74	
Less Unterminated do.	37,[illegible]	
Net earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses paid, viz—		
Fire Losses	$35,3[illegible]	
Marine Losses	57,[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	10,351 [illegible]	
Balance		30,307 06
Six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of scrip		29,73 00
Net		20,904 06

[illegible]

O. M[illegible]	Alfred Penn,	J. P. Lanusse,
P. Maspero,	J. M. Hall,	[illegible]
R. F. Voorhies,	Charles Sagory,	F. Pennish,
M. Pitz,	[illegible]	

MME. OLYMPE

BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE is transferred from No. 58 Chartres street to No. 184 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne.
New Orleans, May 16, 1864.
my16

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.

LANDING ex ship Chase, from Bordeaux, and for sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 & 18 St. Louis street—
300 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, King & Co.,
200 do do
60 CASKS CLARET, J. Dessarts fils
32 do do P. Dandicolle & Co.,
54 do do do
je19

Havana Cigars.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to six advertisements strictly within the line of their business and is extended to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. Subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the proprietors.

Compagnie d'Assurance mutuelle DES MARCHANDS de la Nlle-ORLEANS

DIXIÈME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 mai 1864, y compris les primes non expirées de l'année précédente:		
Sur les risques d'incendie		$504,879 24
Sur les risques des rivières		32,[illegible]
Sur les risques des mers		53,[illegible] 17
Total des primes		$[illegible]
En moins—Primes non expirées le 31 mai 1864	$164,951 60	
Primes remboursées	19,730 54	$184,681 [illegible]
Montant net des primes au 31 mai 1864		$405,[illegible]
Pertes payées pendant l'année:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$171,742 85	
Sur les risques de rivière	[illegible]	
Sur les risques de mer	54,195 61	
Total	$237,5[illegible]	
Ristournes, frais, etc.	[illegible]	
Réassurances	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Dépenses, profits, pertes et intérêt en moins	[illegible]	$319,77[illegible]
Bénéfice net		$117,0[illegible]
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
[illegible]		[illegible]
En moins		$1,0[illegible]
Intérêts à payer en juillet	$[illegible]	
Intérêts dus et non réclamés	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Actif net		$1,0[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Paroisse d'Orléans.

Qu'il se souvienne que le [illegible] 1864, par-devant moi, juge de paix de la [illegible] paroisse, se sont présentés Charles Sagory, président, et Paul Fourchy, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Marchands, lesquels ont, sous serment, déclaré que le tableau ci-dessus est une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.

CHARLES SAGORY, Président,
P. FOURCHY, Secrétaire

Assermenté et signé devant moi, ce [illegible] juin 1864.
E. MEUNIER,
Troisième Juge de Paix.

Notre assemblée des directeurs tenue le quatre juin [illegible] un dividende en scrip de [illegible]

—DIRECTEURS.—

O. Miltenberger,	Charles Sagory,
P. Maspero,	David M. Ceard,
R. F. Voorhies,	J. P. Labouisse,
M. Pitz,	S. Z. Relf,
Alfred Penn,	F. Pennish.
J. M. Hall	

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE LA LOUISIANE

Nouvelle-Orléans, 1er mars 1864

DIXIÈME ETAT ANNUEL.

Conformément à la requête de sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires.

Relevé des primes pour l'année expirée le 28 février 1864,		
Savoir—Primes d'incendie	130,751 52	$205,009 75
do de marine	63,[illegible]	
do de rivière	3,980 74	
Primes remboursées	3,147 74	$202,009 75
do non expirées	37,[illegible]	40,[illegible]
Montant net des primes		
Pertes payées, savoir—		$164,009 01
Pertes par le feu	$35,[illegible]	
do sur mer	57,[illegible]	
do sur rivière	[illegible]	
Dépenses, taxes, etc., moins l'escompte	10,35[illegible]	
		$112,012 95
Balance		50,[illegible]
Intérêt à 6 pour cent sur les certificats de scrip non payés		29,[illegible] 00
Net		20,[illegible]

Que la somme égale soit mise en réserve pour payer les pertes non encore réglées.

Placés en hypothèques	$74,210 00
[illegible]	84,770 00
[illegible]	54,250 00
[illegible]	40,00[illegible]
[illegible]	66,300 00
Prêts garantis par des actions	92,254 00
[illegible]	8,125 00
Primes à recevoir	97,[illegible]
Propriétés foncières	65,115 00
[illegible]	13,1[illegible]
Encaisse	25,554 00
Total	615,065 00

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.
CHARLES BRIGGS, Président,
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire,

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
Paroisse d'Orléans, cité de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Assermenté et signé par-devant moi, le [illegible] mars 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Deuxième juge de paix de la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer six pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats de scrip non payés [illegible]

CHARLES BRIGGS, Président,
A. CARRIERE, Vice-Président.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

DIRECTEURS.

Chas Briggs,	P. A. Lanata,	Geo. W. Dunbar,
A. Carrière,	F. A. Lumsden,	H. J. Voss,
[illegible]	A. R. Montgomery,	Jas. Jackson,
[illegible]	Wm. Frichot,	F. W. Schonfeld,
[illegible]	A. Kearny,	Arch. Montgomery
[illegible]	O. Fresenbin,	E. Marquese,
[illegible]	G. W. Hynson	Alf. Dubonde,
[illegible]	E. F. Stockmeyer,	C. G. Teicht,
[illegible]	N. M. Benachi,	W. C. Waite,
J. M. Mannoni,	A. P. Nobiom,	Gab W. Couvee
		Chs. Weisbaur

HUITIÈME ETAT ANNUEL

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN,

Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863.

Montant des primes reçues pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863,		
Savoir—sur les risques d'incendie	$176,050 43	
Sur les risques des mers	19,425 70	
Sur les risques des rivières	3,[illegible] 86	$199,[illegible]
En moins, risques non expirés le 31 décembre 1862	$43,[illegible]	
En moins primes remboursées	3,[illegible]	47,0[illegible]
Montant net des primes de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		$152,614 47
Pertes dans le même période, savoir		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$44,196 35	
Sur les risques des mers	34,694 15	$73,889
A ajouter Réassurances, taxes &c., escompte et intérêt en moins	$13,492 41	86,381 97
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		$34,232 50
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Placé en bons de ville et autres		$382,000
Placé en actions de banques et de la Compagnie du gaz		[illegible]
Prêts garantis par des actions		$211,200
Scrip de compagnies d'Assurance mutuelle		138,509
Effets pour primes		17,777 00
Primes dues et en voie de perception		22,961 [illegible]
Billets ayant pas cours		[illegible]
Sommes en banque et en caisse		83,567 77
Total de l'actif		$1,104,654 44

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

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

Assermenté et signé par-devant 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 de lundi, [illegible] 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 O. Gaines,
Sumpter Turner,	H. F. Baldwin,
B. Blenne,	J. S. Bree
Thomas Sloo.	

Février—30

SEPTIÈME TABLEAU ANNUEL DE LA Compagnie d'Assurance Hope, DE LA NLLE ORLEANS.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa charte, la Compagnie présente l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année échue le 30 avril 1864,		$56,019 22
Savoir sur les risques d'incendie	41,355 39	
Sur les risques de mer	12,28[illegible]	
de rivière	2,376 [illegible]	
Moins les primes remboursées		56,019 22
	405 45	55,6[illegible]
Pertes payées sur les assurances non réclamées		
Pertes payées sur les assurances maritimes	9,746 42	
15 o/o remis aux assurés	2,6[illegible]	12,133 56
Réassurances	7,1[illegible]	
Dépenses, taxes, moins escompte et intérêts	3,[illegible]	11,156 80
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Billets pour actions	7,117 [illegible]	30,067 87
Billets hypothécaires	32,500	
Prêts garantis par nantissement d'actions	81,010 00	
Effets pour primes	16,099	
	15,660	112,021 71
Actions de Banque et autres	10,457 00	
Scrip	670 00	
Primes en voie de perception	30,307 06	
Encaisse	20,047 99	
Total de l'actif		$263,964 00

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE
Paroisse d'Orléans—ville de la Nlle Orléans

Qu'on se souvienne que ce quatorze mai 1864 pardevant moi, soussigné Juge de Paix [illegible] pour la susdite ville, se sont présentés Hy. Peychaud, Président, et A. LeBlanc, Secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance "Hope de la Nouvelle Orléans," lesquels ayant été dûment assermentés conformément à la loi, ont déclaré que le tableau ci-dessus est vrai, et une copie correcte des livres de ladite Compagnie.
HY. PEYCHAUD, Président.
A. LEBLANC, Secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi ce 14 mai 1864.
ED. MEUNIER,
Troisième Juge de Paix de la Paroisse d'Orléans.
15 mai—1 m

Opening of the New Richelieu Saloon,

CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, AND REFRESHMENT SALOON.

PROSPER LEVY,

133.........CAMP STREET.........133

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. [illegible] is attached to the same. The Pastry and Confectionary 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, 63, which will be kept as heretofore.
je30—1m