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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1864.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17.

STEAMERS FROM ABOVE.—The Continental and the James White left St. Louis for this city on the 7th. The latter passed Baton Rouge yesterday noon. We are not certainly advised that she brings later news, though it is probable that she does. The Julia was announced to leave on the 9th at 10 A. M., and the Saratoga on the 10th at 10 A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNG SHUEY.—The steamship Fung Shuey, Captain Hildreth, from New York on the 6th P. M., arrived last afternoon, about 2 o'clock, with New York dates to the hour of her departure. To Captain Hildreth and the Purser of the Fung Shuey, we are obliged for acceptable newspaper favors.

The U. S. mail steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. Hildreth, arrived yesterday afternoon from New York, 6th inst., with a full freight, the U. S. mails and nineteen passengers.

On the 9th inst., at 6 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed brig Mary Cobb, showing a blue signal with B & Co. in centre. The steamship Chas. C. Leary, for this port, sailed on the 6th inst., and was passed by the Fung Shuey a few hours out. The following is a list of the Fung Shuey's passengers:

J. Oecnberger, Sam Sampson, Valentine Saksenbe, Carl Newman, N. O. McDonald, Jahan De Vishre, wife and two children, Benito Q[illegible], Edward Stephens, D. M. Watson, Ortez De Gooty, Fe lotan Gome, J D Dunbar, Miss Kate Mix, W H Jones, L C Ellem, C Witters, H Thompson.

News from Red River.

Kirby Smith in Alexandria—Buckner Assumes Taylor's Command—Taylor in Command of Polk's Old Corps.

[From last evening's True Delta.]

We have reliable advices from Alexandria as late as the 7th inst. At that date Kirby Smith was there. Buckner had taken possession of the place made vacant by the removal of Dick Taylor, who, with his staff, has gone to Atlanta and is in command of Polk's old corps. The rebels are seizing the property of every body suspected of loyalty. A number of wealthy planters are living upon rations in the convent, their houses being destroyed. The rebels are conscripting with great severity. Both conscripts and refugees swear that they will capture and hold Dick Taylor's children as hostages for the security of their families. The river is very low and everything dismal.

CROSSING TROOPS FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—The New York Times, of the 6th, alluding to the rumored transit of troops from Kirby Smith's army to the eastern side of the river, and the erection of batteries on the river between Vicksburg and the mouth of Red river, says:

The only region on the Lower Mississippi where territorial and military conditions seem favorable for such a transit, is that lying between Vicksburg on this side, and the outlet of the Red River on the other.

It is extremely likely that the very object the rebels have had in view in the erection of these batteries on the Lower Mississippi, has been to obtain through them, and under their cover, an opportunity to fetch to this side of the river their troops now useless on the other side. If our naval officers doing duty on the river have been fully apprised of this, it is quite within their power to prevent it. The matter is one of very great importance at this crisis of operations in Georgia.

Another Card from Horace Greeley on the Niagara Peace Negotiations.

The New York Tribune of the 5th contains a card from Horace Greeley in reply to an article in the New York Times, criticizing his conduct in the Niagara peace affair. Mr. Greeley says:

The proposal of the Times, that I shall publish all the correspondence on this subject not already before the public, I would very gladly comply with, upon due assurance that this course would be acceptable to the President. But I have no copies of my own letters, and only have mislaid some of the replies. With the Times's help, I will endeavor to collect the correspondence, and print it. Though my part of it was written without the faintest suspicion that it would ever see the light, I have no desire to withhold it from publication.

Meantime, I very gladly agree that I wrote the President (as I understood that others did to his Premier if not to him) that certain eminent rebels were in Canada, at or near Niagara Falls, who professed to have authority from Richmond to propose terms of peace—that they were holding confidential interviews with leading Democrats from this side—that it was currently reported that terms of "reconstruction" were propounded and considered between them—and that it was further reported that one of them (Mr. C. C. Clay) had agreed to address a letter to the Chicago Convention indicating terms of peace and reunion. So much I heard in common, I presume, with many others; and it seemed to me desirable that, if such terms were proffered, the Government of the United States should have the first refusal of them. And I recollect that—in the first and much the longest letter which I addressed to the President on the subject—I roughly indicated certain basis of peace and reunion which I thought it would be expedient to offer to the rebels, in case their proffer to the Government should be—as I feared it would be—one that could not be accepted.

The brief reply to this letter was to this effect: "If any person duly authorized by the rebels are prepared to offer such terms of peace and reconstruction as you set forth, bring them to Washington."

I at once rejoined, of course: "Mr. President, I do not know what terms the rebel envoys are prepared to offer. How could I know? I have no authority and am forbidden by law to approach them on the subject; and how could I expect them to open their hearts to me on such a matter? If you desire me to ascertain what sort of a proposition they are prepared to make, I will do my best, but with faint hopes of success.

My point is not that they stand ready to offer terms that you can accept, but that they can offer no terms that you will not strengthen the National cause by receiving and considering." (The more unreasonable and offensive their terms, the better for our side, provided we are not able to accept them.)

There may have been one more note on either side, but I think not. I write from recollection merely, subject to correction by the correspondence when published. But I am not mistaken on the vital point above set forth—that the President finally acquiesced in my view of the matter, so far as to consent to receive whatever propositions agents duly accredited from Richmond might see fit to offer, and that I went to Niagara fully authorized to proffer a safe conduct and accompany to Washington the persons specified, on the understanding that they were empowered to submit, and would submit, terms of pacification; and that there were no conditions beyond these.

Of course, the missive, "To Whom it May Concern," brought to Niagara by Major Hay, changed all this.

With due submission, I deem this change a mistake—a very grave mistake—which is rather magnified than obscured by the Times' persistent misrepresentations of the position of Messrs. C. C. Clay and Holcombe, and its irrelevant abuse of sundry others. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe say, in their first note to us:

"The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered to us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace.

"We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington, with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war."

Is there any doubt of the truth of these assertions? And, if they are true, is it not plain that Messrs. C. and H. (one a Senator, the other a Representative, in the rebel Congress) are quite other than the irresponsible, unauthorized, discredited persons that the Times would make them? Their mission appears to be directed toward the Democratic leaders, simply because they had no hope of access to the Government.

Now, suppose the President had said: "Well, gentlemen, go to Richmond, if you wish, by the shortest route; and whenever you, or others, duly authorized by the power now warring upon the Union, shall desire access to Washington, there to propose conditions of peace, you shall have safe conduct and a hearing"—where would have been the harm? Suppose they had made an intolerable proposition, would not that have aided the National cause? Suppose they had made one that could be properly and honorably accepted, who would not have rejoiced? And suppose nothing had come of it but the manifestation by our Government of a kindly spirit and an earnest desire for any honorable peace, would not that have been worth the trifling cost?

I am quite sure the mistake was not originally the President's, but that some one or more of the gentlemen who are paid $8,000 a year from the Treasury for giving him bad advice, and, from certain ear-marks, I infer that it had its initial impulse from the War Department. The campaign in Maryland and on the Potomac against Early and Breckinridge which was consummated simultaneously with the issue of "To Whom it May Concern," must have had a common origin with that stroke of statesmanship. There can hardly be two different men living contemporaneously who are equal to these two exhibitions of genius. Nature is not so lavish of her grand achievements.

I conclude by asking the Times should it recur to this subject, to keep the main point steadily in view. I deny that the overture submitted through Major Hay was the "same offer" that I had been authorized to make; I deny that I was ever required to "impose any such conditions" as those embodied in Major Hay's rescript. And I respectfully ask all who may see fit to deal with this statement to quote it entire.

H. G.

[From the New York Times.]

Foreigners in the Rebel Army.

A case is pending before the "Confederate States District Court," at Richmond, which presents to the world a new and startling history of the means by which the military despotism of the Confederacy prolongs its reign and defies alike the criticism or the resentment of foreign powers.

The case, the opening report of which we publish to-day in other columns, had a formal hearing in Richmond on Thursday last. It is that of R. D. Ogden, an Englishman by birth, and an actor by profession. For some time before and after the outbreak of the war, Ogden resided at Mobile, and it is alleged—although that turns out to be in a measure immaterial to the issue before the court—that he there exercised the right of citizenship, by voting at one or more of the local elections. In November, 1861, Ogden came to Richmond under a professional engagement with the proprietor of the Richmond Theatre, and bearing at the same time credentials from the British Consul at Mobile, which vouched for his claims to be a British subject. Under the protection of his consular papers, Ogden was left to pursue his calling unmolested by the enrolling officers until the 1st of April of the present year, when he was drawn as a conscript and ordered to Camp Lee for military duty. His protests were altogether disregarded by the military authorities, and his consular certificate, he then learned for the first time, was utterly valueless, inasmuch as the so called British Consul, by whom it was signed, had no exequatur from the Confederate Government.

In presenting the case before the Richmond District Court last week, Mr. P. H. Aylett, on behalf of the Confederate War Department, rested his case mainly upon the broad ground that the rule of Admiralty Courts in prize cases was applicable to all domiciled foreigners; war placed all the resident inhabitants of one country at war with all the resident inhabitants of the other. The person, the counsel contended, as well as the property of every resident foreigner of one belligerent country, was treated by the other as if the resident foreigner was a native-born citizen; and if domiciled foreigners did not want to be so regarded, they must leave as soon as war was declared. To sustain this view, Mr. Aylett cited Vattel, Wheaton, and others, at length, leaving almost out of sight any and every argument he might have founded on Ogden's alleged Confederate citizenship.

But the counsel was not content with merely presenting the law of the case, he dwelt strongly upon the policy involved in its decision. The release of Ogden, it seems, would cause the discharge of twenty thousand foreigners now held to involuntary service in the rebel armies. In holding these twenty thousand foreigners under the iron heel of military law, it is easy to see Davis gains vastly more than their mere service as conscripts; he holds a lever by which to press upon foreign powers a different recognition from what he has yet received. He spurns the certificate of their consuls, to impress on them the necessity of their having his own exequatur.

He keeps these foreigners in his camp that they may swell the cry for recognition. Nor has his shrewd, calculating plans been without their influence. We can see now, by the light of this Ogden case, a sufficiently strong reason for Lord Russell's repeated attempts to get safe conduct for a foreign office messenger to Richmond. We can see what a position Davis compels the governments, whose subjects are at his mercy, to occupy, if these governments have demands to make upon him. He turns their consuls adrift without ceremony, and before he consents to any conference through other channels, he demands that his agents in Europe shall have fuller recognition, different treatment and higher consideration accorded to them. The device is one of no common ingenuity.

It is worth a moment's reflection now whether any other civil or military organization in the world, calling itself a government, would have thus ventured on trying the temper of regularly established and leading powers, by seizing their subjects, wholesale, for purposes of military service. England, at this crisis, does not appear to be too anxious to go to war. But, we venture to say, if the United States Government were to proclaim its right to dispose of the lives and fortunes of all resident British subjects, as Jeff. Davis' War Department has done, through its Solicitor, we should have a second war on hand before half of the remainder of the current year were out. It may be one of the peculiar privileges of an outlaw to operate as Davis finds audacity to do in this matter, but we should suppose that such things have their limit, and that even the ill-concealed sympathy of Western Europe for the cause of the Southern conspirators would not accord to them the right of absolute disposal over foreign residents—a right which the most barbarous of existing States has never been known to claim.

Application of England's Non-Intervention Policy to the Slave Trade.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times, 6th.]

The position taken by the English Ministry on the Danish question, is producing some curious results. It is generally looked upon at home as well as on the continent as a formal declaration that hereafter the English foreign policy is to be one of strict isolation, that she will rigidly refrain from all interference in the affairs of other nations, excepting advice and "protests," and that she will in no case use either fleet or army, except for the purpose of warding off direct and palpable danger to her own possessions or interests. The London Times is in reality, or pretends to be, on the whole, well pleased with this decision, and proceeds to base on it an elaborate and energetic argument in favor of the total cessation, on the part of Great Britain, of any attempt to repress the Slave-trade. It declares that the maintenance of a squadron on the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing the exportation of blacks, is a clear violation of the rule now laid down, as it is forcible interference in defence of foreign savages, whose condition, calamities and prospects are of no sort of concern to England, and to whom kidnapping and Slavery is, after all, but one of the ordinary incidents of a life which is, at least, very miserable. It alleges that the English Government is in no way responsible for what happens to Africans, but it is responsible for the lives of Englishmen in its service, and that therefore it is open to the gravest censure every time an officer or sailor of the squadron falls a victim to the climate.

The great haste which is here made to bring about the practical application of the new rule, by making it the means of releasing the slave trade from the trammels under which it labors at present, is one more proof of the rapid "advance" which the mind of a certain portion of the public in England is making on the question of slavery. The Times is so shrewd an observer of the drift of public opinion, and so ready to adapt its course to the current, that we may rely upon it this suggestion has not been thrown out without strong evidence of its acceptability to the class of which it is the organ. This class is generally known as the "upper middle class," or, in other words, the wealthy trading class—not badly represented by Messrs. Lindsay and Laird—with strong affiliations with more violent and younger members of the Tory party. It has frankly and fully adopted Mr. Cobden's theory of the folly of all foreign entanglements, but proposes to make "deductions" from it which he certainly did not foresee.

In the eyes of this class, the whole sphere of national obligations is limited by the duty of making money, and, consequently, anything which interferes with money-making, is discarded as not only necessary, but hurtful. The value of slavery, as a means of keeping the cotton market supplied, has within the last few years not only removed all the objections which these men once had to it, but removed all shame about advocating and promoting its revival and extension. To them the Southern Confederacy is simply an immense machine for raising the "great staple." Political or humanitarian interest in it they have none. They are, consequently, just now very anxious to make the recent change in the British foreign policy instrumental in liberating "the peculiar form of industry" from its last fetters. The losses of "property" sustained by the South during the present war have been so great that, even if they should succeed in securing their independence, their powers of production would, for some years, be greatly curtailed. Hence the desirability of removing all obstacles, such as the West African Squadron, to the free supply of the labor market.

A New Presidential Movement.

The New York Evening Post publishes the call for a new National Convention on the 22d September, and says:

The time and place selected for holding this proposed Convention are, we think, very well chosen. It is put off to the 22d day of September, by which date we shall have got through with the military campaign which now properly engrosses the attention of the people, and the place, Buffalo, is as central as any in the North. But whether such a Convention will be needed or not will depend very much upon the action at Chicago. If a peace Democrat of the character and opinions of Valandigham should be nominated there, we do not see how the war Democrats, who may be unwilling to support Mr. Lincoln, can be induced to give in their adhesion to the party. On the other hand, if a sound, honest, capable and earnest war Democrat should be nominated there, on the simple platform of "unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws," it would go far toward rallying to his support all that part of the nation which is dissatisfied with the present administration of affairs. In the former event a new Convention would be requisite, in the latter apparently needless.

German Sentiment Towards the U. S. States.

[From the Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Paris, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.—During a few days' run into Germany I had occasion the other day to go into the Bourse at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. What I saw there did me good, and is worth talking about. Coming from Paris, where one hears none or little sympathy for the Union cause, where American stocks are not known, and where the Government journals teach the people that the American Government is on the verge of ruin, it was like sudden change from darkness into light to find one's self in the midst of many hundreds of bankers and brokers screaming themselves hoarse over American stocks, in a place where more American stocks are bought and sold in one day than of all the European stocks combined, and where such an interest is felt in the national cause that the agency of the ERLANGERS in the Confederate Loan is charged against that house as almost a crime!

Surprise is expressed in Germany that the people of the United States should show sympathy for Denmark in her struggle with Germany, since so large a proportion of the people of the United States are composed of Germans, and since the interest of the United States is so intimately united with the German people. Germany, they say, is a great and powerful and intellectual nation, without a navy or the power to build one, and if the United States or England, or France, had been in their place, they would have fought for taking long ago the Danish peninsula. The Germans deem it their right to possess a navy, and without ports this is impossible. Moreover, the present King of Denmark is a renegade German, who knows very well the rights of Germany upon Schleswig and Holstein, and who, in his secret thought, desires to enter the German Confederation. The Germans say, therefore, with reason, that the sympathy shown by the people of the United States for Denmark is based upon too abstract, too far south a principle, in presence of the strong lines which bind German and American people.

The Proposed Cession of Sardinia to France.

The Popolo d'Italia of the 2d instant has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the island has always received from the Central Government at Turin, and calling attention to the policy of Count Cavour, which at one time was favorable to the sale of Sardinia, provided advantageous terms could be obtained. After the death of Cavour, the Popolo says:

"There was a silence as to Sardinia, but Bonaparte III, silently conspires, and does not give up a fixed idea. When Baron Ricasoli pronounced the noble words that 'Italy has territories to recover, not provinces to sell,' he had decreed his own fall. He fell mysteriously, after Rattazzi had returned from a meeting at the Tuileries. Hence silence again. Now the sellers of Savoy and Nice are in power. What scruples can Signori Minghetti and Visconti Venosta have to barter Sardinia? Is Sardinia not a terror to the Camorristi, and to rogues, real or believed to be such, who are sent there? Are not these our rulers the propounders of an alliance with Bonaparte at any cost? Who would only go to Rome with his consent? The little granite rock of Caprera, the modest retreat dear to Garibaldi, is it not a part of Sardinia? And that something is being plotted, we see clearly by the newspapers. In '59 a paper at Turin and Bianchi Giovanni were the first to announce, as an excellent affair, the cession of Sardinia. Now it is a paper of Cherbourg which again brings the question into the field."

In a long review of Parton's Life of Franklin, in the London Athenaeum, the writer closes with this singular estimate of Franklin:

"In no sense of the word was Benjamin Franklin a philosopher. He was a keen, shrewd, buoyant, able man, abounding in high spirits and self confidence; overbearing, but thoroughly honest, egotistic, but truly benevolent. Upon the whole, he is the most remarkable 'self-taught man' on whom modern society has looked; and if, in early life, he had received a liberal and systematic education, it is not improbable that he would have been a great thinker. But those who judge him as he was, and not as he might have been, must assign him a comparatively humble place amongst eminent characters, and biographers act unwisely who claim for him reverence such as that which is due to Bacon and Shakespeare.

Taming Fish.

A little girl residing near a pond in Massachusetts, has succeeded in taming some of the fish, by throwing crumbs of bread, crackers, &c., into the water. The species called perch seem to be the most tractable and docile. One of them often takes the end of her finger in his mouth, while another will glide gently into her hand and turn on one side, and so remain, apparently reposing till raised quite to the surface. The little girl walks out on a plank, sustained a few inches above the water, and before she reaches the end of the plank, the fishes may be seen darting rapidly toward their feeding ground. The larger ones, especially, are disposed to drive off the smaller ones, but she keeps order among them by means of a stick with a sewing needle attached to the end of it, and when one picks a quarrel he gets a stab and is off at once.

A MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.—The Liverpool Post of July 18 says:

"It will surprise many of our readers to learn that Lady Florence Cecilia Paget, only daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey by his second marriage with Henrietta, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, was married on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, to the Marquis of Hastings. The marriage was a hurried and unexpected one—more particularly, it would appear, to the connections of her ladyship, none of whom were witnesses to the ceremony. The marriage took place by license; Rev. John Kuipe, M. A., curate of Wellesborne, Warwickshire, officiating. The bride was given away, in the absence of her noble father, by Capt. Frederick Granville, a mutual friend.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge Warmoth, Presiding.—Charles Hurd, of the 13th Massachusetts Battery, was sent to his command, having been arrested for abusing police officers.

Four stout men, two police officers and two soldiers appeared against the woman Lizzie Foster, who was charged with having provided a pitcher full of liquor for some martial visitors. She admitted the offense, and went down for thirty days to expiate the offense.

John Fox, a laborer on the transport Mississippi, was tried for misconduct and assaulting the officers of the vessel, insulting them. The Court had no law on the subject, and discharged the accused.

Second District Recorder's Court.—A. F. Woolley Presiding.—John Weaver and half a dozen of his friends had been kicking up an unseemly row, and were placed under peace bonds of $250 each.

Wm. Gardner and Isaac Burgess had a small fight, which cost them $5.

Mary Clancy, a drunken vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Resurrection.—A curious case was reported by officer Furniss at the police station, and vouched for by Mr. Philips the embalmer who was his informer. On Carondelet street Mr. Bell keeps an embalming establishment for the preservation of dead bodies. Yesterday morning the body of a colored man was brought there to undergo that process for the gratification of the friends of the departed. When the operator made an incision in one of the arms of the apparently dead man it was observed that there were signs of life. Proper exertions were made and the body laid out for embalming arose a live and hearty man. In the evening he was attending his usual avocations, satisfied that he robbed the embalmer of a job on this occasion at least.

First District Recorder's Court.—Judge H. T. Vennard, Presiding.—The colored woman Virginia was sent before the First District Court for robbing Mrs. McAdam of $100 in gold and $207 in currency. She confessed the guilt and had the money returned to the lady.

Pauline, another colored girl, stole $30 from No. 191 Baronne street. She awaits her trial.

John McDermot had to furnish $500 peace bonds for insulting an officer.

James Fanny, for stabbing James Hawkins, was sent to the First District Court for trial.

The colored Clara Mathilda paid a fine of $10 for disturbing the peace of Perdido street.

Ill Behaved Parents.—Mrs. O'Bryan was brought before Recorder Vennard because she beat her own child cruelly with a brickbat. The little one was sent to the House of Refuge, until the mother should give bonds to be a mother to her child.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were sent to an Asylum to be brought up at the expense of the parents, as it had been shown that neither of them was a fit person to be entrusted with the care of children.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE FROM THE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.—Inspector Stokes has issued, under date of August 15, by order of Major-General Canby, the following additional notice:

The notice from this office requesting information of all moneys paid by citizens for rent, bribery, blackmail, etc. having elicited an apprehension that by so doing, the parties would render themselves liable to prosecution, etc., the Commanding-General directs me to guarantee to all thus giving important information, an exemption from all military prosecution or persecution.

Late from Mobile Bay.

[From this morning's Era.]

The U. S. steamer James Battle, commanded by Captain Philips, arrived at 3 o'clock Monday morning at Milneburg, having left Fort Gaines on Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock. Everything was progressing favorably for our cause over there.

FORT MORGAN TO BE OBSTINATELY DEFENDED.

By the arrival of deserters from Fort Morgan Admiral Farragut is advised that the rebel General Page, in command there, is determined to make an obstinate defense of the fort, and will not surrender it until he is forced to do so.

IRON CLADS AT WORK.

The monitors and the ram Tennessee have been engaged alternately in shelling the fort at intervals, but had not succeeded in provoking a reply. Whenever they can see men apparently working they throw a shell and scatter them, thus keeping up a continual annoyance.

THE ADMIRAL CONFIDENT.

We understand that Admiral Farragut is confident that success will crown our arms, and that we will have all the forts, and Mobile, too, in due time. We must have a little patience, and hope that the noble efforts of our navy and army in Mobile Bay may achieve all that the country can desire.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

We understand the James Battle brought over twelve or fifteen deserters from Fort Morgan, most of whom have taken the oath and have been released.

NEWS FROM MATAMOROS.

Doblado Abandons the Juarist Cause, and Leaves the Country after Paying Cortinas $50,000 as a Ransom for His Life.

[From this morning's Times.]

By the arrival of the schooner Andromeda from the Rio Grande, which she left on the 11th, we have received the intelligence that Gen. Doblado and his staff left Matamoros on the 4th, in a sailing vessel, for Havana. He had previously taken passage for New Orleans on the schooner Luther Child, intending to go to Spain by the way of this city and New York, but just as he was going on board he was sent for by Col. Cortinas and taken back to Matamoros. A fine of fifty thousand dollars, in gold was imposed on him by Cortinas as a ransom to save his neck. If it had not been paid he would have been hung as a traitor.

It will be remembered that several weeks ago Doblado surrendered 2,700 of his men to the French forces.

Col. Cortinas, in command of the post at Matamoros, is a brother of Gen. Cortinas.

A New York Democratic and Conservative Journal on Secret Political Societies.

[From the Albany Argus.]

The evidence got up in regard to the alleged plot of a Northwestern Confederacy is said to disclose the existence of political secret societies, affiliated and reaching over many States. It would appear as if the political structure had been honey combed and undermined by these subterranean organizations.

But if democrats have entered into any such societies, it is a great mistake on their part. It has ever been a trick of power to use for itself these secret combinations. Everywhere in Europe the police organizes, inspires and dwells in the midst of these conspiracies. A secret society is a body carefully organized in order to be betrayed by wholesale. Whenever one is organized, there is a spy, if not at the head, at least in the soul of the movement. If it is dragged to conspire, the government informer is at times the passions of the members to the sticking point. Its plots are ripened in government-bureaux, if they are not hatched there. They are the means which ministers use to abort prematurely the brooding revolutions.

If there are any democrats enrolled in the lists of these mysterious tribunals they should know that copies of the rolls are in the hands of government spies, and that some of their busiest members are informers paid at Washington.

It would be easy to cite from continental history the examples of such statesmanship as Mr. Seward would likely take for his model. We prefer to quote from English history as late as 1820, in the reign of George the IV.

Wade, in his British History, writes:

"The employment of spies in perturbed periods, though sometimes allowable as a needful adjunct of a defensive police, is accompanied with serious evils. First, the character of the government is depreciated by the cooperation of an unprincipled agency. Secondly, the profligate instruments employed have an interest, and mostly pursue it, in fostering [illegible] ing to frustrate, and lastly, the aspect of the times is perplexed, and obscurity thrown over the true origin and extent of the public disorders. This was the case in the Cato street conspiracy. Authorized spies assembled in the orgies of the desperadoes they encouraged them with blood money, and there was one difficulty in determining how far the diabolical scheme originated with the myrmidons of the home office, or in the extreme poverty of the conspirators, or in the rankling feelings of revenge left by the unpunished outrage at Manchester, and the recent coercive acts of the legislature.

"The same disastrous features marked the cotemporary but unconnected insurrectionary movements in the Southwest of Scotland. The ludicrous rebellion of Bonnymuir, the provisional government, State proclamations and other accompaniments—being as subsequently ascertained, chiefly the results of government espionage, working on the distresses and ignorance of the population.

In the record of the events of the year, published by the historian, we find the following entry:

"1820. Franklin alias Fletcher, connected with Ministry, charged at Bow street with publishing inflammatory handbills, purposely to excite disturbances in the metropolis; [illegible] is supposed to have carried on for years past. He was detained by the magistrate, but liberated by Sir Robert Baker, and escaped to France. A Mr. Dennis O'Brien, who held a colonial appointment, was charged with being implicated in these nefarious practices.

Let Democrats keep out of these traps. We do not need the shelter of darkness, nor the community of clandestine oaths, to enable us to meet the questions of the day. We must confront them like men in the light, and [illegible]

The Paw-paw Militia and the O. A. K. Order.

[illegible] In one of the recent skirmishes with guerrillas in Northwest Missouri, a bushwhacker was captured, who has made a clean confession [illegible] with the balance of that treasonable organization. His statement throws additional light on the character and extent of the O. A. K. conspiracy, and strongly confirms the disclosures made by Green B. Smith, in this city. [illegible] The following is the confession referred to:

"My name is Andrew E. Smith. I am twenty-six years old and live in Platte county, two miles west of Platte City. I was a member of Captain Johnson's company of Paw-paw militia, under Major Clark, and served about six months. When I joined the Paw-paws it was understood by myself and members generally that, after drawing our arms, equipments, &c., we were to join the Southern army, and that Colonel James H. Moss was to go with us to the South. I joined Thrailkill last Sunday, the 17th day of July, and was with him at Kingston, Haynesville and Plattsburg. Captain Taylor [illegible]

"I am a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. I joined them at Platte City, and was sworn in by David Jenkins of that place. [illegible] of the Paw-paw militia, so far as I know, belong to the ring. The people of Platte county are two-thirds of them, [illegible] we all approved our joining Thrailkill. [illegible] Thrailkill promised to take us South as soon as possible. Five men have deserted from him since I was with him. We turned back in Carroll county, lest we could not get south of the Missouri river.

A. E. SMITH."

The N. Y. Herald Explains Why Greeley Wants Peace.

[illegible]

The Heroics of New Zealand—Battle for British Soldiers.

The [illegible] defeat of the English forces by an insignificant rabble of New Zealand savages, at the Gate Pah, on the 29th of May, was, according to the admissions of the correspondents of the London Times, a most humiliating and mortifying disaster. The "rebel" pah consisted of two stakes, 1000 yards apart, connected by a covered way, and surrounded by rifle pits and an outer line of rail fence, masked by branches of trees. The assaulting force included the Forty-third, Sixty-eighth, and portions of the Fourteenth and Seventieth Regiments, the crews of three or four ships of war, supported by thirteen heavy Armstrong guns. After a bombardment lasting nine hours, the storming party advanced upon the works, in the face of a severe fire, and succeeded in forcing their way into the position. Having found the pale almost deserted. Thrown off their guard, the men dispersed and fell to plundering. In an instant, says the correspondent of the Times, "there sprang from beneath and from every side a murderous fire of musketry, pointed by unseen hands. The whole ground was alive with Maories, and the air was rent with their savage yells." The British "fled in terror" from an equal number of savages, and to complete the story of the disaster, a portion of the force was at the same time repulsed in an assault upon another face of the pale. The loss of the British in this attack was twenty-six killed and seventy-eight wounded, many of whom have since died. The proportion of officers killed was unusually large.

The Times' correspondent is forced to admit, in order to efface something of the stigma of this defeat, that the Maories are in all physical and moral qualities the equal of the British soldier, that they have exhibited an extraordinary capacity for the stratagems of war, and that no regular army in the world could have done what these savages did against a disciplined force, provided with an ample supply of heavy guns and all the resources and material of war.

Frank Blair, Sen., Visits General McClellan.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Washington, August 3.—You have already advised your readers that Frank Blair, Sr., had been in New York, but nothing has transpired as yet as to his mission. That secret I now have. It appears that his mission was for the purpose of seeing General McClellan. Old Blair found, on his arrival in your city, that McClellan and wife were stopping with a friend on Throgg's Neck, in Westchester county. He immediately posted off to see him; but on his arrival there finds Mrs. McClellan, who informs him that the General was in the city that day. After ascertaining where he could get trace of him he retraces his steps, and succeeds in obtaining an interview with "Little Mac," at [illegible] P. M., in some private club down town. After exchanging the usual compliments of the day, old Blair proceeds to business, and informs Gen. McClellan "that his services are needed in the field, and that if he will address a note to either the President or himself, stating that he has no political aspirations, and that he will not allow his name to be used at the Chicago Convention, he (the President) will give him (McClellan) an important command at once." This may not have been the precise wording of Blair's statements in every particular, but it is the precise substance and purport of his statement. General McClellan's reply was just such as an indignant man of his ability would give to such a proposition. As a matter of course, he repudiated making any bargains, and refused to write any such letter, but it is said that he intimated that he, as a military officer, was under the orders of the President, and if the latter ordered him to take the field he would have to obey. Thus Blair was compelled to return to Washington with a big flea in his ear.

England and Intervention.

[From the London Times, July 18.]

Two years ago, when the American war was yet young, there was a general wish among those who were scandalized at its excesses to bring the influence of European nations to bear on the combatants, and by an offer of mediation to compose the differences between North and South, either by a restoration of the Union under new arrangements or by a peaceful separation. This well intentioned scheme conciliated the sympathies of the best men of all classes, but did not satisfy their judgment. It was a matter in which the plain common sense of the English people proved wiser than the political experience of the French Emperor. That sovereign, whose declared opinions have ever been against the continuance of the contest, submitted to the British government a proposal for a joint offer of mediation, to which, if accepted by England, the assent of Russia and other Powers was to be asked. The French press dwelt upon the unnatural character of the war, the cruelties which had even then disgraced it, the improbability of an issue favorable to the Federals, or even of an end of any kind for a long term of years.

It was pointed out that the vast extent of the country, the equal energy and valor of the two sections of the American people and the resources which the invaded community had for carrying on the war must make this contest one of the most prolonged and desolating ever known. Nor could humane men hear without regret the threats of confiscation and extermination which even then were muttered at Washington, or look without alarm at the wild schemes for raising money, possible only on the supposition of early success, which were initiated by Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and threatened to disorder the finances of the whole world. When the proposal of mediation was made to our own government there were accordingly many who thought that absolute inaction was hardly expedient, and that a nation so nearly connected with America as our own ought, at least, to make a tender of good offices. The subject had, we doubt not, the long and attentive consideration of Her Majesty's ministers, and the result was that, though agreeing for the most part with the Emperor of the French, they came to the conclusion that no good could follow from a regular and formal offer of service.

How is it likely that the mere preaching of England and France could convince the Americans more than the lessons which events are now reading them? Can the remarks of European Cabinets on the "futility" of their enterprise convey to them any information which they do not receive from the position of their armies and the state of their currency? What statesman can moralize better than the dispatches from the seat of war and from Wall street? Such intelligence as we have just received for instance, must make a deeper impression than anything that two suspected—we may almost say hated—European Powers can advance. General Grant, after losing probably half his original army, is reduced to inaction; a new Confederate invasion or raid threatens the Northern States. In Georgia the contest promises nothing permanently favorable, in the Southwest the Confederates are slowly recovering their overrun territory, and the diminished armies of the North are scarcely strong enough to hold the central points which they seized in former campaigns.

The comment on all this is one which cannot be suspected of partiality. It is not ours, it is not that of democrats or Southerners, it is that of the whole mercantile community. Gold by the latest advices had again risen to 271, in spite of the repeal of the gold bill and the accession to power of a new administrator said to have the confidence of the country. This portentous circumstance explains sufficiently the real state of affairs. When paper money is thus immensely and rapidly depreciated it can hardly be said to have any trustworthy value at all. The American currency is now reaching the point where panic must set in, because no man can calculate even for twenty-four hours the value of the paper which he holds. Let the "Society for Obtaining the Cessation of Hostilities" look at the recent news, and they will see reason to be content with Lord Palmerston's answer. The best service the government of this country can render to the cause of peace is to let events run their course, and not to interfere in American politics by word or deed.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Failure Before Petersburg.

There are two ways, at least, of looking at anything. Both may be false. Thus it happens regarding the recent failure before Petersburg. A hopeful class of journalists write it down as a small affair, that will not particularly affect the result of the campaign. They remind us of the Richmond papers, after the fall of Vicksburg, which made light of the matter, though it opened the Mississippi to us, insured the fall of Port Hudson, and gave the gunboats command of many important rivers, and cut the Confederacy in two. Another class of journalists magnify the failure to carry the rebel position into an overwhelming disaster, and the termination of Grant's Richmond campaign.

Various motives direct the judgments of these newspaper writers; these journalistic Jominis. The hopeful think by belittling the failure of the enterprise to keep up the courage of the people and the credit of the Government. So far the writer is praiseworthy. Then there are three political reasons for such a policy. Whether Abraham [illegible] elected depends a good deal on the result of the campaigns in Virginia and Georgia. The rebels recognize this fact. So do the Peace Democracy, the War Democracy, the [illegible]

[illegible] the President and his administration could [illegible] disaster to the important enterprise. We do not say that the Democracy as a whole desire political success at such a terrible cost. But there is a numerous class of Democrats who secretly hope for such a determination of the former campaign and they are [illegible] magnify every disaster to cripple and [illegible] the rebels in diminishing the magnitude of our successes.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, August 16, 1864.

COTTON—There was more enquiry to-day and about 150 bales changed hands at irregular prices, the sales including a mixed lot of 26 bales rebaled, &c., classing strict good ordinary at $1 45@1 45½, 15 rebaled, strict good ordinary at the same, 17 pickings at—, 7 low middling at—, 25 do at—; 12 middling at—, 4 bales at— and 17 bales, at auction, as follows: 7 bales low pickings at [illegible], 11 do at 41c, 6 do at 58½c, 1 bale do at 82, and 1 bale new crop, the first received this season, which was variously classed strict good ordinary and middling at $1 55c. This bale, we understand, was from a river plantation in the vicinity of Natchez. It came to hand by the Moline Able on Sunday.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Stocks are very light. The market remains at a stand still, the demand being almost exclusively of a retail character. About 2,300 barrels of flour were received yesterday and were freely offered to-day, but our buyers who are holding back for further supplies said to be in transitu.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There are various lots offering but the inquiry is very limited and we have no sale to report. [illegible]

FLOUR—Yesterday not previously reported [illegible]

BACON—The lot of 35 casks clear sides sold yesterday was at [illegible] ₩ lb.

SOAP—[illegible]

INDIA BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—We quote the former at [illegible] ₩ yard and the latter at [illegible]

BRAN—150 sacks sold at $2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

EGGS—Western are selling [illegible]

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling at [illegible] $7 ₩ barrel.

CHICKENS—Young Western chickens are [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 17, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, August 16, 1864.

The correspondence by the Fung Shuey was not ready for delivery until after business hours, and consequently was not in time to have any influence on the general market, which continued extremely dull. Nothing in fact was done in any prominent article excepting our leading Staple, for which there was some enquiry and which sold at very irregular prices, showing in some instances a [illegible] from the currency of the early part of last week, while in others they were at a reduction of fully 10c. A reference to our commercial report will show that Sugar and Molasses are stagnant, and in [illegible] Western Produce are nearly so. We have further details of the ravages of the caterpillar in the neighboring parishes, which fully confirm the previous reports and indicate that the worst apprehensions of parties interested will probably be realized.

The Money market exhibited about as much apathy as produce. Nothing of any moment was reported in Domestic Exchange. Some five days' sight was offered at ½ per cent premium, but other good bills of the same tenor were held at ¼. We did not hear of a transaction. The Banks checked on New York to a limited extent at 1¼ per cent. premium, but there was very little counter demand. The outside market for New York sight and one days' sight may be quoted as ranging from par a ¼ per cent. premium. Dealers ask 1¼ a 1½.

Foreign Exchange was without any movement to establish quotations. One of the Banks will draw Sterling at [illegible] for payment in Legal Tender notes, another asks 114 for Gold. The quotations outside are 270 a 272, and 283 for private bills. Francs are quoted nominal at 1.85 for bankers and 1.92 a 2 for private bills. Private Sterling may be bought at 109 a 110 for Gold.

Nothing transpired in Gold. Holders asked 260 [illegible], but purchases for shipment could have been made at 257½. We did not hear of a sale of Silver. Dealers pay .35 for the small lots of American half dollars offered at their counters, but round lots could hardly have been bought under 240 or perhaps 245. Nothing further transpired in Mexican dollars since the sales reported yesterday at 260.

The stock market continued extremely dull, but the sales included 20 Shares Union Bank at —, 20 Bank of America, in two lots yesterday, at $100, and 9 City Bonds, Railroad issue, at 99. There was some enquiry for Consolidated at 102¾, but holders asked higher.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Bank notes. $3000 of Louisiana State Bank were sold yesterday at 3 per cent. premium. Dealers offer [illegible] per cent. premium for Citizens', [illegible] for Canal, 4 for Louisiana State, [illegible] for Mechanics' and Traders' and Union, [illegible] per dollar for Mercantile, [illegible] for Bank of New Orleans and Bank of Louisiana, and 3c for Crescent City, but for round lots of any on the list buyers would have to pay higher figures. Our quotations are predicated on payment in Legal Tender notes which command a premium of ½ a 2½ per cent. over City Treasury notes, the latter being still the general medium of exchange in our local trade.

Wanted.

A WET NURSE with a healthy breast of milk [illegible]

Union Hotel and Restaurat,
KEPT BY J. M. DALHERS,
AT TAMPICO.

FURNISHED ROOMS. EXCELLENT FARE, at moderate prices.

Stray Mare Mule.

A MARE MULE [illegible] The owner can have said mule on paying costs. Apply to Mr. JEAN JUSTON, Corner Dumaine and [illegible] streets, opposite the City Park.

New Flour.

500 BBLS Smith's "Favorite" [illegible] new Wheat, landing from John Raine, for sale by E. N. KEEP, [illegible]

For Sale.

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight rooms, situated on Canal street, near Claiborne. Inquire at the Feed store No. 5 St. Louis street.

LANDING ex ship Bella Donna, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
50 cases CLARET WINE, St. Julien Medoc
100 cases BRANDY CHERRIES
100 cases SARDINES, in oil, ¼ and ½ boxes, Nantes
[illegible] cases James' Plagniol OLIVE OIL
[illegible] cases VERMOUTH, Noilly, Prat Co.
[illegible] cases OLIVES, PICKLES and CAPERS
[illegible] do MUSCAT WINE.
—IN BOND—
100 casks RED WINE (Cette) very heavy
[illegible] pipes MADEIRA and PORT WINE
[illegible] cases VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat & Co.
100 cases of 100 ¼-boxes SARDINES, in oil, Nantes
125 do of 100 ½ boxes do do
[illegible] cases CLARET WINE, St. Julien Medoc
50 baskets CHAMPAGNE WINE, Perrier
50 cases MUSCATEL WINE
200 do Plagniol SWEET OLIVE OIL, quarts and pints.
ANT. CANATA,
9 and 11 Jefferson street.

Groceries.

SUGAR—200 hogsheads, from fair to choice;
100 ... clarified;
100 barrels powdered;
100 ... crushed.
COFFEE—600 bags Rio.
LARD—500 tierces, choice.
RICE—[illegible] bags, Patna.
WHISKY—100 barrels Pike and Magnolia;
100 ... Bourbon.
BRANDY—100 ... N. York.
FLOUR—500 barrels superfine & extra.
CANDLES—500 boxes star.
For sale by J. AVET, Late AVET BROS.
At the Blue Store, corner Old Levee & Bienville sts.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Committee on Teachers, August 11, 1864.

THE EXAMINATION OF LADIES, who have not been examined for position of Teachers, will be continued (from A to O) on Saturdays and Thursdays, at Room No. 11 City Hall, at 1 P. M.
By order of the Committee,
D. L. GIBBENS, Secretary.

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.

HATS—HATS.

95 ... Magazine Street ... 95

The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen. Received, by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS. Manufactory Brooklyn, New York.
R. S. BENEDICT.

Wanted to Purchase.

SOME STORES and HOUSES well located in the First District. Apply to E. FAUCHET, Broker, No. 26 Exchange Alley.

AUCTION SALES.

Tumblers and Spoons.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, August 18th, 1864, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., at [illegible] Magazine street: 12 gross [illegible] 20 boxes [illegible] each Heavy Bar Tumblers. Terms cash.

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, August 18th, at 10 o'clock, at [illegible] 11 Old Levee street: 45 barrels Onions, 45 barrels Whisky, [illegible] Flour, [illegible] Cigars, [illegible] 50 boxes Starch, [illegible] ground Coffee, [illegible] Champagne, Cigars, Preserves, Herrings [illegible]

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
Grocery Store. ... Grocery Store.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Property at the corner of Peace and Conception streets.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Handsome Property on Craps Street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Succession of Victor M. Seymour.
No. 20 010.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
[illegible]

Notice.
[illegible]

Notice.
[illegible]

Continental House.
Corner Custom House Street and Exchange Alley.
[illegible]

Carpet Warehouse.
19 ... Chartres Street ... 19
[illegible]

Congress Water.
[illegible]

Havana Cigars.
35,000 [illegible]

Havana Leaf Tobacco.
20 BALES [illegible]

For Sale.
[illegible]

DISEASES.
Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Fontanum, Injection and Powder.
[illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
[illegible] CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.
[illegible]

[illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.
THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant [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.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 15 Customhouse Street,
New Orleans (La.)

Dr. GUARD,
FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.
Residence, No. 119 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at Dr. Lambert's. Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M., and [illegible]

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

MME. OLYMPE
BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE is transferred from No. 82 Chartres street to No. 184 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne.
New Orleans, May 16, 1864.

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

Sherry Wine,
Of Direct Importation from Cadiz.

HOPS—40 bales Old and New, in store for sale by E. J. HART & Co., 73 & 75, Tchoupitoulas street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Gustave Mouras.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 17,641.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the Administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court,
A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of A. A. Mellaerts.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 20,622—Whereas [illegible]
By order of the Court,
A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Notice.

Succession of William Morrison.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]
DANIEL MORRISON.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN.
[illegible]
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK ... [illegible]
RATES OF PASSAGE.
[illegible]
For further information apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway N. Y. [illegible]

For New York Direct.
To Sail on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 8 A. M.
THE NEW YORK DIRECT [illegible]
OGDEN & FOSDICK, Agents, 41 Natchez street.

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast.
[illegible]
Leaves every Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M.
[illegible]

For Matamoros.
[illegible]

For Havana.
[illegible]

For Matamoros.
[illegible]

For Matamoros.
[illegible]

Dr. F. Formento, Jr.
[illegible]

To Cotton Planters.
[illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
DEPARTURE OF CARS.
[illegible]
G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1863.
[illegible]
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible]
P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

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

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis.

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

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

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes.
LANDING ex ship Sheppard, from Havana—37,000 CIGARS of the best brands, 40,000 packages CIGARETTES, La Honradez. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

PROCLAMATION
PAR J. MADISON WELLS,
Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Gouverneur par intérim,
De l'Etat de la Louisiane.

BUREAU DE L'EXECUTIF,
Nouvelle Orléans, 27 juillet 1864.

Attendu que la Convention réunie dernièrement dans la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans pour réviser et amender la Constitution de l'Etat de la Louisiane, a ordonné que "immédiatement après l'ajournement de la Convention, le Gouverneur lancera sa Proclamation chargeant les divers officiers de cet Etat autorisés par la loi de faire procéder aux élections, ou à défaut de ces officiers, tels officiers qu'il désignera, d'ouvrir des polls dans les diverses paroisses de l'Etat aux lieux désignés par la loi LE PREMIER LUNDI DE SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour le but de prendre l'avis du bon peuple de cet Etat sur l'adoption ou le rejet de cette Constitution, et sera le devoir des dits officiers de recevoir les suffrages de tous les votants dûment qualifiés.

Chaque votant exprimera son opinion en déposant dans la boîte au scrutin un billet sur lequel seront écrits les mots "la Constitution acceptée" ou "la Constitution rejetée." Quand cette élection sera terminée les officiers et les commissaires nommés pour y présider examineront et compteront avec soin chaque vote [illegible] au secrétaire d'Etat, conformément aux dispositions [illegible] et aux usages concernant les élections.

J'ai jugé à propos, en conséquence, d'émettre cette proclamation pour notifier aux votants "dûment qualifiés" de l'Etat [illegible] ordonnance de la Convention et pour charger les shérifs, commissaires d'élections, et [illegible] de notifier au peuple [illegible] de voter sur l'acceptation ou le rejet de la Constitution [illegible] LUNDI DE SEPTEMBRE PROCHAIN, et de veiller à ce que [illegible] et les retours [illegible] ainsi qu'il est prescrit dans ladite Constitution.

Donné sous mon seing et le sceau de l'Etat dans la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, ce 27 juillet, A. D. 1864 et la quatre-vingt neuvième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis.

J. MADISON WELLS.

Par le Gouverneur:
S. WROTNOWSKI, Secrétaire d'Etat.

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the [illegible] July inst., Mr. Placide Forstall was duly elected President of said Company.
J. D. BERTAUME, Secretary pro tem.

Star Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

[illegible]

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
J. D. BERTAUME, Secretary.
F. MEUNIER.

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible]
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRAILHE, Secretary.
P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving [illegible]) to pay SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits [illegible] on and after the ninth day of February, 1864.

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 2 Carondelet street.

—TRUSTEES—
J. Lelay, C. Olivier,
Jas. A. White, Ar. Mitenberger,
A. H. D'Meza, J. A. Souse,
A. Brou, A. Bidaux,
J. Lemoire, U. Larousselini,
Paul Juge, A. Marques,
O. GAILLARD, President.

HUITIEME ETAT ANNUEL
DE LA
Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN,
Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année, expirée le 31 décembre 1863 — Savoir:
Sur les risques d'incendie $176,850 43
Sur les risques des mers 19,425 70
Sur les risques des rivières 3,285 86
[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, Président.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secrétaire.
Etat de la Louisiane, Paroisse d'Orléans — Ville de la N. Orléans.
[illegible]
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 [illegible]
THOMAS SLOO, Président.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-Président.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—
James D. Denegre, E. J. Hart,
John C. Ricks, Henry Renshaw,
J. H. Stauffer, John G. Gaines,
Sumter Turner, H. F. Baldwin,
B. Bisson, J. B. Bree,
Thomas Sloo.

For Sale.

PLANTATION BITTERS, 200 boxes.
Wolfe's SCHNAPPS, 200 ...
Lediard's LIQUORS, 200 ...
Champagne WINE, King Heidsieck and Charles Heidsieck.
MATCHES, 25 cases La Cour's.
HOPS, 6 bales prime.
COFFEE, [illegible] bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo.
PRESERVED MEATS, 50 boxes.
LOBSTERS, 100 boxes.
CONDENSED MILK, 75 ...
DRIED FIGS, 300 drums.
MUSTARD, in pounds, halves, and quarters.
BLACKING, 10 bbls Mason's.
For sale by F. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

MAILLARD'S choice Candies, 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.