NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Geo. Cromwell.

The Complete Investment of Port Hudson,

&c., &c., &c.

The Geo. Cromwell yesterday announced the arrival of the Geo. Cromwell from New Orleans, whence she sailed on the 27th ult.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1863.

Something Definite from Port Hudson—The Position Thoroughly Invested—Its Garrison and Their Probable Condition—List of Killed and Wounded in the Late Affair—Governor Robert C. Wickliffe a Prisoner—General Banks Before the Public—Guerillas in the Attakapas Country—They are Approaching Berwick Bay, &c.

Though nothing definite has been received from Port Hudson to-day, still we know enough to say that the siege progresses favorably. The place has been completely invested, and its fall is a mere question of time. If General Banks declines to sacrifice life in carrying the position by storm. The divisions of Generals Grover and Weitzel have joined those of Generals Augur and Emory, and our force is ample to repulse a sortie of the garrison or repel any attempt to raise the siege. If General Banks is successful at Vicksburg it will be safe to say that the Mississippi river will be opened completely within the next ten days. Should he be repulsed it will be a little time longer; but it will be accomplished before the river is so low that the gunboats cannot operate. This assertion may be depended upon.

The garrison at Port Hudson must be in a very bad plight, for their rear is not only attacked, but the gun and mortar boats are keeping up a constant rain of shot and shell upon them from the front, especially during the night, thus preventing them from obtaining any rest. The shell, accompanied by grape and canister, are poured upon them by the army from over one hundred heavy guns, varying in calibre from a thirty to a twelve under; consequently you may imagine the plight they are in. Shut in between two fires, encircled by an army and fleet, with no hope of escape, and hardly anything to eat, their condition is certainly not an enviable one. The strength of the garrison is variously estimated at from four to ten thousand men, the former number being probably nearer correct. It is, I understand, composed principally of Louisiana troops, many of them being from this city and its neighborhood. Should they all be captured I have no doubt that many will come forward and take the oath in order to see home and its comforts once more.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the affair in which General Augur's division was engaged:—

KILLED.

Capt. F. D. Ingersoll, Co. A, 116th New York.
Capt. C. Scammel, Co. A, 116th New York.
Lieut. W. W. White, Co. A, 116th New York.
Lieut. James Forbes, Co. D, 116th New York.
Sergt. Louis Gram, Co. D, 116th New York.
Corp. James Germain, Co. D, 116th New York.
Corp. George Funk, Co. E, 116th New York.
Corp. Henry Wisell, Co. G, 116th New York.
Corp. Gustave Riddle, Co. H, 116th New York.
Sergt. A. H. Chamberlain, Co. H, 116th New York.
Corp. Joseph Weeks, Co. H, 116th New York.
Sergt. Sanford Thomas, Co. I, 116th New York.
Corp. George W. Blanchard, Co. I, 116th New York.
Corp. Bernard DeChamp, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Corp. Jacques Roy, Co. F, 2d Louisiana.
Corp. Thomas McDonald, Co. K, 2d Louisiana.
Corp. Edmund E. Barnard, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Corp. Benj Crowell, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
Corp. Sergeant F. O'Donnell, Battery G, 5th U. S. artill'y.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Raymond, Co. F, 116th New York, foot, slightly.
Lieut. Coleman, Co. F, 116th New York, arm, slightly.
Lieut. Charles Horton, Co. F, 116th New York, mortally.
Sergt. Chieferly, Co. F, 116th New York, fingers shot off.
Corp. Michael John Myers, Co. G, 116th New York, elbow.
Corp. James, Co. K, 116th New York, neck, slightly.
Corp. Bill Tice, Co. K, 116th New York, hand, slightly.
Corp. Jim Page, Co. E, 116th New York, hand, slightly.
Corp. Lee J. M. Carter, Co. D, 116th New York, foot.
Corp. Lieut. Wm. Holden, Co. D, 116th New York, arm, not seriously.
Corp. Hoverland, Co. F, 116th New York, shoulder, badly.
Corp. Wright, Co. F, 116th New York, heel.
Corp. Trevett, Co. A, 116th New York, leg.
Corp. Swift, Co. A, 116th New York.
Sergt. F. M. Judson, Co. K, 116th New York, bowels, badly.
Corp. Pearson, Co. I, 116th New York, legs, badly.
Corp. Brindley, Co. F, 116th New York, foot, slightly.
Corp. Schumaker, Co. D, 116th New York, bowels, badly.
Corp. Carr, Co. A, 116th New York, head.
Corp. Mann Carr, Co. A, 116th New York, knee, slightly.
Corp. Pitschalk, Co. A, 116th New York, slightly.
Corp. Nash, Co. H, 116th New York, groin, badly.
Corp. Smith, Co. I, 116th New York, slightly.
Corp. Pratt, Co. I, 116th New York, side, badly.
Corp. Rockwood, Co. F, 116th New York, slightly.
Corp. Hoghtit, Co. I, 116th New York, hand, slightly.
Corp. Gain, Co. H, 116th New York, arm, slightly.
Corp. Drew Berger, Co. I, 116th New York, arm, slightly.
Corp. S. Roberts, Co. A, 116th New York, slightly.
Sergt. L. S. Ostman, Co. A, 116th New York, spent ball.
Corp. Kraus Kopf, Co. H, 116th New York, in face.
Corp. Priest, Co. H, 116th New York, lip, slightly.
Corp. Lieut. A. Atwater, Co. F, 116th New York, face, slightly.
Corp. Putnam, Co. I, 116th New York, hand.
Corp. Richards, Co. H, 116th New York, arm, badly.
Corp. Gurney, Co. H, 116th New York, neck, badly.
Corp. Lieut. Vorusky, Co. E, 116th New York, mortally.
Corp. Ames, Co. K, 116th New York, neck.
Corp. S. Leonard, Co. A, 116th New York, arm, slightly.
Corp. Dunnub, Co. I, 116th New York, ankle.
Corp. Wolf, Co. A, 116th New York, badly.
Corp. O. Keefe, Co. E, 116th New York, arm, badly.
Corp. Williams, Co. A, 116th New York, arm, badly.
Corp. Robt. B. Foote, Co. A, 116th N. Y., 3 fingers shot off.
Total—44 wounded in the 116th.
Lieut. Col. Chas. Everett, 2d Louisiana, bullet through leg.
Capt. Baker, Co. B, 2d Louisiana, slightly.
Capt. Brill, Co. A, 2d Louisiana, slightly.
Lieut. Henneen, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Lieut. Bittinger, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Lieut. Mervaux, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Lieut. Velasco, Co. I, 2d Louisiana.
Lieut. Lavette, Co. I, 2d Louisiana.
Lieut. Hornsby, Co. I, 2d Louisiana.
Capt. Moss, Co. B, 2d Louisiana, mortally.
Capt. Bechmann, Co. A, 2d Louisiana, in leg.
Total—11 wounded in the 2d Louisiana.
Corp. Christopher Rogers, Co. D, 48th Massachusetts, accidentally shot himself internally.
Corp. Lieut. Perkins, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts, head, badly.
Corp. Michael Mahoney, Co. F, 48th Massachusetts, run over.
Corp. Lieut. L. Rogers, Co. D, 48th Massachusetts, head, slightly.
Corp. Lieut. H. Walton, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts, head, not seriously.
Corporal J. Sinh D. Little, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts, wrist.
Corporal James Nolan, Co. I, 48th Massachusetts, head, slightly.
Corporal E. Brown, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts, spent ball.
Total—8 wounded in the 48th Massachusetts.
Several were missing; but some were seen making for Baton Rouge.
Capt. Jonas Green, battery G, 5th U. S. artillery.
Lieut. Miller, battery G, 5th U. S. artillery, slightly.
Lieut. S. Clark, battery G, 5th U. S. artillery, leg amputated.
Total—3 wounded in 5th U. S. artillery.
Capt. John A Finney, Co. D, 6th Illinois cavalry, foot, slightly.
Adjt. Lieut. F. M. Norcross, Co. D, 30th Mass., foot.
Capt. Owen Wentworth, Co. F, 30th Massachusetts, stepped on by horse.
Lieut. James Hatchford, Co. K, 30th Mass., head, slightly.
Lieut. C. Huse, Co. D, 30th Mass., flesh wound in leg.
Lieut. S. Norwood, Co. K, 30th Mass., slightly.
Total—5 wounded in 30th Massachusetts.
Capt. Sebastian, 2d Vermont battery, head, slightly.
Lieut. David Sweetser, 2d Vermont battery, heel, slightly.
Lieut. Joseph Hopper, Godfrey's cavalry, thigh, badly.
Lieut. Robert A. Green, Co. A, 49th Mass., ankle, slightly.
Capt. Lieut. Joseph Tucker, of Chapin's staff, Co. D, 49th Mass., thigh, leg amputated.
Lieut. [illegible], Co. A, 49th Mass., leg, slightly.
Capt. E. Spaulding, 19th New York battery, in hand.
Lieut. Kettles, Co. I, 49th Massachusetts.
Capt. Douglass, 18th New York battery, in hand.
Lieut. A. Rush, Co. K, 161st, leg, badly.

The rebels made the entire capitulation on our side nineteen killed and eighty wounded. But a few are missing. Among the prisoners that arrived here yesterday in the steamer Iberville was ex-Governor Robert C. Wickliffe, of Kentucky. He was taken from his plantation near Bayou Sara, and is now confined with ex-Governor Mouton in a very little house in the garden district of this city. Ex-Governor Wickliffe is a son of the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, member of Congress from Kentucky, and brother-in-law of the Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the United States. In early life he married the daughter of the late General Dawson, of this State, and settled here as a lawyer. He rose rapidly in his profession, and took active part in politics, and when quite young was elected Governor, which position he held for some years. He was a strong opponent to secession, and advocated the cause of Douglas, in opposition to Breckinridge and Bell. He is a widower, with one child, a young lady of seventeen years of age, who, with her aged grandmother, is left on the plantation.

Brigadier General Ullmann makes his first appearance before an admiring public to-day. The following card appeared in the *Era* this morning and also in the *Picayune* this afternoon:—

A CARD FROM GENERAL ULLMANN.

HEADQUARTERS OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ULLMANN, MISS WAYNE' BANK, NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ERA:—

Sir—Many of the officials (civil and military) in this department seem not yet to have discovered what the established policy of the government is as to arming the negro men. The following is a sample of the efforts made by many to prevent my executing the orders of the government:

Extract from a report made to me by Captain E. Gheyke, Fifth United States Volunteers, dated the 24th inst.:—

Last evening, at nine o'clock, one of my men, Joseph Fredico, whom I had sent to the parish of St. Bernard for the purpose of bringing here forty men, who had applied to me for their wish to join the Fifth United States Volunteers, by the way, both for and the 22d, has returned, submitting to me the following report:—

Being at the avenue Carondelet and Canal streets, I was arrested by one Provost Marshal, who, using violent invectives against the organizing of colored troops, declared that not a single colored man should leave his district with the intention of enrolling himself—saying that "God had made the blacks to work on sugar and cotton, and not to be soldiers." The recruits I had made were instantly sent back to plantations, and I was brought a prisoner under guard to General Dow, who set me at liberty. Respectfully, J. GRIFFON.

W. Sawyer, Ninth

The name of this man is Captain S. Satisfaction Connecticut Volunteers. He shall have the satisfaction of having his name known throughout the loyal States of this Union.

I have been instructed by the Secretary of War to report to him all such cases. I shall do so.

It remains to be seen which will change first, the views or positions of these men. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL ULLMANN,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Captain Sawyer, of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, is one of the best as well as one of the most loyal officers we have in the volunteer army of the United States. Joseph Griffon, the party who makes the statement against him, is a negro; and I have the most positive knowledge that not a particle of his statement is true. I make this assertion in justice to Capt. Sawyer, an officer respected by every one who is acquainted with him, and in order that his good name shall not suffer by being known in an improper manner throughout the loyal States of this Union and by the Secretary of War.

Everything is quiet in and around the city. All are waiting with anxiety the result of affairs up the river. Nothing is thought of now but the prospect of going North by way of Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Cairo and Louisville. Cotton, sugar and molasses, for the time being, have been forgotten. Many of the speculators in these article have gone up the river to see the fight, nominally, but in reality, I think, to be the first on hand should anything turn up in their line.

News from the blockading squadrons, east and west, we have none. The rumor regarding the iron-clads coming out of Mobile has turned out to be false.

The guerillas are becoming very bad in the Attakapas country. They have made their appearance this side of Franklin, and may come as near to Berwick Bay as possible, in order to annoy us, and carry off any men they may find in that section of the country. I understand that after Port Hudson falls that region of the country will be permanently occupied by General Banks, in order to afford protection to the people and to collect all the plunder that will be left for us to carry away.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27, 1863.

Port Hudson and the Prospects of Its Speedy Capture—A Row Among the Thieves in This Department—Rich Developments Expected—Officials Implicated—Franklin Probably Destroyed by Our Troops—Strangers Leaving—Rebel Officers Going North in the Fulton, &c.

We have nothing from Port Hudson to-day except the information that everything is progressing favorably. What General Banks intends to do we can only surmise. He may wish to avoid the terrible sacrifice of life that must occur if he carries the works by storm, and compel their surrender by starving the garrison out. This is by no means certain, however. "Delays are dangerous and sometimes fatal," and for this reason he may determine to throw an overwhelming column of attack upon the works and carry them by one blow. If the latter course is determined upon we must necessarily expect great loss of life; for an intrenched and strongly fortified position like that of Port Hudson never was yet carried by a "forlorn hope" without the list of killed and wounded being of large proportions.

Some very rich developments will take place in a few days, showing in what manner fortunes are made in this department, and how men come here very poor and in a few months leave for the North with a pocket full of plunder. An examination is now going on in regard to levying blackmail that seriously compromises some high government officials. The proof is now before General Emory, and it is of the most positive character, so much so that it is impossible for the parties above referred to to escape. They had got wind of the affair, and were to have left on the steamer of the 29th; but they have been held over by the authorities in order to await the result of the examination now going on. The charge now under investigation is but one of a series of the same character, some of them involving large amounts of money, and I shall be much mistaken if you do not in a very short time have a history of some of the greatest villanies ever perpetrated in this or any other country. Now that the investigation has been commenced it will be carried to the end; for General Emory is determined to punish with the utmost severity every person he can detect guilty of cheating the government even to the value of a penny. Could he be retained where he now is for sixty days there would be more honesty in this city at the end of that time than has ever before been known in this department. Verily it is now a den of thieves. A private sale of one thousand bales of cotton, late y made here by a government official, is also to be investigated; for it was contrary to the law of Congress on the subject. A merchant remarked to me the day after it was sold that he would have paid one cent a pound more for the cotton at auction than was paid for it at private sale. This would have made a difference of $5,000 in favor of the government. Who is to blame for such mistakes?

Oh, that our honest people of the North could come here and be behind the curtain for a few weeks; how they would hold up their hands in holy horror at seeing poor Uncle Sam robbed on every side by those who are so intensely patriotic that they would, to use their own words, hang every secessionist and slaveholder higher than Haman. We have an army of these patriots here, who imagine they are practising their rascality without fear of discovery; but they are terribly mistaken; for they have fallen into their own trap, and the day is rapidly approaching when they will be caught and punished for their misdeeds.

I here to-night, by parties direct from Brashear City, that day before yesterday one of our boats in passing Franklin was fired into by guerillas. As soon as she arrived at Brashear City with the information a regiment was thrown across the river, with orders to proceed there, and if the guilty parties were not discovered to lay the town in ashes. The same night a brilliant light in the direction of Franklin, illuminating the heavens, seemed to say that the order was being carried out, and the probabilities are that the pretty little country city of Franklin is now no more. This I feared would be the case when I found that the country was to be evacuated. God help the poor fellows who have, in their devotion and love for the government, taken the oath; for if not shot or carried off they are now houseless and homeless and in a destitute condition. A reinforcement of five thousand men would have prevented all this and more too.

It has been the dullest day of the season for newspaper correspondents. Strangers, with the exception of those belonging to the army and navy, are leaving as fast as possible for the North. The Columbia goes full to-morrow and the Morning Star next day. On Tuesday next the Continental will carry away her share, and a few weeks more will see us almost alone, with the exception of those of our profession and those who wear shoulder straps. The weather is becoming intensely hot, making outdoor work at noonday exceedingly uncomfortable, and rendering the life of a soldier in the field almost unendurable.

The rebel officers now here prisoners of war are all to be sent North in the steamer Fulton to New York, consigned to Fort Lafayette. Among them will be Semmes, son of the celebrated Raphael; Fuller, the captain of the Queen of the West; McLean and Youngblood, and about thirty others. Fuller should not be exchanged; he is a desperado, and one of the most dangerous men of this section of the country. Close confinement for an unlimited time would do him a power of good.

We have no naval news to-day from any direction.

The Latest from Port Hudson.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

[From the New Orleans Era, May 28.]

We learn from an authentic source that the army before Port Hudson is in a satisfactory position, and that everything promises fair for an important and successful close of the campaign against that stronghold of the rebels.

We hope during the day to be able to lay before our readers more definite intelligence, but advise them, meantime, to possess their souls in patience. We have a corps of correspondents on the spot, and shall give the earliest possible information of the important events which are no doubt on the eve of enactment.

The Returning Regiments.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The above regiment arrived in this city from the seat of war at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. On their arrival they proceeded to the Park Barracks, where a short stay was made in order to give the men refreshments, after which they took the cars for Albany, where the regiment was raised. The Twenty-second numbered about three hundred men, and was under the command of Col. Phelps. This gallant corps has been in all the principal actions of the war, and everywhere conducted itself with bravery.

The following are the principal officers:—

Colonel—Walter Phelps, Jr.
Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas Strong.
Major—[illegible] Ormsbery.
Captains—McCoy, Peabody, Wilson, Burgess, Cammerson, Tiller and Edgerly.

RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENTS.

Ample preparations have now been made in order to give the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New York State Volunteers a most enthusiastic welcome on the occasion of their arrival, which is expected to take place this afternoon or early to-morrow morning. In addition to the city militia regiments which are ordered to parade upon the occasion is the Twenty-third National Guard of Brooklyn, under command of Colonel Wm. Everdell, Jr. This will be the debut, in a military sense, of the Twenty third regiment before a New York public. It is a recent organization, but is said to be one of the best drilled and best officered regiments of the State militia.

Brigadier General Ward, the former commander of the Thirty-eighth, arrived in this city yesterday. General Hayman, late Colonel of the Thirty-seventh, will come to the city with both of the regiments. To these two gallant officers much credit is due for the prestige and honorable name which have heralded both their late commands previous to their return home.

The Twenty-ninth New York Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1863.

The Twenty-ninth New York regiment, composed chiefly of Philadelphia Turners, returned home from the wars to-night, and met with a grand reception from their German brethren. The procession through the principal streets was heartily greeted.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Part 1 adjourned to Monday, June 8, 1863. Part 2—3030, 3032, 3034, 3035, 3046 adjourned to calendar of Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—Part 1—Nos. 2135, 1710, 2001, 2231, [illegible] Part 2—Nos. [illegible]

NEWS FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

The Rebels Strengthening Their Picket Lines.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1863.

An army order, issued from headquarters, Army of the Potomac, recently issued, says no horse should be left in the possession of a disloyal resident of any part of the country occupied by the enemy, this species of property being contraband of war and liable to be used by guerillas, spies, or messengers in the enemy's service.

The rebels on the southern side of the Rappahannock yesterday morning strengthened considerably their picket lines where they were lately much weakened.

To the Patrons of the Herald.

FRIENDS—You ought to love your soldiers. I know you must. Will you, then, show it by saving half a dozen, more or less, of the HERALDS, and forward them to me for gratuitous distribution? I will pledge myself to their faithful disbursement. E. SPRAGUE,

Chaplain 119th regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers.

CAMP OF THE 119TH REGT. N. Y. V.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 309—June 3, 1863.
13, 4, 35, 46, 30, 28.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 310—June 3, 1863.
2, 28, 60, 46, 35, 39, 7, 4, 67, 76, 44, 64.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky:—
EXTRA CLASS 409—June 3, 1863.
57, 42, 13, 31, 52, 16, 37, 29, 73, 19, 40, 17, 56, 66, 32.
CLASS 410—June 3, 1863.
58, 64, 66, 68, 16, 75, 21, 54, 36, 62, 9.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Thirty per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Hats.—White's Spring Styles of Hats are very attractive. Dress Hats, Soft, Imperial and Military. Also Caps. 216 Broadway.

Brooks' Spring Boots.—The Double Tie Shoe, with Over Gaiters, at LORIN BROOKS & SON'S, 434 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

Ferris & Son's Own and Paris Boots and Shoes, at 81 Nassau and 694 Broadway, two doors below Fourth street.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, of Unequalled style and finish, at TAIT'S, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the city. GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

The Sloat Elliptic Lock Stich Sewing Machine, with improved Braider, 537 Broadway, New York.

Havana Manteca de Ice Cream, AT MAILLARD'S SALOON, 621 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

S. L. Benson, Dentist, 806 Broadway.

Iron Stable Furniture, Iron Mangers, Hay Racks, Horse Guards, Feed and Water Boxes, Hitching Posts, &c. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 259 Canal street, east of Broadway.

Those of Our Readers Who Have Used BURNETT'S celebrated Toilet Articles will improve the first opportunity to supply themselves with his equally celebrated Cooking Extracts.

Robertson's Patent Movable Water Closets—Free from smell for sick rooms, state rooms, &c., manufactured and sold in the plumbing establishment 443 Water street. Orders for work on ships or houses executed in a superior manner.

Everybody Should Use Pyle's O. K. Soap, because it is the best. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Moth Antidote Camphor, Cedar, Sandal, most effectual and economical exterminator in carpets and clothing. Sold by first class druggists at 50 cents a bag. KITCHEN & WATTS.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey street, opposite the church. No connection with any other truss office of the same name. Female attendant.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, for the complexion and skin, removed to 483 Broadway. Sold at all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail. No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Hill's Hair Dye Fifty Cents—Black or brown, natural and reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous for the Hair.— Patronized by the principal families of Europe and America. This excellent article, admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates all dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Great Heart of the Nation beats in unison with the boy who kills a rebel as a thousand yards. To secure the nerve, strength, health and vigor to do it, call on DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division street. In New York city since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. Books and advice gratis.

Paris and London Medical Adviser, &c., on the Diseases of the Blood, Nervous, Urinary, Sexual systems, &c., sent in sealed envelopes for $1. Address F. Warren, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, Dr. Larmonier, 642 Broadway, up stairs, New York. Treatment, 9 to 6 daily.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pileonica, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanently curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish. E. PYNE, 713 Broadway.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, June 3—6 P. M.

Money is active, without being scarce. Some lenders were able to dispose of all their money to-day at 7, while others, who asked only 6, had money over at the close of bank hours. The Sub-Treasury continues to disburse largely, and in the course of a day or two the government balance bids fair to be considerably reduced. Debt certificates are a fraction lower. Mercantile paper is unchanged; first class names 5½ a 6½ per cent.

Gold has not been very active to-day. It opened at 147¼, fell to 146¾, sold in the afternoon at 147, 146¾ and ⅞, and closed at five P. M. at about 146⅞. Exchange is inactive; the rate for bankers' is about 160. With a light offering. Mercantile bills are uncommonly scarce, and the leading drawers prefer to sell for gold rather than trust to pick up commercial bills to cover. The heavy exports of last week should have created a fair supply of bills; but the market does not seem to feel the effect.

The stock market was heavy this morning, and prices were uniformly lower. At the first board New York Central fell 1¼, Erie 1, Erie preferred ¾, Hudson 1, Reading 1¼, Michigan Central 1, Southern old 1⅛, Illinois 1, Pittsburg 2, Galena 1, Toledo 4, Rock Island ¾, Fort Wayne 1, Northwestern 1, Canton ¾, Cumberland ¾, Missouris 1, Ohio and Mississippi 1⅛. Governments were steady; bonds dull. At the close the market was steady; but at the one P. M. call the leading stocks were pressed for sale by the bears, and a further slight decline ensued. There did not seem to be any particular cause for the decline. None of the leading houses had any trouble about money, and there are no unfavorable advices respecting traffic. Still the temper of the day appeared to be to sell stocks, and quotations were marked down in consequence. At the afternoon board the leading bears took advantage of the condition of the market to hammer prices with their options, and still lower quotations were made. Harlem was got down 2 per cent, Pittsburg 1, Erie ¾, and so on throughout the list. There was very little resistance to the decline by the bulls, who seemed not unwilling that their opponents should get out a pretty fair line. At the four P. M. call of the public board the market was rather better. Erie sold up to 95⅞, after selling at 95 at the second board; Pittsburg 1 per cent, Southern old was firm, and, as a general rule, prices were better and the tone firmer than at any time during the day. The following were the closing quotations:—

U S 6's, '81, cou	108¼ a 108¼	Harlem pref	111 a 111¼
U S 6's, '81, reg	108 a 108¼	Michigan Cen	117½ a —
American gold	147 a 146¾	Rich Southern	78½ a 78½
Missouris	— a 71	Mich guar	115½ a 116
Tennessees	64 a —	Ill Central	109½ a 109¾
Cumberland	27 a 27¼	Cleve & Pitts	91½ a 91¾
Canton	35 a 35	Galena	105½ a 106
Brunswick	6½ a 7	Toledo	111½ a 112
Pacific Mail	185 a —	Rock Island	102 a 102¼
N Y Central	123 a 123	Fort Wayne	74½ a 76
Erie	95¾ a 95¾	Chicago	51 a 53
Erie pref	105½ a 105¾	Pr du Chien pref	80½ a 82
Hudson River	132 a 134	Tr Haute	31½ a 33½
Harlem	103¼ a 104	Chic & N W	[illegible]

The Supreme Court—sitting in general term—decided this morning that the holder of a mortgage executed prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act could not be compelled to receive payment of the mortgage in legal tender money, on the ground that it was unconstitutional for Congress to impair the validity of existing contracts. A decision by the same court, sitting at Rochester, was lately rendered in precisely the opposite sense, and other State courts throughout the West have likewise upheld the constitutionality of the law. An appeal has been taken to our Court of Appeals, which is understood to be prepared without the least delay to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court and pronounce the law constitutional; and meanwhile the point will come before the United States Supreme Court, on appeal from an Indiana court, within a few weeks. The decision created but little comment to-day, as it has long been generally understood that the judges would decide as they have done. It has likewise been pretty generally known for some time in business circles that, before the act was passed, the frightful consequences which would ensue from its being pronounced unconstitutional were foreseen by Congress, and the members of the Supreme Court of the United States were privately consulted, and the act drawn so as to be certain of their endorsement.

A letter from Cleveland, Ohio, dated June 1, says:—"The receiver of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad has been discharged, and now the directors are in full possession of the road. The directors came into possession at twelve last night."

A meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburg directors has been called for July 1, to decide whether any more bonds shall be converted into stock. At present certain third mortgage bonds are afloat with the privilege of convertibility; but the stock being full they cannot be converted unless a further issue of stock be authorized. There is some talk of allowing all the bondholders to convert, and those who know the property best seem to think that if the privilege were granted all of them would avail themselves of it this year.

The failure of Pilkington Brothers, of Liverpool, for something like $200,000, is another illustration of the inevitable tendency of illicit trade. The Pilkingtons, like most of the merchants of Liverpool, have been engaged in fitting out vessels to run the blockade, and, as a matter of course, have failed. Their assets appear, for the most part, to be in the hands of our prize agents, who will probably distribute them, by and by, among our gallant sailors, and the creditors of Pilkington will get nothing. This case and that of Pearson, of Hull, are only the first mutterings of a storm which, before it is over, will sweep away most of the merchants of Liverpool. No prudent merchant in this country should allow any Liverpool house to get in his debt or ship any goods on consignment to Liverpool, or buy bills on Liverpool at any price.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$1,961,649 41
—For customs	88,000 00
Payments	5,527,371 25
Balance	20,971,797 66

Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863.

$10000 U S 6's, '81, reg	108¼	850 shs Erie RR	95¾
6000 U S 6's, '81, cou	107¾	250 do	95¾
15000 do	108	100 do	95¾
1000 N York 6's, '74	115	100 do	95¾
10000 US 6's, 1 y c, n	99	100 Erie RR pref	104¾
1000 Ohio 6's, '86	114	100 do	105¾
3000 Ill war loan	102¼	50 Hudson River RR	133
2000 Indiana 2½	65	300 Reading RR	111
5000 Tenn 6's, '90	63¼	100 Michigan RR	117
9000 do	63	200 do	117
4000 N Carolina 6's	70	100 do	117¾
25000 Missouri 6's	70	100 do	117½
10000 do	69¾	1000 Mich Sou & Nor RR	78
25000 do	69½	500 do	78½
10000 do	70	100 do	77¾
2000 Cal large bs, 7's	131	200 do	78
000 N York Cen 6's	109	100 do	78¼
2000 Erie 4th m bs	110	300 do	78¾
10000 Ohio & Mis cer	40	100 do	78½
33000 do	39¾	100 Mich Sou & N Indiana RR	116¼
1000 Harlem RR 1st m	113	200 do	116¼
5600 do	114	150 do	116¼
1000 Mich Sou s fd	110	100 do	113¾
1000 Alt & T Hau inc b	86	100 Alton & T Haute RR	46¼
1000 do	85¾	50 do	46
1000 Chi & N W mtge	97	50 Alt & T Haute pref	79
20000 Chi & N W 1st m	87	100 Ill Cen RR scrip	109
10000 Chi & NW 2dm	66	500 do	109¼
6000 Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	104¾	100 do	109¾
15000 American gold	146⅞	250 Cleve & Pitts RR	92
35000 do	146¾	500 do	91¾
10000 do	146⅞	300 do	91¾
15 shs Bank of Comm	105	400 do	91½
10 Bank of New York	129	200 do	91¼
50 Man & Mer Bank	100	100 do	91¼
10 Merchants' Ex Bk	99¾	200 do	91¼
1000 Canton Company	34	400 do	91¾
50 do	34¾	500 do	91¾
800 Cumb Coal pref	29	250 Gal & Chic RR	105
500 do	29¼	200 Cleve & Tol RR	115
200 Quicksilver Min Co	44	500 do	114¾
50 do	44¾	500 do	115
150 Cen Am Trans Co	46	100 do	112
200 do	45¾	100 do	112
500 do	44	100 do	112
10 Pacific Mail S S Co	185	100 do	112
100 Harlem RR	106	150 Chi & Rock I RR	101¼
1500 do	105	300 do	101¼
400 do	104¾	100 do	101¾
1000 do	104¾	400 Mil & Pr du C RR	46
1000 do	104¼	200 Tol & W RR	80
100 do	104¼	100 P, Ft W & C RR	73¾
110 N Y Central RR	122	100 do	74
100 do	122¼	50 do	74
300 do	122¾	50 do	74¼
100 do	122½	350 Chi & N West RR	31¼
600 do	122¾	100 do	31¼
200 Erie RR	95¾	150 do	31¼

SECOND BOARD.

$30000 US 6's, '81, cou	108	100 shs Reading RR	111¼
5000 Tr 7.30 n, U & Ap	107	100 Mich Cent RR	117¾
10000 Missouri 6's	70	200 do	117¾
20000 do	69½	100 do	117½
10000 do	69¾	100 do	118
5000 Virginia 6's	67	100 M S & N Ia RR	77¼
5000 Mich Sou & Ing fd	110	200 do	77¼
7000 American gold	146¾	200 do	77¾
8 shs Park Bank	136	50 do	78
12 do	135	100 Alt & T H pref	79¼
200 Canton Company	33½	50 Chic & Alton pref	92
100 do	33¼	100 M S & N Ia g stk	116
100 do	33	100 do	115¾
50 do	33	124 do	115
100 Cumb Coal pref	29¼	100 do	115½
100 do	29¼	150 do	115¾
50 Quicksilver M'g Co	44	100 do	115¾
100 Cent Amer Tr Co	44¼	100