# The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1862.


[illegible]

SUPPORT AND DISASTER.

[illegible]

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Special to the New Orleans Bee.

Grand Junction, April 14, 1862.

We have arrived here yesterday, after the fatigues and hardships experienced in our campaign of five days on the Tennessee river. Gen. [illegible] has been on garrison duty, and to recruit our health. In consequence, packages and letters for the battalion are hereafter to be addressed to this place.

Charles Roman,
Captain Commanding Orleans Guard.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE]

### From Richmond.

Richmond, April 12.—No news here. There is continued skirmishing on the Peninsula, and a battle is believed to be imminent.

### From Atlanta.

Atlanta, April 12.—An engine and three cars of the Western Atlantic Railroad were stolen by unknown parties yesterday. The telegraph was also cut and taken.

A dispatch says eight bridge-burners, who stole our engine, have been caught. They were sent by the Federals from Shelbyville, Tenn., to burn our bridges, and prevent reinforcements to our army in Tennessee.

The Hunter Rifles.—The following is the list of killed and wounded in Companies A and B of the Hunter Rifles, Fourth Louisiana Regiment:

Company A—Killed: Corporals J T Hinkle, C P Jarrat; Privates J F Dupriest, H L McDowell, E F McKie, J Mayes, J E Smith, E W Tate, S T White (9.) Wounded: Sergeant W A Knox, Corporal J A White, Privates P E Closson, N H Cook, J Dwyre, G W Hamilton, E W Hobgood, H Hemington, H W Johnson, T L Johnson, J Keiffer, A G McDonald, S C McKneely, J A Morgan, W R McAdams, D Odom, D C Thompson, J D White, W A Thompson, J Y D Richardson, C J Stockman, Z Lee, F Weber (23.) Prisoners: J C Ransom, E H Cramer (2.)

Company B—Killed: Captain Hilliard. Wounded: Lieutenants Adams and Holmes, Privates Ed Clark, — Delany, — A Doughty, — Gamble, — Mills, — Vinson, — Woodside, — Young. Missing: — Mossy.

Seventeenth Louisiana.—Adjutant Pegues furnishes the following list of casualties:

Killed: Company A—None.

Wounded: Capt. J O Fuqua, slightly; private J W Olister, badly; privates B F Arbuthnot, Dan'l Needham, H Rist, slightly.

Missing: Z Sparkman.

Killed: Company C—Privates G W Pace and James Johnson.

Wounded: Privates W A Donovan, J D Wylie, seriously; R M Nash, slightly; Sergeant J T Craddock, slightly; Corporal B F Bath, mortally.

Missing: Privates N L Drury and A Johnson.

Killed: Company D—None.

Wounded: Sergeant David Harvey, slightly; privates J H Allen, slightly; S E Akers, severely, supposed to have been captured; J W Bridges, B F Burns, wounded and missing; Jasper Frie, slightly; M Glen, mortally, left on the field; A. Tobin, slightly; Thos Kile, John Kennedy, wounded and missing; John Kile, Wm Silvester, missing.

Company E—Killed: L J Willis.

Wounded—Privates E Gibson, slightly; L Holloway, mortally.

Missing—Sergeant G A Clark and private [illegible].

Company F—Killed: E Dyer and H Sobberg.

Wounded—Privates W T Atkins, slightly; J P Jones, mortally; B Metirier, H P Womack, slightly; Sergeant-Major W G Richardson, slightly, and missing.

Missing—Sergt J B Womack, privates F J Conley, W Courtney, W O'Neil and C W Gray.

Company G—Killed: None.

Wounded—Capt C E Hoose, E Sammis, slightly; Jason Sapp, seriously; Arod Woodard, slightly.

Missing—Sergt J A Chandlers, Corporal E B Hill, Sergt Joe Green and Alex McGarvey.

Company H—Killed: None.

Wounded—Corporal Geo Irwin, slightly; B Sugar, arm broken; Daniel Rally, in the hand.

Missing—Pat Doyle, C. K. O'Neal and Henry Wade, leg broken.

Killed—Company I—Privates J. M. Havard, James K. P. Monroe, Thos. J. Miller and Allen Perry.

Wounded—Capt. W. T. Neabry, J. M. Hoss, Corporal W. Allen; privates J. M. Ardeleigh, C. W. Brookes, Bayard Bryan, J. W. Easton, Andrew Rushing, W. T. Row, severely.

Missing—Private J. W. Chandler.

Killed—Company K—Capt. W. G. Ellerbee, private Alcides LaSeur.

Wounded—B. F. Lonsdale, S. F. Lowry and L. L. Simmons.

Missing—Alexis Jenine, Dumetrie Guierecheh, Leon Vidrine and Zephirin Botiean.

Washington Artillery Company.—The following is the report of Capt. Hodgson:

April 6.—Killed—Sergeant J. W. DeMerritt, in the neck, severing the jugular vein; private Hartnett, in the head and left eye; Driver John O'Donnell, in the mouth—all while at their posts like men.

Wounded—Sergeant Giffin, piece of shell in the thigh; Corporal Macready, Minie ball in the thigh, flesh wound; Corporal Bayley, left hand gone and face badly burned, doing well, will recover; Private Bayne, in right arm, flesh wound; do. J M Davidson, in the hip, seriously; do. G Hopkins, in cap of knee, doing well; do. Stevens, in calf of leg, severely; do. Strong, in thigh, serious wound; do. Wallace, in the leg, slight.

April 7.—Killed—Driver Patrick Long, shot in head.

Wounded—Lieut. Slocomb, shot in breast; Sergeant Green, through body, serious; Private Walsh, in leg, slight; Driver Byrnes, in leg, slight; do. Dunlay, in leg, slight; do. Davis, in foot, slight; do. Leary, in hip, serious; do. Campbell, in foot, slight.

Corporals Higgins and Bruce, and privates [illegible] and McKnight, all slightly injured by [illegible].

[Signed] W. Irving Hodgson, Capt.

Battalion of Confederate Guards Response.—Major Clark reports as follows:

Killed: Company A—Private Patrick Coffee. Killed: Company B—Lieut Wm R Macbeth; Privates N E Whitley, Wm Carty, Joseph Herbert.

Wounded: Lieut A W Hyatt, slightly; Lieut [illegible] Hardy, Privates Geo E Haller, J J Horan, J [illegible], G Whitaker, C Daniels, J Dobson, J [illegible], W E Mathers, N J Wilson, Wm [illegible], G Feabody, C S Marin, F E Cotton, severely, not dangerously; Geo Ranch, J Sanders, Jas Sugars, Robt Lowes, Geo Verlander, F E McDermott, slightly; C C Bryant, J H Gibson, Joe McCreary, Corporal J C Cooper, severe and dangerous; Private D A Holmes, [illegible].

Wounded: Company B—Capt D H Fowler, Private H Hogan, J P Wismer, J M Lowes, J Abbott, J Palmer, all severely but not dangerously; Private A Doller, severely and dangerously; Sergeants Glidden, A Doyle, Privates J [illegible], G E Billings and Handel, slightly.

Missing: Company A—D Hutchins.

Missing: Company B—Langlois.

A Heavy Skirmish on the Peninsula—The Federals Repulsed.

The Petersburg Express of the 7th has the following account of the late skirmish on the Peninsula, briefly noticed by telegraph:

[illegible]

Subject to A. S. Johnston.—The Picayune publishes the annexed general order, issued on the 10th instant:

Headquarters Army of Mississippi,
Corinth, Miss., April 10.

[illegible]

G. T. Beauregard, General Commanding.

[illegible]

(From the London Times.)

The Impossibilities of the American War.

All the intelligent and all the opinions from America concur that both sides have set to the conflict. After the Federal reverses of last year we heard of nothing but of the unshaken resolution and unwearied energy of the North, which only wanted a little more training and discipline to do all it desired. The recent Confederate reverses have the very same effect in sending us renewed assurances of the Southern determination to continue resistance through all its possible phases, down to the guerilla warfare of Spain and Mexico, even though, as in the latter case, there should ensue an interminable anarchy.

At this distance it is useless to discuss the expected operations, which, before this, will have been commenced with more or less effect. It is probably decided by this time whether Gen. McClellan could turn the left of the Confederate forces, and by reinforcing Generals Banks and Shields, get to the rear of the enemy and obtain possession of Richmond. A third victory in Tennessee will have secured the western half of that State to the Federal side, or a defeat will have rendered fruitless the bloodshed at Forts Henry and Donelson. The superiority of the North in numbers, in wealth, and in the means of locomotion, makes it probable that they have followed up their victory, and established themselves as thoroughly on the west of the chief seceding States as they have, by means of the fleets, on the east and south. But, on the most favorable supposition for the Federal cause, we have only arrived at the questions whether we do indeed see the beginning of the end, and what that end is likely to be. We see no anticipation or prophetic vision of that end in any of the communications from either side of the war.

The Federals talk only of present victory, and seem to look no further into the future. The Confederate advocates talk of devastation and depopulation, of burning cities, destroying food, tearing up rails, and reducing the country to a state of nature, of guerilla warfare and mutual extermination. This is not looking to any end, but rather dwelling upon the horrid process of war, as if the spirit that had been roused found satisfaction more in the means than in the end. These fearful anticipations are probably only too true. The tone on both sides is that of bitter and insulting defiance. North and South rail at one another much as the Homeric combatants did before the fatal interchange of spears; but there is this unhappy difference—the poet manages to dispose of one combatant, and so gives instant and entire effect to the menaces on at least one side of the deal. In this case, the abuse, the threats, the defiance, the determination, threaten to be endless, and from both sides we gather the lamentable truth that, so far as we can scan the American horizon, there is nothing but war.

But when both sides see no conclusion of war except the exchange of one form of war for another, and a transition from order to disorder, from method to madness, it remains for the bystanders to speculate on the natural developments of the struggle. To show that we are not exaggerating its chaotic tendencies, we need only refer to the very able letter of a correspondent, who undertakes to interpret the Southern prospects and sympathies. The amicable separation which the good people talk of he asserts to be neither possible nor desired. The North would not be content with less than all the border States, leaving to the Confederates only the seven or eight original seceders. But, were this their object, they would still have to garrison Virginia with an army out of all proportion to their resources, and, even so, they would feel the Union at an end. They would find it impossible to get on without the trade of the South; and slavery would thus be more recognized than ever, more odious and more fertile in quarrels. Separation, then, he holds to be neither possible nor wished for, so long, at least, as the North has any fight left in it. But, whatever may be said of the difficulty of conquering the Southern States, there can be no doubt of the ability of the North to keep up the war in one fashion or another. What, then, is the alternative to which we are to look, when conquest is impossible, when separation is impossible, when union, in the form we have seen it, is impossible, when peace is impossible, when war itself, as it is now carried on, is impossible, when every thing is impossible, except something that does not come under any of these heads, and that is beyond all present reckoning or reasonable expectation?

What is this but to avow that the Federation itself is impossible? The principle has been tried and found wanting. The Southern States will not submit to the worst of all bondages—a tyrant majority. The Northern States can neither conquer nor conciliate, nor win by any method. So the appeal is to war, and the war, it is admitted on both sides, must work itself out to its legitimate results. The question is no longer whether the North will conquer the South, but what the war will lead to, and what state of things will supervene upon the present. The most far-seeing discover nothing in the prospect but guerilla warfare, anarchy and devastation. This is simply to admit that, the statesman having failed, the cause is now in the hands of the soldier. But it is more: it is in the hands of the soldier who sees the dark end of Federation instead of its bright beginnings. This is not the age in which a French monarchy is breaking up, or a republic is inaugurated, but in which a French empire has been restored and re-established. It is an age in which strong monarchy is the fashionable cure for democratic disorder.

Europe has just congratulated Italy on the acquisition which philosophers wanted for her, instead of the independent States which lately existed, instead of the theocracy which Rome preferred to give, instead of Mazzini's republic. The western States of Europe have at least the credit of offering Mexico a constitutional monarchy instead of a republican constitution, which has had no existence except in alternate anarchy and despotism. This is an age of reaction for which democracy has to thank itself. The Dictator, the Emperor, or the King is every where superseding the forces of the country of the paper systems of the lawgiver.

When we are told that every thing else is impossible in America, and that politics are absorbed in the chances of war and the genius of the commanders, then, indeed, we see the beginning of the end. But that end is not the one desired by either North or South, nor even by us who look on. It cannot be for our interest that a military adventurer should possess the finest regions of North America, even though that were better than anarchy. But it is the haven towards which the great American commonwealth seems now drifting. It is possible. That is enough, when every thing else is confessed to be impossible.

### Maximilian.

[From the New York Vanity Fair.]

As those gentle and sweet-hearted Powers, England, France and Spain, are about extinguishing the Mexican Republic with a monarchic crown, it is fair to presume that the archduke to whom that bauble is offered, is in some degree interesting to us common people.

The peculiar claim of this arch-usurper to the throne of Mexico lies in the fact that he can no longer scheme a living out of his dukedom at home. He is a person of more or less royal blood, and Napoleon takes an interest in him, so he must be kept somehow or other; and hence the crusade against Mexico.

Like other celebrated men, the archduke is of Scotch descent. His family name was, originally, MacMillan—a very old Scottish name, which time and the Germans have corrupted into Maximillian. His great-great-grandfather was knighted and decorated with the cross of the legion of honor for presenting his Majesty James I with a gin-cocktail at the battle of Culloden.

In early life, Maximillian was a playmate of James Gordon Bennett, another distinguished Scot; and together they used to "rin about the braes, an' pu' the gowans fine." It is regarded as a coincidence that Bennett should, after the battle of Culloden, have run about the braes, while since the battle of Manassas he only braves about the run.

As Maximillian grew older he fell into bad company, and met with many misfortunes. First, Bennett became enamored of his only sister, and addressed some verses to her, through the columns of the New York Ledger, entitled, "To Mary Ann."

Hardly had young Mac recovered from that disgrace before he made the acquaintance of the British Lion, and thus got mixed up with that powerful but demented family, the Hapsburgs. It is believed that he did not entirely escape, scot-free, from the popular idiocy of that royal house.

He then went to the bad, and was well received by Louis Napoleon, but Louis Napoleon, being ashamed to receive Mac in such seedy clothes as his German dukedom afforded, resolved upon giving him a kingdom at once.

Accordingly Spain was patted on the back, buttoned up on her pins, punched gently in the rib, and then, and chucked under the chin, till she became quite stately and dignified. In this condition of fictitious energy, she was informed that she must whip Mexico.

"Oh, yes," stammered poor Spain, much alarmed; "I must whip Mexico!"

"We will back you," growled the sweet guardian angels.

"Oh, yes, you must back me!" quivered Spain, feeling rather shaky.

"And Maximillian will accept the throne."

"Oh, yes," sobbed Spain, "anything you like—only, don't hurt me!"

So they went at it, and found Mexico all ready and willing—to be let alone.

Maximillian will never wear the crown of Mexico.

Spain has gone a wool-gathering, and like all others whom Louis Napoleon has befriended, she will return directly shorn.

Commissioner Slidell in France.—[Paris (Feb. 25) Correspondence of London Star.]—The Southern Commissioners are working with all their might to obtain from the French Government a formal or even indirect recognition of the Confederates. They are, I am on the best authority informed, greatly dispirited at the reception which M. Thouvenel gave Mr. Slidell. Every thing was done to give the reception the most private character. By private, I mean unofficial, and American politics were only touched on in the most general terms by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. A Southern gentleman, who is in the thick of the secession movement here, remarked a few evenings ago that slavery had made such a wall of partition between the South and Europe as to neutralize Mr. Slidell's diplomatic talents. He also said that he feared his friend would be obliged to go back to the Confederate States without having obtained the results which he came to Europe to accomplish.

I understand that several Southerners of standing in the Confederate party here have decided upon offering to France, as a guarantee for the performance of the offers which Mr. Slidell is empowered to make, a portion of Alabama or Florida.

In the course of a debate in the French Legislature relative to the address to be presented to the Emperor, an amendment was proposed expressive of the hope that the great principle of the abolition of slavery may emerge victoriously from the struggle in America. There was much discussion touching the amendment, which was finally lost, and the address was adopted with but nine negative votes. As incident to the questions at issue, the subjoined remarks of M. Calvet Rogniat are worth citing:

M. Calvet Rogniat should abstain from expressing sympathy with either the North or the South, and discuss the question only with reference to the interests of French commerce, which was in a state of great suffering. The working classes of Lyons, St. Etienne, Rouen, Lille and many other cities, were in great distress by reason of the interruption of their exportations to America. At Lyons, for example, with a produce of six hundred to seven hundred millions, the exportation had fallen from five hundred to one hundred and seventy-five millions. It was in presence of distress which was beyond the relief of the Government or of private charity that he would ask if the commerce of neutrals ought to continue to be interdicted, under pretext that there was a blockade of the Southern ports. France had always supported two principles essential to the liberty of the seas—that the flag covers the merchandise, and that an inefficient blockade must not be recognized. Those principles had been definitely consecrated by article four of the Treaty of Paris. From the date of the Treaty of Westphalia down to 1835, there had been many treaties of commerce, and twenty-two of these gave a definition of the blockade to the effect that a port was not blockaded unless there were real danger to ships attempting to enter. Article four of the Treaty of Paris was still more explicit; but he feared there might yet be dispute on the subject when he found Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State, writing on the 28th of July, 1856, to the French Minister at Washington, that the Government gave its assent to article four, but that the difficulty would always be to find out the quantum of force requisite to constitute an effective blockade. Now, a blockade, continued the honorable member, is, evidently, ineffective when there is only one vessel before the port. This is what is called a paper blockade; a sort of blockade that was maintained by England and imposed on us after the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1803. But, between a paper blockade and a blockade enforced by an effective death, there are many intermediate ones, which, without absolutely preventing an entrance to a port, may yet constitute a danger to those who attempt it. Now, I wish to examine whether the blockade of the Southern ports is maintained by a force respectable enough to constitute this danger. I assert, said the speaker, that it is not, and think that no more conclusive proof of my assertion can be given than the very long catalogue of ships of all sorts which have entered or quitted those ports since the notification of the blockade. Atlantic accounts, letters from honorable merchants and shipowners, show that any ships leaving for South America can be insured by a premium of 7½ to 15 per cent. The honorable member went on to say that Earl Russell had written a dispatch to Admiral Lyons to the effect that, although many ships had forced a passage, still the blockade of the port of Charleston had been regularly announced; and that, as ships of the American navy had been charged with its maintenance, there was ground to regard it as effective. In that dispatch Lord Russell departed widely from the declarations of the Paris treaty, and from the language of the circular of the French Minister of Commerce. Without wishing to revive any antagonism, he (the speaker) could not but remark that the principles of the two nations in the blockade question had always been divergent. England had accepted the treaty of Paris; but how did she interpret the fourth article? Only a few days ago the solicitor general repudiated with disdain the new doctrines concerning the blockade, and Mr. Gregory told the House of Commons that the non-observation of the treaty of Paris was a deception for the Confederate States, and an ambuscade for the interests of commerce throughout the world. Earl Russell had declared in the House of Lords that the blockade of the American ports had been effective from the fifteenth of August, while the dispatches of Mr. Bunch, the English Consul at Charleston, said that it was not so. Under such circumstances, would it not be the right and the duty of France to resume her commercial relations with the ports of the United States, without, however, renouncing her neutrality? He could recognize the odious plan of blockade by the destruction of the entrances to the port, which might forever injure an important source of prosperity of the whole world.

Honors to Stonewall Jackson.—In the Confederate House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, Mr. Boteler, of Va., introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. "Resolved by Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and they are hereby tendered to Major-General Thomas J. Jackson, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallant and meritorious service in the successful engagement with a greatly superior force of the enemy near Kernstown, Frederick county, Virginia, on the 23d day of March, 1862.

2. "Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated by the Secretary of War to Major-General Jackson, and by him to his officers and men."

And yet this very fight at Kernstown was at first telegraphed all over the country as a defeat of the Confederates. History is not always truly written.

Mrs. Augusta Heath Morris, Mrs. Rose O. N. Greenhow and Mrs. C. M. Baxley are to be conveyed beyond the lines, and to give their parole not to return north of the Potomac until permitted by the Secretary of War.

Good.—The Abingdon Virginian tells the following good joke of two persons who claimed exemption in Smythe county: "One man, in enrolling himself, wrote opposite to his name, 'one leg too short.' The next man that came in, noticing the excuse, and deeming it pretty good, thought he would make his own better, and wrote opposite his name, 'both legs too short.'"

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City, the Weather, and the Wounded Soldiers.—[illegible]

Taken the Oath.—Persons who have taken the oath up to yesterday at 3 o'clock before the Provost Marshal of the Second District: Citizens, [illegible]; foreigners, [illegible]; total, [illegible].

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, April 14, 1862.

COTTON.—We have heard of no sales to-day. On Saturday, not previously reported, 20 bales sold on the spot, at —.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The market continues very dull, and the sales are confined to about 200 hhds., at irregular and unsettled prices.

MOLASSES.—The sales embrace about 500 bbls., at 15c for Fermenting, and 17@17½c for Choice Rebelled. Also, 50 half bbls. at 19½c for Choice Reboiled.

FLOUR.—There being no receipts and no stock, we have no sales to report. The tariff prescribes $14 for Superfine, and $17 ₱ bbl. for Extra.

BEEF.—We hear of small sales of Prime Mess in bbls. and tierces at 15c ₱ lb.

CORN.—About 1500 sacks White sold, in numerous lots, at $1 50 ₱ bushel.

FODDER.—150 bales sold at $35 ₱ ton.

PORK.—The small demand has been supplied at $45 ₱ bbl. for Mess.

WHISKY.—The retail demand for Old Bourbon and Monongahela has been supplied at $1 70@$1 and Rectified, made from Louisiana Rum, at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ gallon.

RUM, Louisiana.—The retail demand is supplied at 90c@$1 ₱ gallon.

BACON.—We notice wholesale and retail transactions at the tariff rates.

LARD.—The transactions are confined to small sales at tariff rates.

Nothing else reported.

### Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, April 14, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 87 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 200 Texas Beeves, [illegible]. Remaining on sale in the Texas Beeves and [illegible] Veals. We quote:

[illegible]

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 15, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

[illegible]

Acadia, Vincent, from Bayou Sara.
Pine Bluff, Wilson, from Fort Smith.
Laurel Hill, Hone, from Red River.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

[illegible]


Candidate for Mayor,
IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.
VICTOR WILTZ,
OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

To the Editors of the Bee: Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election [illegible]. NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Office of Association for Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, 58 Gravier Street, New Orleans, April 15, 1862. THIS Association acknowledges receipt of the following donations received since the 1st instant: Fifty dollars, Mr. T. Roman. One hundred dollars, Mr. Richard Tirrell. One hundred dollars, Dr. Jones. Five dollars, Miss Eatie G. Wright, Secretary Ladies' Military Association, Cheneyville. One hundred dollars, Mr. Bonnecour Belchiane. Forty dollars, Mr. W. P. Ford, through Conrad, Hoy & Co. One hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents, Mr. D. Lewis, Treasurer and Manager of the Juvenile Thespian Association. JAMES P. FRERET, President.

St. Louis Church of New Orleans, Secretary's Office. NOTICE is hereby given to the public that in conformity with new arrangements concerning said Church, no orders will be received from the 1st of May next for interments and funeral services; and no lots or ovens will be sold in the St. Louis Cemeteries unless the amount is previously paid cash at the office of the undersigned. ANT. DUBUC, Secretary. No. 26 St. Anthony Square.

A CARD. THE undersigned respectfully inform their customers that they are compelled, by the want of flour, to stop sending bread to families. Bread will be found at their Bakery as heretofore, until their stock is completely exhausted. Rye bread will be found with the substitute, from this day, 13th April. Widow E BOURY & SON. Charters street, bet. Dumaine and St. Philip.

Notice. FAMILIES of Volunteers who have been enrolled in the Eighth Ward, Third District, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Conception streets, are hereby notified to call at the above place at 9 o'clock, this day, to claim the tickets from the Committee.

For Sale. 2000 PAIRS KIP SHOES. French pattern, at the SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S DEPOT. 32 St. Charles street.

NOTES OF E. POQUE. THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that no error was committed by the printer in the small notes which he has issued. These notes are not redeemable at No. 39 and 40 Magazine street, but at the stores numbers in Magazine Market. They are also redeemable at his residence, No. 293 St. Mary street, between Camp and Magazine streets. E. POQUE.

Notice. THE holder of TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn and endorsed by me for the sum of $250 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date, and eight per cent. after maturity, marked on carrier by E. Bosset, notary, dated 25th July, 1860, payable 12 and 18 months after date, at the Bank of America, in this city, is hereby notified that I am ready to pay the amount of said notes at my store No. 11 St. Charles street. Payment of said notes not having been demanded at the Bank of America. G. W. LENDE.

Depot of N. O., J. & G. N. R. R., New Orleans, April 10, 1862. FAMILY SUPPLIES, in small quantities, for the use of the Road will be received. Of Molasses, not more than five barrels; of Sugar, two hogsheads; of Corn, fifty sacks of one mark will be received on any one day, until further notice.

Supplemental Tariff. CORN MEAL. At wholesale, not to exceed $1 50 per bushel. At retail, not to exceed $1 60 per bushel. HAY—Western. At wholesale, not to exceed $65 per ton. At retail, not to exceed $70 per ton. OATS GRASS—And Other Southern Hay. At wholesale, not to exceed $45 per ton. At retail, not to exceed $50 per ton. By order of the Board of Provost Marshals. E. D. OGDEN, V. BURTHE, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, P. SOULE, N. TREPAGNIER, H. M. SPOFFORD. New Orleans, April 7, 1862.

Office Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans, April 8th, 1862. AT the annual election of Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following named persons were duly elected, viz: John Pemberton, G. Milhenberger, S. O. Wilson, J. Hennard, Geo. Connelly, David Urquhart, E. F. Voorhies, J. H. Niven, C. H. Slocomb, M. Pulg, G. Meagers. CHS. LEBASSIER, Secretary.

Special Notice. Provost Marshal's Office, Fourth District, New Orleans, April 9, 1862. From and after this date the hours for the sale of Cotton at the Steamboat Landing will be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M. No sales shall be effected, either before or after those hours, without special permits of the Inspectors. E. D. OGDEN, Provost Marshal.

THE undersigned announces to his friends and the public that to his professional occupation as Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, he offers his services as Translator of all legal, public or private documents, from French into English, and English into French. He will also undertake the composition of all applications to the Legislature or other public authorities here or elsewhere, and of all acts under private signature, or important correspondence. The undersigned particularly tenders his services to his confreres of the Bar, in this respect. L. ETNA. Office No. 47 Toulouse st.

For Sale or Rent. A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Grapevine Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, apply to P. LACROIX, No. 15 Toulouse street.

For Sale. A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnston and St. Peter streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with all improvements, formerly known as the Dupeuilly Rum Still. Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to price, &c., enquire of J. D. BRENGES.

Superintendent's Office New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad, Algiers, March 24, 1862. PASSENGERS trains will hereafter make their stoppage at Gretna and other stations in the parish of Jefferson. No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed to take passage on the freight trains. All persons leaving this place, or any of the stations in the parish of Jefferson, by the passenger trains, must have a passport from the Provost Marshal of their respective Districts. A. B. SEGER, Superintendent.

Stray Cow. A BROWN COW and her Calf have entered my premises. Portions of the Cow's ears cut off. The owner can get them by paying all costs. M. TOURANCE, Corner of Alexander and Canal sts.

THE Committee of Safety give notice that they have made arrangements with the following houses, who are duly offered to sell for the Committee their Rice, Hams, Bacon at tariff prices, in small quantities as follows: AVET & BRO., corner Old Levee and Bienville; and W. A. VIOLETT & Co., 40, 41, 42 and 43 New Levee. They will sell at tariff prices, except in small quantities, when a small additional price must be put on the same. RICE, per ... HAMS, by retail ... FLOUR, per sack ... PEAS, per bushel ... By order of Supply Committee. F. T. LONSDALE.

Committee of Public Safety. New Orleans, April 8, 1862. NOTICE is hereby given that F. H. HATCH, Esq., Collector of the Port, will hereafter receive and acknowledge the receipt of all Bells and valuable Metals, and Capt. E. J. B. RAPHAEL, of the Ordnance Department, all the Old Iron contributed by Planters and other citizens for the use of our Government. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Committee of Public Safety. New Orleans, March 26, 1862. NOTICE is hereby given to planters and other persons donating old iron to the Government, that no Sugar Kettles, grate bars, and all iron that is very badly burnt, being worthless, should not be sent to the city. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Committee of Public Safety. New Orleans, March 26, 1862. NOTICE is hereby given to Steamboat Captains that only four (4) dollars per ton freight will be allowed on all old iron brought to the city. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

E. C. Marbign & A. T. Wertemberg. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CIGARS. 57 Front Levee and 25 Poydras street.


## AMUSEMENTS.


Academy of Music.
ST. CHARLES STREET.
ONE WEEK LONGER.

The Management having made arrangements with Mr. Stovell, has the pleasure of announcing THE QUEEN SISTERS, OR THESPIAN FAMILY, FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

THIS EVENING, April 15—The YOUNG WIDOW will be performed, with a variety of Singing and Dancing—Overture and Select Music by their Orchestra. Quadrille—"My Maryland," "Gunner" or "Dixie," Favor songs—"Sweethearts vs. Wife," "All Uns Checks," &c.

Admission, 50c.; Colored Gallery, 25c. Box Office open from 9 to 2 o'clock.


## TO THE PLANTERS.


LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY,
Baton Rouge, La., April 1st, 1862.

UNDER the authority of Governor T. O. Moore, the undersigned take charge of the Penitentiary this day, and conducts its business for account of the State. With the view of furnishing directly to the Planters material for clothing their slaves, we are authorized to receive from Cotton Planters cotton in exchange for goods to such an extent as may be necessary to supply the immediate wants of each and every Planter, so far as it can be done without interfering with the requirements of the Government for clothing Volunteers and for the use of the army.

In order to effect an exchange with Cotton Planters we will furnish them with one yard of seven-eighths Osnaburgs for two pounds of good, clean, Middling Cotton, (delivered here) or one yard of either four-quarters Osnaburgs or four-quarters sheeting for two and a half pounds of Cotton, (delivered here.) Their orders, accompanied with the Cotton, will be received, registered and filled in the order in which they may be received, but no order will receive attention until the Cotton is in hand. The object in making this exchange being to extend to the Planters generally its benefits, it is expected that no one will order a larger supply than will suffice for his immediate wants. No order can be filled for a smaller quantity than two hundred yards; where a less quantity is wanted neighbors will unite their orders. Should Cotton Planters prefer to pay for their goods, instead of making an exchange in Cotton, their orders will receive the same attention, when accompanied with the money or sight draft upon New Orleans, at the prices stated below, and at which prices the orders of Sugar Planters will be supplied:

Seven-eighths Osnaburgs at twenty cents per yard.
Four-quarters Osnaburgs or twenty-two cents per yard.
Four-quarters Sheeting at twenty-two cents per yard.

Each party making application for goods, either in exchange for Cotton or for cash, will append to his order a certificate in the following form:

"The undersigned, a ——— Planter in the parish of ———, do hereby certify on honor, that I have upon my plantation ——— slaves, and that I require to supply their immediate necessities,
——— yards ⅞ Osnaburgs;
——— do. 4-4 do.
——— do. Sheeting;
For the purpose of supplying the order, you will receive with this, ——— bales of Cotton.
Ship the Goods to ———
To S. M. HART & CO., Agents La. Penitentiary, Baton Rouge, La. } My Postoffice is ———
(Signed)

We will acknowledge promptly the receipt of each order, and will execute them in the manner herein indicated with the least possible delay.

We are purchasing Wool, free of burs, at from 30 to 45 cents per pound, for which we will pay cash, or give goods in exchange, at the prices above stated.

S. M. HART & CO., Agents.

APRIL 10, 1862.

Planters sending Cotton are particularly requested to mark it distinctly, enclose bill of lading with their order, and state in their application the number of bales sent, and the marks of same. Already great confusion has occurred, and perhaps in some cases Cotton has not been assigned to the proper owners, in consequence of its being impossible to decipher marks.

We are in receipt of a number of letters accompanied with Cotton, that we are unable to acknowledge receipt of, the parties write from their plantations and fail to give us their postoffice.

The rapid accumulation of orders renders it necessary that we should limit the quantity to be supplied to each slave at not more than "Seven Yards." To exceed this quantity will render it impossible for us to supply in any reasonable time the demand, and thereby defeat the object desired of serving the Planters of the State generally with a sufficiency for immediate purposes. Parties sending Cotton must make the quantity cost as much as near as possible the amount required to pay for the goods ordered, and each and every Planter must make application for himself, and furnish the required certificate of the number of his slaves before his order can be registered.

"From Sugar Planters we cannot take Cotton in exchange. Their orders must be accompanied with remittances in cash or sight drafts."

S. M. HART & CO., Agents.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r.)
89 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to in and out-door sales.

$50 Bounty.
"CAVALRY FOR THE WAR."
I AM authorized by the War Department to enlist a company of Cavalry for the war. Every man is expected to furnish his horse. The Confederate Government pays forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horse, and pays for him if killed in battle. Horses will be furnished in certain cases. Fifty Dollars bounty will be paid on being mustered into service. Address for present SAM. McCUTCHON. McCutchon's Post Box, Parish St. Charles.

A Light Battery for the War.
THE applications of Young Men will be received for the completion of the required number, to serve in a Light Battery for the war. The inducements offered and future of this corps make it a rare chance for those accepted for this battery, which has already been called into the service; and the recent order of Gov. Moore gives permission to those of volunteer companies already formed, the right of transfer from infantry to artillery. Uniforms and undershirts furnished, and as a full battery of six pieces is on hand, no delay will be occasioned in entering into active service. For particulars apply to H. M. ISAACSON, 126 Common street, down stairs.

Confederate Guard Response Co. A.
WANTED FOR THE WAR—One hundred able-bodied men. Superior uniforms and equipments furnished. For bounty and further particulars, enquire at No. 10 Perdido street, of Capt. E. H. ZACHARIE, for Committee.

Notice.
THE partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Von Fossen having retired on the first of May, 1861. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned, who carry on the same business, under the style of C. A. Barriere & Brother. C. A. BARRIERE, F. G. BARRIERE. April 5th, 1862.

Notice.
THE undersigned has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has removed his Clothing Manufactory to T. C. PAYAN'S STORE, No. 72 Canal street, between Camp and Magazine. ED. DUFORESSEIRES.

RUM—Louisiana Rum from our manufactory constantly on hand and for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 46 Old Levee st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
MADAM LA BLANCH,
THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD,
Can be consulted at her Parlor, No. 12 BOURBON STREET, a few doors below Canal street. Nothing is more surprising than to hear a stranger tell one's whole history of a past life—even give the most minute particulars. In once case of the many who have consulted her that can deny her superior powers of sight, or that she will lead them, step by step, from infancy, recalling, one by one, the most prominent incidents of each year of their lives? What one who has seen her but will admit that she has brought back most vividly to the mind scenes of youth and manhood—friends dead or absent, and circumstances deeply hidden away in the heart, deemed impossible for another to discern? And yet she has, with her remarkable talent, brought them forth from the hidden depths of his mind, and laid them bare before him. And those who are afflicted with curable diseases should consult this truly wonderful lady at once, for the cures that her medicines has effected in this city alone have established for her an unapproachable reputation, in her profession.

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.
THIS Company is now prepared to receive Proposals for the GRADING, BRIDGING and SUPERSTRUCTURE of their entire Road, from New Iberia, on the Bayou Teche, to Orange, on the Sabine River, one hundred and seventeen miles.
The road passes through the prairies of Calcasieu, a region of country perfectly healthy and abundantly supplied with provisions, being adjacent to the great stock and grain growing region of Texas; and safe from invasion, the coast of the Gulf being lined by an impassable marsh.
It is the only link wanting to connect New Orleans with the railroad system of Texas, and thus opening to our whole country one of the most productive regions on the continent.
This Company will be prepared to contract, with one or more individuals, for the construction of the whole or a part of their road, or to lease them one to two thousand Negroes.
Payments will be made in money, and such proportions of stock as is usual for such class of work.
Transportation, provisions and clothing for all Negroes brought on this work will be furnished, if desired.
There will be about one million and a half cubic yards of Excavation and Embankment, and about thirty thousand lineal feet of Bridging.
The wants of our community require the completion of this Road in the shortest possible time, and it will be done. All interested parties will keep this in mind.
Communications must be addressed to Col. A. M. GENTRY, President, or to E. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer, 34 Common street, N. O.

Notice to Steamboats.
New Orleans, April 2d, 1862.
ALL Steamers and other Vessels leaving the port of New Orleans, via the Mississippi river, are hereby notified that Lieut. W. Galloway, in the First District, and Sergt. J. E. HOLLAND, in the Second District, are appointed Inspectors of River Passports. The inspection will be made at the wharf, or in the stream, at the option of the Inspector, immediately before the departure of each boat.
Captains of Steamboats and others who take away passengers from New Orleans, without an approval of their passports by an Inspector, or who violate any other order of the Provost Marshals, will be dealt with summarily.
H. M. SPOFFORD, Provost Marshal, First District.
CYPRIEN DUFOUR, Provost Marshal, Second District.

LUBRICATING OIL.
50 Barrels TALLOW OIL. For sale by A. P. COCHRAN & HALL, 16 New Levee and 11 Fulton st.

Kerosene or Coal Oil, and Lubricating Oil.
AT wholesale and retail, at C. ESPINOLA, Druggist, No. 193 Chartres street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, at the rate of $1 50 a gallon for the Lubricating Oil, and $2 for the Kerosene.

HAMS, Sides and Shoulders for sale, at wholesale prices, for account of Safety Committee, by HARRIS, SHEPHERD & CO., New 77, Old 61, Tchoupitoulas street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 16, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

[illegible]

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at [illegible] o'clock.
The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at [illegible]. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
G. PARDEE, Superintendent.

GREEN HIDES—In store and for sale by the undersigned, to close a consignment, 400 Green Hides. QUITMAN [illegible].


## AUCTION SALES.


A Cargo of Merchandise, from Havana, at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, April 17th, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, the following goods, recently arrived from Havana:
600 sacks Havana Coffee;
Cigars;
Packages of Hemp;
Muslin Cloth;
Calfskins;
Patent Leather;
Blankets;
Ribands;
Colored Shirts;
Castile Soap;
Olive Oil;
Spool Cotton, assorted, &c. &c.
Also—An assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
Terms cash.

Contents of a Private Club House at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 18th April, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Baronne street—
The CONTENTS OF A PRIVATE CLUB HOUSE, consisting in part of Billiard Tables, Library, Chairs, Extension and Card Tables, Mirrors, assorted Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Carpets, &c. &c. Also, one Steward's Cooking Stove, Gas Chandeliers and fixtures, Force Pump, and a lot of Lead Pipes.
Terms cash.

Succession of Widow Louis Foucher.
BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.
WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 8th February, 1862, the following described property situated in the First District of this city, for account of the succession of Widow Louis Foucher—
ONE LOT OF GROUND, in square bounded by Constance, Thalia, (late Estelle) Magazine and Erato (late Melicerte) streets. Said lot of ground is designated as Lot No. 1, on a plan drawn by C. A. D'Armas, Deputy Surveyor-General, dated 12th August, 1861, and forms the corner of Constance and Thalia streets, and measures 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Constance street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth and front on Thalia (late Estelle) street. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame House, kitchen, &c., subject to a lease which expires 1st May, 1862.
Terms and conditions—One-third cash; balance at one and two years for notes secured by mortgage on the property, dividing into coupons to suit.
Act of sale before O. D'Armas, notary public.

Two Squares of Ground in the Third District, and One Lot in the Second District.
BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.
WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, April 19th, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the following described property, to-wit:
1. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Marigny, Mandeville, Genius and Liberals streets. This square is admirably located, the fencing having cost four thousand dollars.
2. TWENTY-FOUR LOTS in square bounded by London Avenue, New Orleans, Force and Virtue streets. Very high ground.
3. ONE LOT OF GROUND bounded by Old Levee, Condé, Barracks and Hospital streets, measuring 27 feet 7 inches 9 lines front on Barracks street, by 127 feet 7 inches 4 lines in depth.
The whole in conformity with plans exposed.
Terms and Conditions—One-half cash; balance at 12 months, for notes secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity if not then paid.

Succession of Widow Louis Foucher.
BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, May 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, at the risks and peril of whom it may concern, the following property, situated in the First District of this city—
EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Annunciation, Thalia (or Estelle), Erato (or Melicerte) and Constance streets, and designated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 on a plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, Deputy Surveyor General, dated 12th August, 1861. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 31 feet 10 inches and 4½ lines front on Thalia (or Estelle) street by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth. Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 31 feet 10 inches 4½ lines front on Erato (or Melicerte) street, by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth, between parallel lines.
Terms and Conditions—One-third cash; and the balance at 1 and 2 years, divided into coupons to suit the parties interested, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date of sale to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity if not then paid. The purchasers to have the right to pay cash if he desires it.
Act of sale before C. de Armas, notary public.

Sale on Account of a former Purchaser.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 26th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, for account and risks of Mr. F. Hubernack, who refuses to comply with the terms of adjudication made to him on the 8th of March, 1862—
A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Elmira, Desiré, Love and Goodchildren streets, measuring 30 feet 6 inches front on Elmira street by 100 feet 7 inches in depth. Together with a frame, two story house, recently built, having three rooms, papered and plastered, ceilings, front and side galleries, kitchen, servant's room, privy, &c.
See plan at the Exchange.
Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, for notes bearing six per cent. interest per annum from date, and mortgage.
Act of sale before A. Boudousquie, notary public.

Succession of Jean Jacques Estrade.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 90 Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 17th May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 8th, 1862, the following landed property belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:—
THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, making part of the plantation of H. Kernion, situated at Gentilly, in the Parish of Orleans, fronting Gentilly, comprising the whole square designated by No. 2, and comprised within the Gentilly road, Dubeuclet, Aubry, and Clay streets; together with the undivided half of the buildings and improvements thereon.
Terms cash.
Act of sale before H. Doussan, notary public.

Property on Villere street.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 90 Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 19th of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Villeré, Marais, St. Louis and Toulouse streets, measuring 25 feet 10 inches 7 lines front on Villeré street, 40 feet 2 lines in width on the rear line, by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth. Together with a house, Nos. 168 and 170, of four rooms and a closet, a large shed of about 115 feet long by 25 feet wide, used as a cooper-shop, two cisterns, well, privy, &c.
Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of 1 and 2 years, for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date, and mortgage.

A Large Two-Story Brick Dwelling-House on Bienville street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, being the late residence of the deceased—A Slave.
SUCCESSION OF THE LATE HIPPOLYTE GRIFFON.
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.
BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 26, 186—Court docket No. 16,686—will be sold on THURSDAY, May 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the following real estate and slave, for account of said succession—
1. A PORTION OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bienville, Conti, Prieur, and Johnson streets, measuring 75 feet 3 inches 7 lines front on Bienville street, 204 feet 1 inch 3 lines on an oblique line towards Prieur street, dividing it from property formerly belonging to the heirs of Laffayette, thence 64 feet 2 inches, more or less on the seat line which breaks off at a right angle to a further depth of 17 feet, thence on a second rear line 81 feet 3 inches 5 lines, more or less, and a depth on a line nearer to and parallel with Johnson street of 216 feet 9 inches 6 lines. Together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick dwelling, with kitchen and bath-room attached, gas fixtures, &c. and a large wooden room in the rear, suitable for a billiard or fencing room; a grape vine arbor, shrubbery, &c.; two large cisterns, water-works, &c.
Terms—Seven thousand dollars cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from day of sale to maturity, and 8 per cent. in case of nonpayment at maturity until paid, as a penal clause, and in case of judicial proceedings for the collection of the notes, 5 per cent. to be added for attorney's fees. The property to be insured and policy transferred to the Exchange.
MARIE LOUISE, a negro woman aged about 40 years, washer and ironer, with a sore leg.
Terms—Cash.
Act of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, N. P., at the expense of purchaser.

Sundries.
BY G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & CO.
WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in their auction rooms, No. 90 Chartres street—
One lot of Sundries, such as Books, Locks, Clothing, Blankets, Shirts, Dry Goods, Cordials, Drugs, Guinea [illegible], &c.
Terms cash.


## LEGAL NOTICES.


Succession of Nicholas Fitzsimmons.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,346.—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.
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.


## JUDICIAL SALES.


J. C. Kathman vs. Adam Schulingkamp.
SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. [illegible].—By virtue of a writ of [illegible] ... the Hon. D. F. Mitchell, Second Justice of [illegible] for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, on MONDAY, 5th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property: A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, and designated by the Number Seventeen of square Number Seven, bounded by Solidelle, Champs Elysées, Marigny and Prosper streets; said lot measures thirty-two feet front on Marigny street, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story house with four rooms, kitchen, &c. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot.
W. H. WATERS, Constable.

CRESCENT CITY
STEAM SUGAR REFINERY,
Double Refined
LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED and
CLARIFIED
Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,
Equal to any made in the North.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
43 Tchoupitoulas

GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 26 Carondelet street.
(Small door, back office.)



Board of Provost Marshals.
It is ordered by the Board of Provost Marshals that all shipments of Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Beans and Rice, from New Orleans to the country, be prohibited until further orders.
C. DUFOUR, E. D. OGDEN, PIERRE SOULE, H. M. SPOFFORD, N. TREPAGNIER, V. BURTHE.

Board of Provost Marshals.
New Orleans, April 10, 1862.
The Board of Provost Marshals orders the immediate seizure of all Flour and Wheat found in the possession of dealers who refuse to sell them; the same to be offered for sale to bakers and millers at tariff prices.
P. SOULE, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, V. BURTHE, H. M. SPOFFORD, E. D. OGDEN, N. TREPAGNIER.

Board of Provost Marshals.
All Masters of Steamboats engaged in trade are hereby inhibited from taking white men as deckhands, and are required to discharge, at once, such as may now be employed by them.
The Captains, Clerks, Mates, Carpenters, Pilots and Engineers, are the only white men to be employed on such boats.
N. TREPAGNIER, P. SOULE, C. DUFOUR, H. M. SPOFFORD, V. BURTHE, GEO. CARR, E. D. OGDEN.

Board of Provost Marshals.
ALL traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the Government, and will be dealt with summarily.
P. SOULE, GEO. CARR, V. BURTHE, C. DUFOUR, H. M. SPOFFORD, E. D. OGDEN, N. TREPAGNIER.

Board of Provost-Marshals.
New Orleans, March 27, 1862.
THE traffic in Gold and Silver against the Notes of the Confederate States of America is hereby expressly prohibited.
Delinquents will be visited by prompt and severe punishment. By order of the Board.
N. TREPAGNIER, E. D. OGDEN, H. M. SPOFFORD, VICTOR BURTHE, CYPRIAN DUFOUR, PIERRE SOULE.

Board of Provost Marshals.
1. GAMBLING HOUSES are expressly prohibited.
2. Clubs, Shops, Oyster Saloons, and all stores, except Drug Stores, shall be shut at 9 o'clock, P. M., from this day.
New Orleans, March 30th, 1862.
P. SOULE, H. M. SPOFFORD, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, E. D. OGDEN, N. TREPAGNIER.

Jefferson Academy,
53.....BOURBON STREET, N. O.....53
Conducted by
G. J. LORD.
THIS establishment, founded in 1836, has long held a high position in public opinion as one of the leading institutions in the South of the United States.
The plan comprises a general and extensive system of education. Pupils are admitted at six or seven years of age, and continue till they are prepared for their future pursuits in life. They are distributed into classes, according to their capacities and acquirements.
The premises are, perhaps, the best to be found in the city, with ample space for exercise and recreation, and every convenience for an institution of learning.
The Professors are gentlemen of talent, chosen with care. Good order reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For boarders, per month—payment in advance | $25 00 |
| Half boarders, per month | 15 00 |
| Day Scholars ... under 12 years of age | 5 00 |
| ... above 12, but under 15 | 8 00 |
| ... above 15 years | 12 00 |

Instruction in the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mathematics, &c., is comprehended under the above terms.
The following languages and accomplishments are also taught, but the charges are separate, and are for Latin, Greek, Spanish or German... $ 4 00 per month.
Drawing ... 4 00 ...
Music ... 10 00 ...
Dancing ...
Fencing ...
Military Exercise ...
The school hours are from half-past 8 till 3, and from half-past 4 till 6 o'clock.



Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861 | $346,886 47 |
| Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860 | 86,880 00 |
| Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861 | $433,726 47 |
| Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks $220,276 54; For premiums on River Risks 174,246 43; For premiums on Marine Risks 39,203 50 | $433,726 47 |
| Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861 $56,626 00; Return premiums 894 47 | $56,812 47 |
| Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861 | $376,913 00 |
| Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks $44,092 21; On River Risks 98,748 30; On Marine Risks 28,741 90 | $171,815 00 |
| Re-insurances, expenses, interest on early losses, etc., less interest, discount, etc. | 15,585 40 |
| | $188,392 43 |
| Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861 | $188,540 57 |

The Company have the following assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds | $754,947 00 |
| Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds | 232,300 00 |
| Invested in Real Estate, (office 75 Camp street) | 65,000 00 |
| Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned | 140,728 63 |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | 30,346 63 |
| Cash on hand | 151,138 34 |
| Total amount of assets | $1,334,384 7 |

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on the 15th January, 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the 15th of January, 1862. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, of which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th of March next.
The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and interest thereon to cease from the 31st December, 1861.
The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 75 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN E. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John E. Shaw, | S. L. Levy, | W. A. Ireland, |
| Jno. A. Stevenson, | A. B. May, | Philip A. Shute, |
| Edward Nalle, | B. B. Simms, | I. Villeneuve, Jr., |
| Elijah Peale, | John Hall, | Alex. T. Dyas, |
| J. P. Harrison, | John McIlhenny, | Wm. H. Avery, |
| Joseph Hoey, | Henry Greenfield, | J. H. Lapshear, |
| L. G. Jury, | Edward Hobart, | Jno. H. Reddenberg, |
| Geo. O. Sweet, | Lafayette Folger, | A. G. Kennett, |
| Alfred Moulton, | John Kemp, | E. E. Converse, |
| W. C. Thompkins, | John G. Goodrich, | Perry Nugent, |
| A. B. C. Wood, | J. G. Brown, | Geo. W. Ward. |

New Orleans, January 12, 1862.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.
THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz.:
New Orleans, December 1, 1861.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861 | $281,123 28 |
| Premiums on Fire Risks $160,398 65; on Marine Risks 64,476 61; on River Risks 56,690 15 | |
| Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861 $40,262 00; Re-Returned Premiums 2,021 70 | 46,573 70 |
| Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861 | $234,549 58 |
| Losses paid during same period, viz: On Fire Risks $100,063 35; On Marine Risks 7,931 77; On River Risks 4,792 62 | |
| Reinsurance $120,962 74; Return per cent. returned 3,831 ... | |
| | $137,986 78 |
| Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c. | 29,469 47 |
| | $166,876 25 |
| Net profits, 30th November, 1861 | $68,287 33 |
| Net earned premiums | $286,549 58 |
| Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned | 34,000 22 |
| Amount participating in profits | $198,364 84 |

The Company has the following assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills receivable for Premiums | $84,771 46 |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | 33,818 20 |
| Invested in mortgage security | 28,460 00 |
| Loaned on Notes secured by pledge on Bonds | [illegible] |
| Invested in Bank Stocks | 34,000 00 |
| Invested in Confederate Bonds | 20,000 00 |
| Invested in Railroad Bonds | 20,040 00 |
| Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies | 2,211 ... |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Total amount of Assets | $380,971 ... |

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible]
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of December, 1861. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.
The Board of Trustees resolved to pay an interest [illegible] ... on the second Monday in February next.
TRUSTEES. [illegible]



RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every [illegible] lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements published [illegible] ONE DOLLAR per square, each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language.
[illegible] advertisers is limited to all advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and no amount to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.



Etats Confédérés d'Amérique
DEPARTEMENT DU QUARTIER GENERAL No 1.
Nouvelle-Orléans, Louisiane, 15 mars 1862.
Ordre Général No 10
Par l'autorité du Président des Etats Confédérés et en son nom, LA LOI MARTIALE est par la présente, proclamée dans les paroisses d'Orléans, Jefferson, St Bernard et Plaquemines.
Tous les blancs adultes domiciliés paroisses, excepté les étrangers non naturalisés, seront requis de prêter serment aux Etats Confédérés, et toutes les personnes étrangères ou non, qui sont hostiles à notre cause, auront à quitter cette délai le district désigné dans cet ordre.
Un système d'enregistrement et de passeport sera établi et nul n'aura la permission de séjourner ... à moins qu'il ne fournisse aux Marechaux-Prévots des documents sur ce ayant; et tous les bons citoyens sont requis de dénoncer à ces officiers toute personne qu'on soupçonne être ennemi du gouvernement.
Tous les établissements où l'on vend des liqueurs seront fermés à huit heures du soir. Tout établissement trouvé ouvert après cette heure, sera fermé définitivement et le liquor saisi.
Nul homme ... qui n'ait ni occupation ... ni intérêts dans la ville ou dans l'Etat ... rendre à la Nouvelle-Orléans. Ces gens doivent ... leurs bonnes intentions auprès des Maréchaux-Prévots et leurs motifs de séjour ici, ou partir immédiatement.
Sont nommés Maréchaux-Prévots pour la paroisse d'Orléans, les personnes dont les noms suivent:
Wm. Freret, Premier District;
Cyprien Dufour, 2me;
Hon. Pierre Soulé, 3me;
Col. E. D. Ogden, 4me.
Pour Alger, le capitaine Norbert Trépagnier.
La paroisse Jefferson, le juge Victor Burthe ... qui entrent immédiatement dans l'exercice de leur charge.
Les maréchaux-prévots pour les paroisses de Plaquemines et de St Bernard seront nommés dans quelques jours.
Par ordre du major-général LOVELL.
J. G. PICKETT, Adjudant-général assistant.

ETATS CONFEDERES
Quartier Général du Département No 1, Nlle-Orléans, Loui., 18 mars 1862—Ordre spécial No 66.
XII Toutes procédures d'une Cour quelconque des paroisses d'Orléans et Jefferson ayant pour but des poursuites, pour loyer dûs ou, les familles des soldats qui servent le gouvernement sur terre ou dans la marine ... les procédures ... ordre. Par ordre du Major Général Lovell, J. G. PICKETT, Asst. Adj. Genl.



Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW ORLEANS.
SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following
STATEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of premiums unearned on the 31 May, 1860 | $[illegible] |
| Amount of premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1861: On Fire Risks $589,585 ...; On River Risks 151,689 ...; On Marine Risks 188,699 34 | |
| Total premiums | $1,[illegible] |
| Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1861 $[illegible]; Return Premiums 34,660 ... | |
| Net earned premiums 31st May, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks $466,637 ...; On Marine Risks 60,412 ...; On River Risks 65,088 ... | |
| Ten per cent. returned | $[illegible] |
| Reinsurance, Taxes and Expenses, less Interest | 86,817 ... |
| Net Profits | $[illegible] |
| Net earned Premiums | $[illegible] |
| Less earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. has been returned | [illegible] |
| Amount participating in profits | $[illegible] |

The company have the following assets:

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lebassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is just and true and taken from the books of said company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LEBASSIER, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed before me this day, June 6th, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st May, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st August next.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Hevina, | S. O. Nelson, |
| Geo. Connelly, | G. Muhlenberger, |
| John Pemberton, | C. H. Slocomb, |
| F. Rogers, | E. F. Voorhies, |
| P. Fourp, | S. O. Vignaud, |
| C. Rosale | |

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Star Mutual Insurance Company.
THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Premiums on Fire Risks $135,119 ...; Premiums on Marine Risks 4,703 ...; Premiums on River Risks 32,743 ... | |
| Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861 | 29,588 ... |
| For Return Premiums | 3,047 ... |
| Net Earned Premiums | $[illegible] |
| Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks $54,485 ...; On Marine Risks 24,597 ...; On River Risks 68,344 ... | |
| Reserved for Losses unpaid | 3,727 ... |
| Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible] | 4,805 ... |
| Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c. | $41,125 ... |
| Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861 | [illegible] |
| Net Earned Premiums as above | $[illegible] |
| Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid | $30,015 ... |
| Amount participating in Profits | $[illegible] |

The Company have the following Assets, viz: Bills Receivable at short date ...; Scrip of other Companies ...; Premiums due ...; Cash on hand ...; Balance of Subscription Notes ...; Total Assets $[illegible].

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this 13th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 12th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-two per cent (22 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.
Agreeably with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash, on and after the 12th instant, to the original subscribers on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. 266 Girod Street, New Orleans.
JOHN L. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, E. SWOPE.
GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists.
Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Sinclair Iron Works, Tennessee.
FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:
24 to 50 inches at $1 25 an inch.
50 to 80 inches at $1 50 an inch.
80 to 96 inches at $1 75 an inch.
Grate Bars at 5c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $36, $40 and $46, according to size and pattern.
Terms cash.
B. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, 12 Union street.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.
IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company make the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Premiums on Fire Risks $[illegible]; on Marine do. 23,363 41; on River do. 16,761 66 | |
| Less premiums returned | [illegible] |
| Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks ...; On Marine Risks 15,466 ...; On River Risks 1,886 ... | |
| 15 per cent. returned to parties insured | [illegible] |
| Reinsurance | [illegible] |
| Expenses, less interest | [illegible] |
| Profits | [illegible] |

The Company have the following assets: [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] ... LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary. Sworn and subscribed before me this ... day ... ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.