The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,371

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, April 26, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The events of the last twenty-four hours have been fraught with unspeakable importance. We write these lines in the full view of an imposing Federal fleet now riding in the waters of the Mississippi, with their broadsides and bristling cannon facing the [illegible]. Whether a formal surrender of the city by the civil and military authorities had been made up to last evening—the hour at which this is penned—we cannot positively decide, as the rumors are numerous and somewhat conflicting. To all intents and purposes, however, we are in the power of the Lincoln squadron, as our means of resistance have proved unavailing, and the city, so to speak, lies at their mercy. There are fourteen Federal armed vessels in front of our port, of which eleven are steam frigates or ships of war, and three are gunboats.

Our information respecting the events which preceded the arrival of the fleet in New Orleans is scanty, and not altogether authentic. From what we can learn, however, it would seem that after a terrific bombardment of the forts by the mortar boats for several days, on Wednesday night a number of gunboats and war steamers endeavored to run past the forts. This was accomplished, as we are told, in spite of a most determined resistance. Of course, the advantage then lay altogether with the Federals, as the Confederates had nothing more to rely upon than the Montgomery flotilla, and the floating battery Louisiana. What part they [illegible] in the conflict is hardly yet known, though we fear they were wholly unable to cope with their more powerful antagonists, and have been captured, and probably destroyed. The Federal gunboats must have moved very slowly and cautiously, as none of them made their appearance on Thursday. Yesterday at an early hour it was understood that twelve or fourteen were ascending the river, and would reach the city about midday. There was great excitement, but we saw no signs of panic. The general impression seemed to be that we had done all that men could do, and that our sole recourse was to submit with manly resignation to unavoidable disaster. Between 11 and 12 o'clock sharp firing from below indicated that the batteries at Chalmette were endeavoring to retard the progress of the Federal vessels. The fire of the Confederates was returned, but we do not know that any damage was inflicted on either side. A little after 12 o'clock the hostile fleet became plainly visible as it steamed slowly up the river, keeping about the middle of the channel, each vessel following the other in single file, until the entire fourteen fronted the city, and came to anchor.

What followed rests chiefly on surmise. It is said that the Federal Commodore had an interview with the civil and military authorities, and demanded the surrender of the city and the troops; that he was told in reply that the city was then subject to his will and unable to offer further resistance, but that the troops had left, and the Federals might pursue them if they desired to capture them. At nightfall we were unable to learn any further particulars relating to the interview, or whether New Orleans has been formally surrendered or not. We shall probably either to-day or to-morrow ascertain by official proclamation the real state of the case.

It is unnecessary for us to allude to public feeling on the occasion. We can sufficiently appreciate the magnitude of the triumph of the Federals, and they may imagine how bitter is the cup of sorrow the Confederates have been made to drink.

Newspaper Generals.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Clerks, with large brains, high salaries and much leisure, have condescended to be very severe upon the editors of newspapers, who have been silly enough to express opinions not altogether pleasant to the Executive and his clerks. The editors are always wrong, and that clerks in the pay of the Government are always right, by one doctor. There is something in bookkeeping which makes error impossible. A calendar is ever infallible; mathematics is not more accurate than he.

Suppose the vagaries of newspaper generals had been followed how disastrous would have been the consequences! One of these vagaries was the offensive policy. Had this been carried out, Pennsylvania would have been the battle ground. How much better to have the war at home. As Mrs. Toodles said about the coffin, "it is so handy to have it about the house." It is a great deal better to have our own firesides desecrated, our own wives and children driven over the face of the earth like vagabonds, than to injure the handsome cottages and the pure women of the Yankees. Better bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of. As it is, our position is proud and happy in every respect; no true patriot and friend of the Administration would change it in the least.

Another vagary was the building, or rather the purchase ready made, of an iron-clad navy. Had this foolish idea been entertained by the President and his literary clerks, New York would, long ago, have been in ashes. What a terrible blow this would have inflicted upon the Confederacy! We could not have survived it. Roanoke, Hilton Head, Port Royal, Pulaski, Fernandina, Ship Island, Newbern, Beaufort, [illegible] Island, Donelson, Henry, Nashville, Columbus, Island 10, Huntsville and Decatur would have cumbered our hands. A thousand heavy guns, and no end of munitions and stores would have crushed us to the very earth. As it is, we are in light marching order, with scarcely a piece of heavy ordnance or a boat to encumber us, and ready to evacuate or retreat almost any where at a moment's warning.

Another vagary of the newspaper warriors was the appointment of Price as Major General. But the rewarding of people in proportion to the services they have rendered might have become a habit with the Government. It reduces military preferment to the level of a mercantile transaction—so much work, so much pay. It is not gentlemanly, not liberal. Governments should be generous. Ours is pre-eminently so. The highest honors, in some instances, have been bestowed upon men who never did any thing except fight the brandy bottle or encourage their friends and relatives to intrigue for them. But, in case of Price, the maudlint clamors of the press have carried the day. In an evil hour, Van Dorn was tempted to say that it was a "military necessity." The President yielded as quick as lightning. Price received his appointment and the country a shock from which it will never recover.

Another vagary was a change in the Cabinet. Here, too, the editorial fiends have been successful. Already we see the ruinous consequences. Since Lee and Randolph went to work [illegible] of a system, of order, of energy, and of common, practical, working, useful [illegible] have been visible. We know not where it all will end—possibly in a decisive victory on the Peninsula. Happily the change in the [illegible] was not permitted to disturb the sweet [illegible] slumbers of Mr. Mallory. Thank God the country was spared that irremediable national calamity.

These are the chief vagaries of the newspaper Generals. There may be others, but we do not [illegible] them. If the elegant and unoccupied [illegible] whose disinterested flatteries of the administration have stimulated them to such conspicuous [illegible], and have pushed the cause to its present pitch of prosperity, will have the goodness to point out any more vagaries on the part of the chieftains of the press, we will take pleasure in showing how they, too, would have been attended by results even more fatal than those we have just enumerated.

A Singular Incident.—There is a popular superstition that a cat, if allowed the opportunity, will "suck the breath of a child," though how this is accomplished is not apparent. Cats are supposed to much suspicion, and, indeed, no animal petted by man is at once so much admired and detested. A circumstance came to our knowledge recently which seems to indicate that the numerous charges made against the feline race are not altogether unfounded. The other evening, at a residence only a few miles from this city, a cat was discovered sitting upon the chest of a little boy 4 years of age, her mouth placed close to the child's lips, and she evidently very much absorbed in the operation. An effort was made to drive the cat away by speaking sharply to her. She paid no attention to this, and was equally regardless of a series of blows with a stick. She was finally fairly pushed off the body of the child and off the bed. She was then chased out of the room and down the stairs, but could not be driven in the usual way. She had a bewildered and wild look all the time, and exhibited signs of ferocity by springing on the servant, who was forcing her down stairs. She was instantly killed as a warning to all cats not to be too intimate with sleeping children. The little boy woke up during the noise which was made, and was naturally somewhat frightened. He did not seem to be injured. Though no harm was done, evil might have ensued had not the cat been discovered and removed. Her weight on the child's chest would naturally reduce the quantity of air inspired, and lead to some suffocation, while the child would breathe only carbonic acid gas as taken from the mouth of the cat. These two causes might produce death even. They may have originated the superstition that a cat "sucks the breath of a child." The case is interesting and curious, and may serve the purpose of eliciting [illegible] and putting some parents on their guard against the treacherous and stealthy pets with which their children play.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Quick Time.—The quickest time yet, by the [illegible] railroad, between Richmond and [illegible], was made by Messrs. Samuel T. [illegible] and Theodore S. West, two refugees, who arrived here in safety on Monday after [illegible], having occupied but thirty-six hours in the transit. These gentlemen being confirmatory of the late reports of movements of the enemy in large masses towards the Peninsula. The Yankee papers were gloating over a grand victory at Corinth and the defeat of Beauregard. They also claim a victory at Island No. 10, and assert that they captured 2000 of the [illegible].

The Best Shot for Penetrating Iron Plates.

The relative values of spherical shot and flat-headed bolts to penetrate iron plates, is discussed in the British papers, and recent events in this country have given a greater degree of significance to these discussions. Whitworth, in his rifle cannon has used a flat-headed bolt, a conical long bolt, and a spherical shot. The *Scientific American* says:

The flat-headed bolt is that which Whitworth has used in his hexagonal rifled gun and with regard to it, he says: "If it be required to fire through plates of iron, a flat-fronted projectile of steel of this form will be employed." With respect to range, it was found by experiment, that the pointed long bolt, fired from the same gun with the same charge of powder had a very insignificant advantage. Mr. Whitworth says further respecting the flat-headed shot: "It has many advantages. Besides being the form best adapted for firing against iron plates, it may be used for penetrating through water." For firing against elastic materials and into masonry, such as stone forts, tubular bolts, (long shot with a hole through the centre,) slightly flattened in front, were found most effective.

In October, 1861, experiments were made at Shoeburyness, England, which seems to afford contradictory evidence to Whitworth's opinions regarding the efficacy of flat-headed bolts fired against iron plates. A target 20 feet by 18, representing a section of the hull of the Warrior, was set up against a bank of solid masonry. The iron plates were 4½ inches thick, the backing of teak behind was 18 inches thick, and behind this was the inner iron plating ⅝ of an inch, making 5 1-6 inches in thickness of iron, and 18 inches of wood—a total of [illegible] inches in thickness. The battery was distant at 200 yards distant, and consisted of three 100-pounder Armstrong guns, and two 68-pounders smooth bored guns.

The first operations were with shells filled with sand, and to the astonishment of all present the 68-pounders did more execution than the three great Armstrong guns. This was accounted for by the greater velocity of the round shot at short ranges when fired from the smooth-bored guns. After firing with shells, solid shot was then tried with all the guns, and 200-pound bolts were used in the 100-pounders with charges of 16 pounds of powder. Even with such heavy missiles, the effect upon the target was no greater than with the shells fired from the 68-pounders. A salvo from the whole five guns fired against the target failed to penetrate through it, but a gap, six inches deep and fifteen inches long, with three large cracks around it, was made, three of the five solid shot having struck in the same place. Since these experiments were made, round shot has been considered in England the most effective against iron plates.

Experiments have also been made with an Armstrong gun firing against Jones's system of angled plates. The gun used fired cast iron balls 110 pounds, solid bolts 7 inches in diameter and 12 inches in length. The charges used were 14 pounds of powder. The angled plates were 4½ inches thick. Six of such bolts struck the target within a space of 21 inches by 12, and three within one inch of another. The plate was driven in 3½ inches, upon a backing of pine, and was fractured, but not pierced. Such is all the practical information which we really have upon this subject. We think it deserves further attention. The best form of shot for penetrating iron plates, when set perpendicularly on wall-sided vessels, in horizontal curves as in round towers, or angled to deflect the shot upward or downward, can only be determined by experiments which have already been made with shot fired against iron plates have been too few in number to settle this important question.

Planters of the South, Give Heed,

The Fredericksburg *Herald* of Tuesday has the following:

It is stated to us by a gentleman familiar with the country, that there has been no preparation whatever for planting a corn crop from Aquia Creek up to Alexandria, some forty miles along the Potomac river, and extending back from five to twenty miles in the country.

The fine river estates, and indeed all that country, bears unmistakable evidences of war. Houses deserted, farms bereft of every rood of fencing, stock of all kinds wandering hither and thither, endeavoring to obtain the means of subsistence—now a precarious sort of life, as all herbage, including the wheat seeded last fall, is nipped close to the earth.

In this connection we may also say that little corn will be planted in the valley of the Rappahannock. This will be a State disaster, involving a loss of nearly two millions bushels corn, and if the wheat harvest is abandoned, not less than half a million bushels of wheat.

Many of the large farmers who still have a working force left, are removing them to the interior of the State, or taking their servants further South as a means of security.

And these are not the only resources that will be cut off; for there is that country almost literally flowing with "milk and honey," that great productive region known as the Valley of Virginia. It is very certain that the crops in Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, &c., will be cut off one-half if not two thirds, because of the unsettled condition of the country, the loss of black labor, and the withdrawal of white labor. The latter was very fully represented in the volunteer regiments, but what was left was absorbed long since by the general call on the militia in that section, who have been in the field there for the last six or nine months.

This sad and lamentable condition of affairs should be an additional incentive to every land owner in the States south of Virginia to plant corn, and that, too, on a multitudinous scale. Grow it, not only for yourselves, your neighbors, to support the army, but grow it for the support of those who all their lives past have been producers themselves, but now by the sad calamity of a wicked and cruel war, are forced into the class of consumers.

From Manassas.—The Petersburg *Express* learns that on Friday last, a couple of men made their appearance at Manassas, and stated that they came through without molestation. A Yankee soldier was not to be seen. These men were taken in custody on suspicion and held for four hours; when a plain, honest-looking, unsophisticated wagoner made his appearance and gave the same report. All the country has been entirely deserted, and not one of the 150,000 of McClellan's grand army, who so recently made the earth fairly quake beneath their tread, is to be seen. Some think that an army might now march upon Washington and meet with but little opposition. But it is not presumed that we will "on to Washington" at present.

Yankee Gunboats up the Rappahannock.—On Sunday five Yankee gunboats went up the Rappahannock river and shelled Urbana; and on Monday they went to Rappahannock, threw some shells, and landed a body of men to reconnoitre. They did not remain long, however, and it was supposed the movement was made merely as a feint or diversion, and to create the impression that something serious was intended.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday.—By a notice published yesterday morning by all the newspapers of the city, the greatest inducements were offered to about one thousand young men, to embark on board steamers under command of Lieut. James, and go down the stream for the purpose of destroying the two or three Federal gunboats which had succeeded in passing the forts. This notice was not known yet by all the inhabitants of the place, when seven or eight vessels of the blockading squadron came up opposite Camp Chalmette, where the regiments from Camps Lewis, Benjamin, Marion and the Quarantine, had all been gathered on the previous evening.

The people of this city, kept for the last twenty-four hours in the greatest excitement by the news so unexpectedly received the day before, as well as by the sight of soldiers running to and fro, the solemn beating of the drum, and the sinister flame of the piles of cotton and the ships set on fire by our military authorities, were thrown into an excitement greater than ever when it was noised about that fighting had just commenced at the fortifications below.

At about noon the regiments encamped near the defenses commenced arriving in the city by squads and companies. They were soon followed by Gen. Lewis, with two or three of his aids-de-camp, and Gen. Lovell himself. At about the same time a Federal steamer was seen at the end of the lower horn of the crescent formed by the river in front of our city. From that moment doubt was no longer—all resistance was out of question; the Chalmette defenses had proved nearly useless, as it was foreseen, and New Orleans had fallen into the power of the Federal fleet.

At a short distance from this ship a second one came up, then a third one, soon after a fourth one, and in less than a quarter of an hour there were eight of them in sight, coming up the river. As the first ones were opposite the French market some reckless men gave proofs of jubilation, which so exalted somebody in the crowd that he fired his pistol at one of them. The latter fell down mortally wounded and stabbed in two or three places, and as he was being carried away to the Second District police station he breathed his last.

As the Federal vessels were coming up the river, the levee was the scene of the greatest disorder. Thousands ragged women and children, on being informed that all the provisions piled on the levee were left to those who would take them, had gone from their residences on the back streets to the river, providing themselves with large baskets to carry their supply of sugar, meat, beef and pork. That *Free Market* of a new kind has very soon taken the largest proportion. Men came with their drays to carry away casks, barrels, and even hogsheads, and some of them made themselves so free as to break open the doors of warehouses to take possession of the sugar and tobacco stored in those places.

In the meantime the Provost Marshals, the members of the Committee on Public Safety, the *Mayor*, the *Chief of Police*, as well as Generals Westmore, Juge and Maignan did not know what was to be done in this emergency. The Governor had left the city the evening before, at 8 o'clock, by a train of the Jackson railroad, General Lovell was not yet back in his office, and Gen. Lewis was nowhere to be found.

The Confederate Guards, camped on Lafayette Square, had taken down their tents, and while several of them were joining their families, the others were prepared to go with the two brigades commanded by Generals Buisson and Tracy. As for the militia, it was evident that, little organized as they were, they could not be very useful in those present circumstances. Generals Juge and Maignan decided finally that they would act together, and the former being the first by rank, took the command of the foreign brigades. The Mayor gave these superior officers a general authorization to maintain peace and order in the city; and thanks to the decisive measures taken by them, all scenes of disorder ceased on the levee, and all those who were caught on the streets nearly, with lots of provisions were obliged to leave them on the sidewalk.

As this was going on in the vicinity of the steamboat landing, a boat left one of the Federal vessels with a flag of truce, and landed at the foot of Canal street two officers, one of whom was Capt. Bailey. They went immediately to the City Hall, where they had with the Mayor and Gen. Lovell an interview, which the former related in a message sent last evening to the Common Council, which held at 7 o'clock a joint session in the room of the Assistant Aldermen. Here is this important message:

"City Hall, April 25, 1862.

"*Honorable Common Council—Gentlemen*: At half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., to-day, I was waited on by Capt. Bailey, second in command of the Federal fleet now lying in front of the city, bearing a demand from flag officer Farragut, for the unconditional surrender of the city of New Orleans and the hoisting of the United States flag on the Customhouse, Post-office and Mint.

He also demanded that the Louisiana flag be hauled down from the City Hall. I replied that Gen. Lovell was in command here, and that I was without authority to act in military matters.

Gen. Lovell was then sent for, and to him, after stating that his mission was to the Mayor and Council, Capt. Bailey addressed his demands.

Gen. Lovell refused to surrender the city, or his forces, or any portion of them; but accompanied his refusal with the statement that he should evacuate the city, withdraw his troops, and then leave the civil authorities to act as they might deem proper.

It is proper here to state that, in reply to the demand to haul down the flag from the City Hall, I returned an unqualified refusal.

I am now in momentary expectation of receiving a second peremptory demand for the surrender of the city. I solicit your advice in this emergency. My own opinion is that, as a civil magistrate, possessed of no military power, I am incompetent to perform a military act such as the surrender of the city to a hostile force; that it would be proper to say, in reply to a demand of that character, that we are without military protection; that the troops have withdrawn from the city; that we are consequently incapable of making any resistance; and that, therefore, we can offer no obstruction to the occupation of the place by the enemy; that the Customhouse, Post-office and Mint are the property of the Confederate Government; and that we have no control over them; and that all acts involving a transfer of authority be performed by the invading forces themselves; that we yield to physical force alone; and that we maintain our allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States.

Beyond this a due respect for our dignity, our rights and the flag of our country does not, I think, permit us to go. Respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor."

When this message was read the members of the Council, unwilling to decide at such short notice on this important matter, adjourned till this morning, at 10 o'clock, without deciding any thing. Let us hope that during the night the two regiments of firemen residing in the upper district, and the two foreign brigades, will have been successful in maintaining order and peace in the Crescent City.

Cattle Market,

Jefferson City, April 25, 1862.

Arrived during the week, 735 Texas Beeves, 616 Hogs, 816 Sheep, 480 Veal Cattle and 15 Goats.—[illegible]

Western Beef Cattle, ₩ 100 lbs. net, 1st qty.		11@12c
Texas	₩ lb. net,	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	₩ head,	[illegible]
Sheep,	₩ head,	[illegible]
Hogs,	₩ 100 lbs. gross,	[illegible]
Milch Cows,	₩ head,	[illegible]
Goats,	₩ head	[illegible]

Wet Nurse.

A WET NURSE, with a healthy breast of milk, and well recommended, will find a situation by applying at No. 147 Dauphin street. apl8 3t

L. C. Harbler & A. T. Wurtemberg, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CIGARS. 38 Front Levee and 56 Poydras street.

Notice.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Van Fossen is dissolved. Mr. Van Fossen having retired on the 1st of May, 1861. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned, who carry on the same business, under the style of C. A. Sarrière & Brother.
C. A. SARRIERE,
F. G. SARRIERE.
April 8th, 1862.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A few pounds in store and for sale to close consignment by QUEYROUZE BROS., 8 to 14 St. Louis street.

For Sale or Rent.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Grapevine Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to T. LACROIX, No. 15 Toulouse street. apl8 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has removed his clothing Manufactory to T. O. PAYAN'S STORE, No. 77 Canal street, between Camp and Magazine.
ED. DUPONCHEL.

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM.

A sure cure to be had for the above diseases at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Also, instant relief of Croup, Sore Throat, Cholera, Lockjaw, Earache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, &c. &c.

All sorts of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from secret diseases.

Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Gleets, &c. &c.

A special remedy for each and every disease.

Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office No. 117 St. Ann street every where may be seen.

Office hours from 1 to 8½ P. M. every day; also Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 11 A. M.

By reading the certificate of Mr. F. Sanguinet in the newspapers, some people find it astonishing that he certifies his daughter was cured of her sore throat by the third application of the remedy procured at No. 117 St. Ann street, and I don't deny it. I was one of the unbelievers; but I was afflicted with sore throat, and thought I will go anyhow and see. I went and had the article, and the result was the same; after three or four applications I was cured; therefore I would recommend to every one who suffers from Croup or Sore Throat to go with full confidence at No. 117 St. Ann street, and he will find a sure cure.

New Orleans, July 25, 1861. L. GIRAUD.

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.

To the Public.

A RUMOR has been circulated that I had sold the [illegible] of Louisiana in order to avoid the redemption of some notes I have issued. I declare such rumor unfounded, and I invite all bearers of my notes to call every day, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Louis Dubuc, Esq., my attorney at law, where said notes will be redeemed.
RODOLF BRAUSS.

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for goods. The orders received and registered up to this time, accompanied with cotton, cash or drafts, will require all the goods we can make up to the first of September. Planters are hereby notified that we cannot receive any more cotton on orders. Public notice will be given in due time when present engagements will be completed.
S. M. HART & CO.

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL. For sale by A. P. COCHRAN & HALL, 13 New Levee and 11 Fulton st.

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 south of the line 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 hire from one to five thousand Negroes.

Payments will be made in money, and such proportions of stock as is usual for each 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,
25 Common street, N. O.

State Tax Collector's Office, Second District, City of New Orleans.

I HEREBY notify all persons following Trade, Profession or Occupation in said District, who have not paid their State Licenses, that ten (10) days from and after this date, suit will be ordered against them according to law; this being the third advertisement.
J. HERNANDEZ, State Tax Collector Second District.

Kerosene or Coal Oil, and Lubricating Oil.

AT wholesale and retail, at C. ESPINOLA, Dauphine street, No. 139 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.

Lost.

ON Wednesday night, in Bourbon, Toulouse, or Royal street, a black BROACH, with a diamond in the middle. A liberal reward will be given to the person who will leave it at the office of Messrs. Sylvester & Co., No. 111 Customhouse street.

Lost or Stolen.

A NOTE, together with the protest, dated Parish of Terrebonne, La., December 12th, 1860, for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifty dollars, payable on the fifteenth day of February, 1862, drawn to the order of John Roger, and subscribed by E. G. Earnest, A. G. Cage and Duncan S. Cage, and endorsed by John Roger. Said protest and note were sent to the subscriber in a letter, mailed at Houma, on the eighth day of March last, 1862, directed to me at New Orleans, through the post-office, and has never come to hand. The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate said note, as the same is my property and should not be paid to any one but myself. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said note to me.
ADOLPHE MENUET.

JUDICIAL SALES.

J. C. Kathman vs. Adam Schulingkamp.

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 2882.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. D. F. Mitchell, Second Justice of the Peace 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 Frenchmen streets; said lot measures thirty-two feet front on Marigny street, by one hundred feet nine inches 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.

Andrew Finney vs. Geo. McMahon.

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 25,394.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Ernest Morel, Judge of said Court, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 26th, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of my warehouse, situated at the corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets; A lot of FURNITURE seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot.
ANTHONY FRADOS, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Stephen C. Michel.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 18,[illegible].—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 testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of F. G. Redewald.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 18,744.—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 testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music. ST. CHARLES STREET.
D. BIDWELL.......Proprietor
Summer Season—Museum Open Free.
HARRY MACARTHY, THE SOUTHERN COMEDIAN AND AUTHOR —ASSISTED BY— MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE, Will appear EVERY NIGHT in his Musical Entertainments, embracing [illegible], Dances, New Characters, New Music, &c.
Admission, to Academy and Museum, 50 cents. Box Office open at 10 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

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 less of events 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. 29 St. Anthony Square.

Funeral Service.

A FUNERAL SERVICE will take place at St. Theresa Church, on the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, A. M., for the late MARIE ATHALIE HEPP. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Recorder of the Second District.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce that the Hon. LOUIS GASTINEL, the present incumbent, is a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the 2d June next.
VOTERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

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 June next.
NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE undersigned gives notice that he has mislaid the following described PROMISSORY NOTES, the payment whereof has been stopped and which he, therefore, warns the public not to negotiate, discount or accept, to wit:

1. A promissory note for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, subscribed by Mr. Jos. O. Toledo to the order of and endorsed by himself, dated 30th April, 1859, and payable at the Citizens' Bank two years after date, bearing six per cent. interest from date till maturity, and eight per cent. from and after maturity till paid, and marked ne varietur by R. Bobert J. Kerr, Esq., a notary in this city, in conformity with an act passed before him on the 30th of April, 1859.

2. A promissory note for the sum of eight hundred dollars, subscribed by Mr. Paul Monteau to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated 18th June, 1860, payable eight months after date, reserved from time to time to the 18th June, 1861, from which time it bears interest at eight per cent. per annum till paid, and marked ne varietur by R. Bert J. Kerr, Esq., a notary in this city, in conformity with an act passed before him on the 18th of June, 1860.
Per Pro. T. LAFON. L. F. PARENT, Agent, No. 37 Exchange Alley.
New Orleans, April 24, 1862.

For Sale.

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnson and St. Peter streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with the improvements, formerly known as the Doanvilly Saw Mills. Said property to be rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to price, &c., enquire of J. B. DESFORGES.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY, No. 265 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, A. SWEET. 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, Stove Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c.

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stucker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to the general suspension of bank business, and the advance in metal, the price of Stucker Iron will be at the following rates:
3½ to 2½ inches at $1 [illegible] an inch.
[illegible]
Terms cash.
E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, 12 Union street.

Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood. V. DEMORUELLE, Dealer, At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin.

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves. Also, English, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Fire Wood. Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

CLARET.—25 casks ordinary, 25 do family. In store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 21 and 23 Gravier.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MADAM LA BLANCH, THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD.

Can be consulted at her Parlor, No. 18 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. Is there one 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 discover? And yet she has, with her remarkable talent, brought them forth from the hidden depths of his mind, and all with sensible [illegible]. She should consult this truly wonderful lady at once, for the cures that her medicine has effected in this city alone have established for her an unapproachable reputation, in her profession.

HOFFMAN & MARKS, (JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,) 60 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.

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

WE will remind the public that an office of subscription to the Capital Stock of the above Company has been open for the better accommodation of our citizens, by the undersigned, Agent of said Company, at 13 Exchange Alley, where all information will be cheerfully given concerning the Charter, Legislative Acts, &c.
Come and subscribe!
J. CASTANIE.

CAMILLE LACOSTE, FANCY GROCERY STORE, [illegible] ROYAL, COR. DUMAINE STREETS, IMPORTER OF Wines, Brandies, Preserves, Cordials, Sweet Oil, &c. &c.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co. 111.........CANAL STREET.........111
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..........$621,500
DIRECTORS: [illegible]
This company, successor to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the hazard and damage by fire, and perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.
J. TUYES, President. I. W. [illegible], Secretary.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. R. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.
HENRY THOMAS, Jr., A. R. GRISWOLD, WM. M. GOODRICH.
Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are interested in the business of the house.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

CAULIER PAPER BALSAMIC NITRATED.

This paper, burnt close to the sick, stops immediately all oppression and suffering from Asthma. Sold in Paris by CHARLES T. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of 300 Lots in the Town of Tickfaw, on the Jackson Railroad, 58 miles from New Orleans. The Lots undisposed of at private sale.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer. Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on SATURDAY, April 26th, at 12 o'clock, M., THIS IMPROVING AND ELIGIBLE SITE for country residences, and market gardens; safe retreat for families in epidemics and in war times; well wooded lands, salubrious and good water. The town is laid out in lots of 36 feet by 150, and into market garden lots, adjoining, varying from 5 to 20 acres.

Terms—Cash in Confederate notes, or purchaser may pay at his option one-half in cash, balance at one and two years, with six per cent. interest, secured by mortgage on the property. No endorser required.

The purchasers to have their lines drawn by the Surveyor, and put themselves in possession at their own expense.

All sales to be completed within ten days from date of sale, or the same will be resold on account and risk of the purchaser, after five days' advertisement in one of the city papers, and without further notice of legal default.

Acts of sale before ——, at the expense of the purchaser. See plans of town at the Merchants' Exchange.

Property on Bienville Street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer, Office, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, April 26th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

A LOT OF GROUND situated on Bienville street, between Derbigny and Roman streets, measuring 36 feet front on Bienville street, by 100 feet 3 inches in depth; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a house covered with slates, having four rooms, back gallery, with stair-case leading to the attic, divided into two rooms, and closets; another building, contiguous to the preceding, having two rooms and gallery, a room in the attic, kitchen of three rooms, three cisterns, well, &c.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND forming the corner of Gasquet and Miro streets. See plans at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, for notes bearing six per cent. interest per annum from date, and mortgage, with privilege of paying cash.

Act of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, N. P.

Property in the First District.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, 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 First District of this city, designated as No. 14, of square 3, bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Prieur and Johnson streets, measuring 25 feet 3 inches and 1 line in front on Johnson street, by 124 feet 3 inches deep; together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a frame house, covered with slates, having four rooms; and a frame kitchen, also covered with slates, cistern, &c.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at 12 months' credit, with 8 per cent. interest from date, and 8 per per cent. thereafter till paid.

Act of sale before Amedée Ducatel, notary, at the expense of purchaser.

Property at the Corner of Manuel and Moreau streets.

BY CHARLES E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. No. 20 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—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb Washington, Third District of this city, in square bounded by Moreau, Casacalvo, Manuel and Bartholomew streets, measuring 30 feet 2 inches and 6 lines front on Manuel street, by 120 feet in depth, and fronting Moreau street. Together with a frame house of two rooms, well, privy, &c.

Terms—Half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, for a note bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date, and mortgage, with the privilege of paying the whole cash.

Act of sale before A. Ducatel, not. pub.

Dwelling-House on Congress Street, between the two City Railroads.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 26th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Congress, Craps, Independence and Love streets, measuring 30 feet front on Congress street, by 90 feet 8 inches in depth; together with the house, containing five rooms, kitchen, gallery, cistern, privy, &c., as per plan.

Terms—One-half cash; balance on a credit of twelve months, with six per cent. interest.

Property on Claiborne Street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. No. 20 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—

A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of Spain and Claiborne streets, measuring 32 feet front on Claiborne street, by 64 feet in depth and fronting on Spain street. Together with a house of two rooms, and gallery, kitchen, cistern, well, privy, &c. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of two notes, each of the sum of $[illegible], ending 1st October, 1862, and 1st October, 1863, as well as the interests at 8 per cent. from 1st October, 1861, and the balance cash.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, N. P.

First-rate Washer, Ironer and Cook.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. Office, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, April 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

SOPHIE, Creole mulatto woman, speaking French and English, aged about 28 years, first-rate washer and ironer, cook and house servant; fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before J. Cuvillier, notary public.

Sale on Account of a former Purchaser.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer, Office, No. 20 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 (à la folle enchère) of Mr. F. Stubenrauch, who refuses to comply with the terms of adjudication made to him on the 29th 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 120 feet in depth. Together with a handsome, new house, recently built, having three galleries, kitchen, servants' rooms, 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. Drayton, notary public.

Succession of Hugue Podesclaux.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 2d of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date April 19th, 1862, all the movable effects belonging to said succession, comprising—

Wearing Apparel, Movable Effects, Office Furniture, and one gold Patent Lever Watch. Terms cash.

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 Erasmo Arnaud, 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. D'Armas, Deputy Surveyor General, dated 12th August, 1851. 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.

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, by 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, 1851, and forms the corner of Constance and Thalia streets, and measures 31 feet 10 inches and 4 lines front on Constance street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 4 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, 1863.

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.

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]	
" Marine do	[illegible]	
" River do	[illegible]	
Less premiums returned		[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	71,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	[illegible]	
Re-Insurance	[illegible]	
Expenses, less interest	[illegible]	
Profits		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Bank Notes	[illegible]
Bills receivable, secured by mortgage on Real Estate	[illegible]
Bills Receivable on Pledge	[illegible]
Due for premiums	[illegible]
Bonds	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this eleventh day of May, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this eleventh day of May, 1861.
(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

GALIBERT & SON'S TRUSSES No. 283 St. Martin street, PARIS.

Inventors of the Lever Truss for the cure of Ruptures, manufacture of Impregnable Trusses with wrought, ordinary steel springs, Jointed Trusses, with ivory pads for hot climates, Chamois Trusses, for glass and show-cases. Common Trusses, at low prices, are likewise manufactured in this establishment. This house is the only one which obtained a medal at the Universal Exposition for the Shah of its products. All [illegible] articles bear the mark of the manufacturer. They may be found at all the druggists and dealers in Trusses.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Mrs. Fanny Duncan, Deceased wife of Jules Boult.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer, Office, 70 St. Louis street.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 28th March, 1862, will be sold on SATURDAY, May 3d, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, in Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, at 12 o'clock, the following property and slaves belonging to said succession, to wit:

1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the parish of Orleans, right bank of the Mississippi river, at about one mile below this city, measuring two arpents front on said river, by forty arpents in depth, and designated by the Numbers Twelve and Thirteen, on the plan drawn by Benjamin Buisson, Civil Engineer, dated the 18th March, 1834, and deposited in the office of Theo. Tureau, then a notary in this city.

The improvements comprise a large house, with gallery all around, parlor, dining room, five bed rooms; another small house, having two rooms; kitchen, cellar, pigeon house, hen house, servants' rooms, stables, coach house, &c.; orange, prune, fig and peach trees, Japonica trees, &c.—susceptible of yielding a good income.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in this city, Second District, in the square bounded by Conti, Burgundy, St. Louis and Rampart streets, measuring (English measure) twenty-two feet eight inches front on said Burgundy street, by one hundred and three feet four inches and three-eighths of an inch in depth on one side, and on the other side forty-eight feet nine inches in depth, widening at that distance, at a right angle, seven feet five inches, and forty four feet seven inches and three-eighths of an inch on a second depth line, and thirty feet eight inches in the rear; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, comprising a two-story brick house, with attics, two parlors below and halls; two bed rooms up stairs, hall; two bedrooms in the attic; brick kitchen, having eight rooms; yard paved with bricks, cellar, cistern, waterworks, gas and gas fixtures, a large entrance hall, &c.

3. A PORTION OF GROUND, in this city, and adjoining the above-described property, measuring, (English measure) more or less, seven feet five inches front on Burgundy street by forty feet nine inches in depth, between parallel lines. This property is to be sold together with property Number Two above described.

4. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, in this city, First District, in the square bounded by Union, Gravier, Phillippa and Baronne streets, measuring (English measure) fifty-two feet two inches front on Gravier street, by one hundred and nine feet in depth. The improvements consist chiefly in two brick houses, each of which is built on a lot measuring twenty-six feet two inches front on Gravier street, by a depth of one hundred and nine feet. The houses are two-story high, with finished attic; two parlors, entrance door, servants' hall; three bed-rooms up stairs, and three other rooms in the attic; two-story kitchen, with six rooms, yard paved with flag stones, yard in the rear, waterworks, cement cistern, privies, &c. The houses are Nos. 177 and 179.

SLAVES.

CAROLINE, mulatto girl, about forty-five years old, addicted to drinking.

NANCY, negro woman, forty-two years old, addicted to drinking. A good washer and cook.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, negro man, forty-seven years old.

BRIGITTE, negro woman, more than sixty years old.

MARCELITTE, negro woman, forty-seven years old, consumptive.

DIANA, negro woman, forty two years old.

Terms—The slaves, one-third cash, and the balance at a credit of six and twelve months, with interest at six per cent. per annum for notes satisfactorily endorsed, and secured by mortgage on the slaves sold, and the real estate, one-fourth cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of adjudication, secured by mortgage on the property sold; all the notes (in coupons) to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from maturity until paid; the buildings to be insured against the risk of fire by the purchasers, and the policies transferred to the tutors of said minors.

Acts of sale before A. Ducatel, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

The whole as per plans which will be exhibited at the said Exchange.

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 HYPPOLYTE GRIFFON.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 16, 1861—Court docket No. 18,[illegible]—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 the 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, 154 feet 1 inch 3 lines on an oblique line towards Prieur street, dividing it from property formerly belonging to the heirs of Lafayette, thence 54 feet 3 inches, more or less on the line which breaks off at a right angle to a further depth of 17 feet, thence on a second line 51 feet 2 inches 5 lines, more or less, and a depth on a line nearly to and parallel with Johnson street of 238 feet 9 inches 5 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 non-payment at maturity until paid, in usual 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 the policy transferred to the Executor.

MARIE LOUISE, a negro woman aged about 45 years, washer and ironer, with a sore leg. Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, N. P., at the expense of purchaser.

Contents of a Dyer's Store at Auction—Dyers' Drugs and Utensils.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

MONDAY NEXT, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold, without reserve, on the premises, No. 121 Bourbon street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets—

THE CONTENTS OF A DYER'S STORE; also, Dyers' Drugs and Utensils, Show Cases, Counters, Table, Bedstead, Chairs, &c.

—ALSO—

SUNDRY LOTS OF GOODS unclaimed to this date, consisting in part of Shawls, Dresses, Coats, &c. N. B.—Persons having articles at the above store are requested to call and claim the same by Saturday next, 26th inst. After that date, said articles will be sold at auction to pay expenses.

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL New MAYER'S.

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, and conducted on "Rooms of Health," it unites the attention of a home; the advantage of an Hospital. Special wards for Ophthalmic diseases.

TERMS:

Wards	$1 00 per day.
Private Wards	2 00
Private Rooms	3 00
[illegible]	1 00

A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission, apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Mayer's office, No. 12 Dauphin street.

Jefferson Academy, 83 BOURBON STREET, N. O. Conducted by G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 1855, has long held a high position in public opinion, as one of the best 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	6 00
" above 12, but under 15	8 00
" above 15 years	10 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.
[illegible]
The school hours are from half-past 8 till 3, and from half-past 4 till 6 o'clock.

JEAN AUGE, No. 61 CHARTRES ST., cor. Bienville.

MR. and MRS. AUGE inform their numerous customers that Mrs. Augé has returned from Europe, and has made in Paris and London an extensive selection of new articles, received by late arrivals, comprising as follows:

A complete assortment of Hair of all colors and lengths. A full assortment of Hair Work, manufactured by themselves, such as new style Sets with gold setting, Burrows, Necklaces, Bracelets, Breastpins, Watch Chains, Family Tombs for Medallions, &c.

A considerable variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Head Bands, Plaits and Plaits on Combs. The special attention of connoisseurs is called to the above hair works on tulle, which, as imitations, are such as to defy the keenest and most practised eye.

Perfumery, from the houses of Lubin, Violet, Pinaud, Guerlain, Hyacinthe, &c.

Double Button Jouvin Gloves.
Gauntlet Gloves with two buttons, 2 [illegible] pair.
Combs of all sizes.
Hair Pins of the latest styles.
Ball and Opera Sets.
New Flowers, Chenille, Velvet, Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses.

Their Pearl White and their Compound for strengthening and beautifying the hair, so favorably known to the public, are again recommended to the purchasers.

The Dressing and Manufacturing Saloon up stairs, under the management of the best European Artists.

Ladies' Private Hair-dressing Saloon.

Lessons in Hair-dressing, under the special care of Mr. Augé.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY. FROM THE LAKE.
[illegible]

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK.

The Sunset Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Place. NEW ORLEANS, August 4th, 1862.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That from and after this date, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be made on all premiums to parties insuring in this Company.

The above RETURN PREMIUM OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be PAID IN CASH, this Company issuing no scrip.
HENRY PEYCHAUD, President.
F. CLAIBORNE, Vice-President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
DIRECTORS: [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS such as Wilton, Medallions, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Dutch, Venetian, &c. Also, Floor Oil-Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Colored and Cocoa Matting; Window Shades; Table Covers; Rugs and Mats; Damask and Linen Covers, Cloths, &c. &c., which we offer for cash at moderate prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR, LATE E. R. STEVENS & CO., 55, 57 and 59 Common street, Opposite the CITY HOTEL, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CUTLERY, GUNS, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, PAPER, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS and School Books.

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail—viz.:

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of WADE & BUTCHER'S Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery; Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.

Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.

Our stock consists of
1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
2 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Spaying Knives;
Bush Knives.
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
2 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES, A large assortment, at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES, Assorted on cards—fine.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES, Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.
German Knives, On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.

Table Cutlery, large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Stag and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.

BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES, ivory, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Beach and Commonhandles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Buckwalter's "Lyre."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Snap Scissors—on cards.

RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Heppin's and Westenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We import our MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS direct from the best manufacturers in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

VIOLINS, A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.
ACCORDEONS, Low price, medium and fine.
FLUTINAS. All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.
FLUTES. French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.
GERMAN HARPS. HARMONICAS.
BOSS BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Resin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.

VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—3 and 4 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS.
Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to [illegible]
" " " Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Carlisle Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
" " " 1-0 to 6-0.

NEEDLES AND PINS.
SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 3-0.
Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.
These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.
Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allsop's " "
Spaying Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
" " common Steel, assorted.
" " in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
" " India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shields' Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
" " India Rubber, straight and crooked.

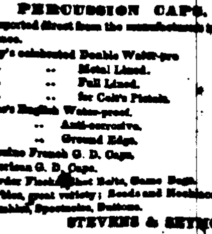
HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

FISH LINES, &c.
Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
" Trolling Lines—90 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
" Trot Lines—1, 2 and 3.
" Bayou Lines—300 feet.
" Lines on blocks—80 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
" " on Reels, 100 feet.
" " 100 feet, on block.
" " very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Cotton Gone Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation " "
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, " "
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
Dressing Cases—Leather.
" " Rosewood and Ebony; for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturer in Paris.

PERCUSSION CAPS.
All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Eley's celebrated Double Waterproof.
" " Metal Lined.
" " Full Lined.
" " for Colt's Pistols.
Cone's English Water-proof.
" " Anti-corrosive.
" " Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags.
Marbles, great variety; Beads and Necklaces, Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons.
STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

PELLEVOISIN BRANDY. THE SOLE GENUINE



[illegible] And also Agent for G. V. Renaud & Co., [illegible]

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	$135,119 38	
Premiums on Marine Risks	60,763 92	
Premiums on River Risks	22,763 45	$[illegible]
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	28,557 00	
Per Return Premiums	2,947 [illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$34,[illegible] 34	
On Marine Risks	34,297 70	
On River Risks	10,[illegible] 46	
	$[illegible]	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,727 36	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible]	4,[illegible] 34	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.	$41,135 [illegible]	$[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above	$132,[illegible] 20	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	[illegible]	
Amount participating in Profits	$132,[illegible]	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable at short date	$[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Premiums due	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes	[illegible]
Total Assets	$[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this 15th 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, 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 [illegible] day of August, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 13th instant, the Board declared a dividend of Twenty-[illegible] 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 15th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 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	$200,[illegible] 80	
On River Risks	151,[illegible] 19	
On Marine Risks	190,805 34	[illegible]
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1861	$[illegible]	
Return Premiums	34,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Reinsurance, Taxes and Expenses, less Interest	82,517 [illegible]	[illegible]
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:

Cash at bank	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Bonds of the Confederate States	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Less:	
Net earned premiums	$[illegible]
Interest to be paid on Scrip	[illegible]
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	27,[illegible]
Actual assets	$[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this day [illegible], came me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible], President, and Charles Lemesle, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the above statement is true, and a correct transcript from the books of the company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, [illegible]
CHAS. LESASSIER, [illegible]
Sworn to and subscribed before me [illegible] 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice [illegible]

New Orleans, June [illegible], 1861.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums [illegible], and to pay six per cent. interest on all the [illegible] of the Company. The certificates of scrip will be issued on the 1st August next.

DIRECTORS: J. H. Hovins, Geo. Connelly, John Pemberton, F. Mangeon, F. Poels, [illegible], S. O. Nelson, [illegible]

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

New Orleans, 1st October, 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		$[illegible]
To-wit—		
On Fire Risks	$134,866 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	38,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Less—		
Premiums Unterminated	$[illegible]	
Returned Premiums	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz.—		
On Fire Risks	$44,379 11	
On Marine Risks	19,[illegible]	
On River Risks	12,[illegible] 79	
	$[illegible]	
Re-Insurance	11,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,[illegible]	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	31,[illegible]	[illegible]
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		[illegible]
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$[illegible]
Earned premiums		$[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Insurance Scrips	[illegible]
Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Subscription notes	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of [illegible], 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary of the Louisiana State 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.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of October, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Directors have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum will be paid in Cash on and after the 15th inst. to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Amadeo Landry,	Gustave Voorhies,	W. G. Betterton
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolhonde,	C. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gandy,	E. Barthélémy,	F. Hinkman,
[illegible]	P. T. Logan,	F. Rotchford,
E. H. Harris,	G. Grenier,	Geo. J. Leeds,
J. H. Robért,	J. M. Wagner,	J. G. McIlvain,
A. D. Grieff,	E. Boudousquié,	Valen. Heermann,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Roman,	Magin Puig,
J. B. Murison,	J. Zolly,	Wm. Crusel,
J. A. Bonnafon,	J. J. Marx,	W. B. Conger.

Dissolution.

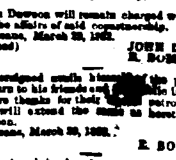
FROM the 1st of April next the partnership which existed in this city between the undersigned under the name of Dawson & Co., will cease to exist by annullation of the contract entered into between the parties before A. E. Bienvenu, Esq., notary, on the 1st March, 1860.

Mr. John Dawson will remain charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said copartnership.
New Orleans, March 28, 1862.
(Signed) JOHN DAWSON. E. BOISSEAU.

The undersigned avails himself of the present occasion to return to his friends and to the public in general his most sincere thanks for their [illegible] patronage, and hopes that they will extend the same as heretofore to Mr. John Dawson.
New Orleans, March 28, 1862.
E. BOISSEAU.

The undersigned, having purchased his stock of Hats, Caps, &c., by the purchase of the half of the entire stock of W. A. Heeney, will continue business for his own account in the same line, and avails himself of this opportunity to thank the public and his friends in general for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same for the future.
JOHN DAWSON.

Music! Music!! Music!!! A. ELIE, [illegible] ERARD & PLEYEL PIANOS.



AGENT for the manufacture of H. HERZ, which received the [illegible] at the Universal Exposition. Sole Agent for the INSTRUMENTS OF SAX, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. STRINGS OF ALL KINDS. Has received by the late arrivals a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music; also, a number of splendid Erard & Pleyel Pianos.