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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 22 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, sundries.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at 59 Magazine street, sundries.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Masonic Hall, furniture.

We are indebted to Mr. E. Mallory, purser of the steamship Roanoke, for favors.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—"The Corsican Brothers," a drama adapted from a novel of Alexander Dumas, was produced for the second time at the Varieties last night. Mr. Baker deserves all praise for the smoothness with which the mechanical effects connected with the play were sustained; and the transformations and spectacular *tableaux* were given in the best style of stage effect. Mrs. Baker in her double rôle of *Louis* and *Fabian dei Franchi*, in which, we are told, she has achieved great success in the chief cities of the country, acquitted herself with much success in the first and second acts, but, to our mind, she lost eight in the last act, of that morbid thirst for revenge that distinguished the *vendetta*, as understood in Corsica—the mastering of passion, and the substitution of an implacable hate in its stead. In the interview between *Fabian* and *Chateau Renaud* in the forest of Fontainebleau, there was a tinge of passion at times in her delivery that was at variance with the character. With the Corsican, revenge is a duty, not a pleasure; a pursuit, and not an accident; and so, when in the gloomy forest *Fabian* overtakes the man who has slain his brother—overtakes him provided beforehand with the deadly instruments of vengeance—it is with the calmness of a man whose mind is resolved that he bids him stand and offer his life a sacrifice to his brother's blood. Mr. Baker's acting in this scene, as *Chateau Renaud*, was in fine contrast, in this particular, to that of Mrs. Baker. He spoke and looked like a man who knew that he would not survive the encounter—sad, but determined. From the moment that *Fabian* is made aware, by the mysterious bond of union, of his brother's death, he lives but for one purpose—revenge; and, impelled by this feeling, he conquers passion and seeks his end with cold and apathetic resolution. Apart from this slight inconsistency, Mrs. Baker's rendition deserves the praise which, we are told, has been accorded it. Mr. Ryer, as the *Baron Montgiron*, gave us an excellent portrayal of the character of the man of the world; and Mr. Baker as the heartless, reckless libertine was equally effective. Messrs. Rand and Gobay, as *Meynard* and the *Baron Martelli*, performed their respective parts very acceptably. There was no fault to be found with Mrs Preston's *Madame dei Franchi*, and we may say the same of Mrs. Chippendale's *Estelle*. The meed of praise must be awarded Miss Sefton, who as *Emilie de Lesparre*, displayed all that simplicity and gentleness which so pre-eminently distinguish her. We have heard of Miss Sefton's talents as a pantomimist, and if any one had any doubts upon the subject, her *scene d'action militaire* would remove them entirely. She displays a grace, beauty and action the would not do discredit to the great pantomimists of the age. Why not produce "The French Spy," and thus afford this young lady an opportunity for displaying those accomplishments of which she is peculiarly the mistress? The duel between *Fabian* and *Chateau Renaud*, at the close of the play, was excellent, but the full effect was marred on the first representation by the use of a sword in the hands of *Fabian* unfit for the purpose.

In the afterpiece, "Perfection," Mrs. Gladstane, as *Kate O'Brien*, was "perfection" indeed, and the *Sam* of Mr. Bowers was one of that gentleman's most humorous renditions. To-night the "Corsican Brothers" will be again performed, to conclude with the laughable comedy of "The Englishman in India."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—As the day of departure of the Minstrels approaches, the desire to see them increases. We found a very fine audience assembled last night whose beaming faces gave testimony to their pleasure. When we consider that, with the manifold attractions offered by the Minstrels, is united the novelty of the dances, pantomimes, tableau, &c., of Com Foote and Col Small, we do not marvel that they should meet with the success that they undoubtedly do. They offer an excellent bill to-night, which should draw a host.

It will be seen, in our advertising columns, that Mr. P. S. Biron, attorney at law and notary, has transferred his office to No. 83 Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville sts.

C. T. BUDDECKE.—Mr. Buddecke, of No. 21 Common street, offers for sale exchange on New York, in sums to suit. See advertisement.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, furniture, carpets, mattrasses, and fine glass-ware, &c., &c.

Two Days' Later News from Southern Sources.

Further from Port Hudson—Movements of Gen. Grant—Confederate Raid near Waterford, Miss.—Louisiana Legislature—Destruction of Friar's Point on the Mississippi—Further on the Federal Loss at Murfreesboro'.

The following intelligence which we take from the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal* of the 16th inst., being two days' later news than that already published from Southern sources, will be found interesting:

The *Appeal* publishes the following with regard to Gen. Grant's movements:

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Gentlemen recently from Oxford, Miss., report that the Federal forces have retired above the Tallahatchie, and that none of them have been south of that stream for some days. They inform us also that Oxford, and indeed all that portion of Lafayette county which fell into the hands of the Federals, is entirely desolated, no respect whatever having been had to age, sex, person or property.

A report prevailed that Grant had expressed the determination to not regard the parole given by the prisoners taken by General Van Dorn at Holly Springs. He proposes to treat them in the light of deserters, contending that they only sought the opportunity to elude service.

The Chicago *Times* of the 5th professes to have information from Holly Springs that Grant's movements South are only temporarily delayed by the damage done to the railroad between Columbus and Humboldt by the Confederates. The same journal states also that the Federals, as well as the Confederates, have tried their hand at the destruction of railroads, and that Colonel Dechev, of the Federal army, some two weeks ago inflicted great damage upon the Mobile and Ohio road, between Saltillo and Okalona, while Grant has utterly destroyed the Mississippi Central from Coffeeville to Oxford. It is also stated that Grant has moved his army back to the Tallahatchie, and that his Southern outpost is for the present at Abbeville, which he will hold until his communication is again established, when he will move forward without the least delay.

Says the *Appeal*:

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The latest information as to Banks's movements on the lower Mississippi is to the effect that instead of moving up against our works at Port Hudson, he is busily engaged in extensively fortifying at Baton Rouge. This would indicate that instead of contemplating an attack upon our forces he is expecting to be attacked. We have also the most cheering intelligence of the situation at Port Hudson. Our troops are in good health, and entertain the utmost confidence of their ability to maintain their position.

CONFEDERATE RAID NEAR WATERFORD, MISS.

A letter from a friend, a member of Captain Maxwell's company of partisan scouts, dated the 14th instant, says: Since I saw you our little band, Captain Maxwell's company, captured a scouting party of Yankees six in number, and the next day captured their pickets, four in number. We went up and fired a few rounds into their camps, near Waterford, Mississippi, killing several, and also captured three boxes of ammunition. There are no Federals south of Waterford, on the east side of the breast works at Memphis, or on this side of the river at Helena. On Wednesday, the 7th instant, seven transports loaded with troops passed Austin going down.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The extra session of the Louisiana Legislature adjourned on the 31 instant. Provision was made for the removal of the archives of the State to Shreveport, where the Legislature will assemble in May next. The principal matters that engaged attention were the reorganization of the militia laws and the financial affairs of the State. The following acts were passed:

An act to organize a State army, composed of all the white males in the State, from seventeen to fifty years old, not actually in the civil or military service of the Confederate States.

An act to prohibit the sale of property in this State, within the enemy's lines, for taxes.

An act to facilitate the recovery of confiscated property after the war.

An act declaring null and void all title to confiscated property.

An act to authorize the closing of Red river for war purposes.

An act extending the time for the prescription of debts.

An act to appropriate fifty dollars and eighty acres of land to every soldier from this State in the State or Confederate service.

The general appropriation bill provides for the issuing of eight millions treasury notes and five millions of State bonds, running from twenty years after the war to an indefinite period.

FRIAR'S POINT.

Our information is that this village has been partially destroyed by the enemy. One of the churches and many of the principal buildings was burned.

[Friar's Point is a small town on the Mississippi river, in Coahoma county, Mississippi, about 100 miles below Memphis.—ED. BEE.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mobile *News* states that the Yankee cavalry ascended the western bank of the Mississippi a few days ago, to within nine miles of Port Hudson, committing on the route their usual depredations.

The Knoxville *Register* says it has been advised that President Davis selected Tullahoma as the spot for the battle field, where fortunes should determine the fate of Tennessee. Tullahoma is thirty miles south of Murfreesboro', and thither Gen. Bragg has moved his army.

Over one hundred Abolition prisoners and a large number of our troops were engaged on Friday and Saturday in burying Abolitionists at Murfreesboro'. The duty was not completed on Saturday night.

Our dead were all buried Thursday evening. Those engaged in the task of filling the trenches with Abolitionists, and who did not complete their task till Saturday night, estimate the loss of the enemy at 25,000. On Friday we paroled 4500 prisoners.—*Knoxville Register, Jan. 6th*

Additional News from Southern Sources.

President Davis's Message—Virginia Senatorial Election—Gold at New York.

We copy the following news from the *Picayune's* extra, taken from the Jackson papers of the 15th and 17th.

VIRGINIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Richmond, January 15.—The Assembly is wrangling over the vacant Senatorship. A number of ballots had been taken, without any result. The last ballot stood: Rives, 31; Allen, 28; Russell, 22; Floyd, 22. Allen stands the best chance.

LATEST FROM THE SHERMAN EXPEDITION.

A dispatch from Cairo admits that Sherman's repulse at Vicksburg was complete. His entire force had embarked on transports bound for Napoleon. The Federal loss was six hundred killed, fifteen hundred wounded, and one thousand missing.

THE RISE IN GOLD.

Gold in New York and Baltimore was 142, closing at 141¾ on the 13th.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

Richmond, January 14.—Congress met today, at 12 M. The President's message was read and appropriately referred. It is principally devoted to the consideration of our foreign relations, but in the outset, in alluding to the efforts of our enemy to subjugate us, the President says that our noble defenders, under the leadership of their generals, have again, at Fredericksburg, inflicted on the forces of Gen. Burnside the like disastrous overthrow as had been previously suffered by the successive invading armies commanded by Gens McClellan and Pope. Our enemies had been baffled in the West, and at Vicksburg another formidable expedition has been repulsed, with inconsiderable loss on our side.

A review of our history during the two years of our national existence, affords ample cause for congratulations, and demands the most fervent expression of our thankfulness to the Almighty Father, who has blessed our cause. We were justified in asserting that these Confederate States have afforded another example of the impossibility of subjugating a people determined to be free, and have demonstrated that no superiority of numbers, or of available resources, can overcome the resistance offered by such valor as can in such constancy in suffering, and such cheerful endurance of privation as have been conspicuously displayed by this people in the defence of their rights and liberties; and if we have continued the same as we have been in the past, this would be the closing year of the war. It is much as he is desired, the people were determined to [illegible] until the sovereignty and independence of the Confederacy was established.

After [illegible] the relations existing between the States of the Confederacy, their unanimous secession, and formation into a new union, and the formation of their government, known as the Confederate States, the President [illegible] the Confederacy's [illegible] Powers. He [illegible] Great Britain and France [illegible] intervention [illegible] powers [illegible] the interests [illegible] the war [illegible] commerce [illegible] peaceful pursuits both in the old and the new world.

After reviewing the question of privateering, the President says that the records of our State Department contain the evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made by this Government to the neutral powers of Europe against the recognition of the blockade, which had been shown to have been broken hundreds of times, which the enemy, and it themselves had admitted to have been ineffectual, in the most forcible manner, by repeated complaints of the sale to us of goods contraband of war, and which they acknowledged their inability to render effective. Still, Europe had submitted in almost unbroken silence, to all wrongs the United States have chosen to inflict on their commerce, and the Cabinet of Great Britain admitted itself if it had not conformed to the principles laid down by the Congress of Paris, but had made a change the important and prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy to be overlooked, and, consequently, the President had solemnly protested, after a vain attempt to obtain any satisfactory explanation from the British Government.

The fourth proposition of the Congress of Paris declared that the blockade must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy, but the British Secretary of State has construed the American blockade to be sufficient, because it was duly notified that a number of ships were stationed at different parts sufficient really to prevent access to it, or to create an evident danger of entering it, or leaving it, but the President had no complaint to make on the ground of declaration of neutrality. The complaint was that the neutrality had been rather nominal than real, and that recognized neutral rights had been alternately asserted and waived in such manner as to bear with great severity on us, and to confer signal advantages on our enemy.

He had hitherto refrained from calling the attention of Congress to this condition of our foreign relations for various reasons, the chief of which was that it might be construed into an appeal for aid. Now it could not be misconstrued. Still it would not be proper to close his remarks on this subject without adverting to the fact that the correspondence between England, France and Russia recently published, indicated a gratifying appreciation by those Governments of the true interests of mankind as involved in the war on this continent.

After referring to the renewed examples of atrocities on the part of the enemy, and the recent proclamation of Lincoln, which, he says, will have, among others, the effect of calming the fears of those who apprehended that the war might end in the reconstruction of the old Union, the President proceeds to discuss the question of finance. It is his conviction that the people of the Confederacy would freely meet exactions on a scale adequate to the support of their government, and the passage of some enactment to carry on with further policy of the law of last session, for funding the outstanding treasury notes by the fixing of a limitation not later than the 1st of July next, to the delay allowed for funding the notes issued prior to the 1st of December, 1862.

This would, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, have the effect of withdrawing from circulation nearly the entire sum issued, previous to the last named date.

The President specially recommends some revision of the exemption law of last session, so as to leave at home a sufficient local police, without making any discrimination between the different classes of citizens. Various complaints had reached him of the inconsistencies of the working.

Attention was called to the reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the report of the Postmaster General. The revenue of the latter was in excess of the last postal year, but there was still a considerable deficiency, as compared with the expenses, and he recommended some legislation, if any could constitutionally be devised, for aiding the revenue of that department during the ensuing year.

The President also recommends a proper relief to those citizens whose property has been destroyed by order of the Government as a means of defence.

In conclusion, he asks the people of the Confederacy to join him in rendering thanks to God, and in beseeching the continuance of His protecting care over their cause, and the restoration of peace and its manifold blessings to their beloved country.

The New York *World* of the 9th inst. contains the following:

The Speech of Jeff Davis.

[From the Examiner of the 6th.]

Last night the Army Band, at the instance of a number of citizens, serenaded the President at the private residence. About two hundred persons were gathered by the music. After the performance of several airs the President appeared in the doorway, and was introduced to the crowd inadvertently of course, as the "President of the United States." The throng hissed, and the gentleman introducing the President corrected his phraseology by substituting the "Confederate States."

Mr Davis commenced by thanking his audience for the evidence of their regard. He was happy to meet them on his return to the capital of the Confederate States, to the seat of a government established, he believed, to perpetuate the principles that animated our forefathers of the first revolution.

The commonwealth of Virginia too, has been the theatre now, as then, of the great battles of the contest. The blood of every State has been poured out on the soil of Virginia, and cries from the ground for revenge.

Our long suffering and privations have been common heritage to us all, and will be in the future to our common glory. Thus banded, we assist and strengthen each other. The war, too, has developed resources in the South that peace would have left dormant, and if the war continues, we will go on increasing in our power and might. Mark our power one year ago, and mark now our relative increase in proportion to the North.

We are fighting against hirelings of all the earth. Our foes come as savages to murder, rob, and desecrate, and we must treat them as such.

Recently our cause has had the brightest sunshine to fall upon it. In the last month the valiant Lee has hurled the enemy for the third time from his feet in his march upon Richmond. A few of them came on to your capital, but they came as we hope many more will come upon the heel of every battle—as captives, not conquerors. In the West a brilliant victory has crowned our arms at Murfreesboro', a victory that will yield its important fruits.

Mr. Davis spoke for about fifteen minutes in his usual vigorous and forcible style, and paid an honorable tribute to the women of Virginia and their heroic devotion and care of the sick and wounded martyrs of the cause. In concluding, Mr. Davis said that, borne down by the cares of office and an anxiety for the cause in which every man, woman, and child in the South was engaged, he regretted that he had no more opportunity for social intercourse with the people by whom he was surrounded; but he hoped that in the halcyon days of peace to come they would see and know more of each other.

In conclusion Mr. Davis said: "I thank, you, my friends; may God bless you and prosper our cause. Good-night."

[From the New York World of the 9th.]

Progress of the War.

An article under the above caption is as much a misnomer as the chapter on the "Snakes of Iceland" in a history of that island. In fact there are no snakes in Iceland, and the war, so far as crushing the rebellion is concerned, makes no perceptible progress. Still, the longer it continues the nearer we must be to the end of it, whatever that end may be, and in the sense of the history we are making the war is progressing.

Vicksburg has witnessed another and this time very severe Union defeat. An army of 40,000 men, assisted by a formidable fleet of war vessels, after a week's terrible fighting, have failed to take that stronghold. The failure, too, seems to be a bad one. We have certainly lost 5000 men and many valuable officers, and the rest of the troops were at last accounts again on board the transports in no condition to renew the engagement. The Confederates seem to have thoroughly understood the tactics of the Union leaders in the West. The recent march of Gen Grant into Central Mississippi was a feint, intended to attract attention from the movements of Gen. Sherman's army, which was to be the real attacking force. But it did not deceive the Southern generals, who promptly marched their troops to within supporting distance of Vicksburg, which they correctly judged was the first place to be attacked. Over 40,000 men, therefore, were compelled to fight as large if not a larger force, and have been defeated.

Of course the attempt will soon be renewed. Recent heavy rains in the West and the Union victory at Murfreesboro', will render unnecessary the large army now guarding the railroads in Kentucky and portions of Tennessee, and 50,000 fresh men can be easily spared to reinforce General Sherman. Vicksburg must be taken, and that soon, for if we cannot capture this stronghold with the enormous armies and material of war in the West, then is the great conflict a useless one. It is not at all improbable that the decisive battle of the war may yet be fought at or near Vicksburg. At last accounts Southern troops from all quarters were flocking to that vicinity, and the next time it is attacked no doubt but that an army of over 100,000 men will dispute its possession with the Union forces.

General Banks will have as much as he can do for some time to come to reduce Port Hudson and the other Southern strongholds between that point and Vicksburg. From last accounts at New Orleans it did not seem likely that he would be able to operate against Port Hudson before the 19th inst.

The battle at Murfreesboro' is now admitted by the Richmond papers to have been a Union victory in its substantial results. True, the Confederates captured the most guns and prisoners, and probably inflicted the most damage, but the fact that Bragg's army retreated after the battles, giving up Eastern Tennessee to the Union forces, is conclusive as to which army was the strongest. Another battle is likely to be fought in that quarter, for the Confederates cannot afford to give up Chattanooga and the line of the railroad which runs from that point to the [illegible] desperate resistance. Another month cannot very well pass without a contest as desperate and bloody, and let us hope more decisive than at Murfreesboro'.

But the war is not confined to the West. The Richmond papers are on the lookout for an attack on Wilmington, N. C., by a cooperating land and naval force, a portion of the latter being the new iron clads. They set it at forty thousand Union troops are now at Newbern, N. C., ready to proceed to Wilmington. The Northern public supposed that this expedition was intended for Charleston. The capture of Wilmington would be a good thing to do as it would remove a large blockading force and interrupt communications on the great South Atlantic Railroad line. Should Wilmington fall, Charleston and Savannah would doubtless soon follow. We shall soon hear thunder from the Southern coast.

The only army that seems to be doing nothing is that in Virginia, and doubtless operations have been postponed until spring in that quarter.

Professor Maury on the Issues of War and Peace.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We read of people in the olden time whose judgment God had taken away, but the annals of modern history may, I believe, be searched in vain for such an instance of judicial blindness as that under which the Northern people have been laboring. Upon no other theory can the conduct of the Lincoln Government, in the rupture between the Northern and Southern States of America, be accounted for.

From the very beginning of these troubles, Mr. Lincoln and his counsellors have been floundering in their own devices, stultifying themselves by their acts of to-day in their conduct of yesterday. Not longer ago than the last month, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State wrote to his Minister in London that "intervention would only afford an additional motive for America to sustain her resolution to remain united."

To reunite her is, if we are to believe professions, the first wish of Mr. Lincoln's heart, and his friends have intimated, time and again, with a peculiar significance, that in a war with England the South would be sure to unite with the North. Then, why dread intervention? If such are to be its effects it should be courted by Mr. Lincoln, one would suppose.

Evidently this threat through his Minister—for it be ire a menacing air—was intended to intimidate the British people, to suppress their avowal of sympathy with the South, and to influence Her Majesty's Government; for a few days after this menace was received in London, he practically revokes his Emancipation Proclamation, which had been uttered with so much personality a few weeks before, and instead of abolishing slavery next week, he offers to give us the rest of the century to do it in, and to pay us for it, too, if we will only do it ourselves and come back to him.

This is certainly a bid for the South to come back, and it looks very like a practical admission on his part that the cause of subjugation and reunion is becoming desperate. He can't lay his taxes to support the war.

To one whose case becomes desperate, delay is always of moment. Everything must be done to gain time. The idea of foreign intervention must be staved off, and a new plea put in for another respite of "60" or "90" days. This plea is sought to be enforced on a rumor which I am informed is now current in Yankee circles, to the effect that Southern traders are making overtures for a return to political union with the Yankees. This rumor is, it is said, derived from private letters received in this city from the North. It is only a "Yankee trick." If it could but gain credence here, even for a while, it would relieve for a time the Federal Administration from the fear of its great bugbear—foreign intervention—and might do the Republican party "a heap of good."

Not only has no such overture been made, but there is no probability that such a one will ever come. Our case has been consecrated by the best blood in the land. For it great sacrifices have been made, its champions feel that they are clad in the triple armor of right. For these reasons it has become dear to the hearts of a whole people. Our men, women and children glory in it, and, after the proofs that the world has had of Southern manhood, is it likely that such men should be so base as to think of returning to Yankee domination? Simply, a petition from the South to be received again as British plantations would be more possible.

I am fresh from the South, having quite recently run the blockade of Charleston. I know the sentiments and feelings of my fellow-countrymen; and so far from losing faith in our cause, or entertaining any doubts of our success, we were never more decided, nor in better heart.

Besides our own self reliance, the faith we have in our cause and leaders, we derive encouragement from the enemy. He begins to show signs of giving in. Mr Lincoln, for the first time, recognizes the possibility of permanent disunion, for he can find "no line, straight or crooked," which will suit him for a boundary, as yet, notwithstanding no country so abounds in well established lines of this sort, for each State has its own. Moreover, financial ruin is staring his people in the face. The signs of its speedy coming among them is unmistakable. He dares not enforce a draft upon his militia, nor the Tax bill upon his people. They will neither give him his full contingent in men or in money. The dawn of returning reason is visible in his recent elections; his Administration is vacillating; it is trying so to shape a new policy as to satisfy each of the two opposing factions. His people are beginning to tire of him and his war, and to confess that nothing but grief can come of it to them. On the other hand, we have but to stand firm, think of our dead, and be true to ourselves, and all will be well with us.

As soon as the Northern press is unmuzzled, and the tongues of the friends of free government there are loosed, then we shall begin to see the beginning of the end. In the meantime, we are fighting, not against a Constitutional Government, for that has been overturned, but against a mob, with Mr. Lincoln at the head of it.

I have heard since leaving the South a great deal said about our want of arms, about the half starved and worse clad soldiers of the South. There is no lack of food among us. As for arms, we have taken enough from the enemy to equip all the forces that we require; and then as to clothing, it is enough for me to say that the customhouse receipts at Charleston for the month of July, 1862, were greater than they have been for the corresponding month of any year of the last ten; and this revenue was derived chiefly from duties on clothing and munitions of war, notwithstanding the famous blockade. What the receipts have been for the months of August, September, October and November, I cannot say, for I have not seen the returns.

A considerable amount of importations has also entered Wilmington, Mobile and the ports of Texas. Besides this, large quantities of clothing have been brought across the Potomac and the Chesapeake into the numerous rivers and creeks of Virginia, also from Ohio and other producing States of the West.

Events now transpiring in America show that we are quite as able to keep the field as is the enemy, and far more united.

Respectfully, &c., M. F. MAURY.
No. 1 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, December 22.

Annual Message of Gov. Letcher, of Virginia.

The army correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, gives the following summary of Gov. Letcher's annual message to the Legislature of Virginia:

Letcher's annual message to the Virginia Legislature was read yesterday. It was seven columns long. In relation to the division of the State by Congress, he says: Western Virginia must necessarily be free territory. I cannot suppose in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon, Virginia will ever recognize the division of her territory, or even consent to a treaty that will strip her of any portion of her domain. It is better that this war should continue for an indefinite period than that Virginia shall be even partially dismembered. He accuses the North of vandalism without parallel in the history of warfare, and reiterates a long list of indignities, outrages, and wanton destructions. He estimates the balance in Treasury October 1st at $134,000. The total paid for the war is $7 337,000. He advises that all free negroes now residents in the portion of the State overrun by the enemy be removed, and put at work on the fortifications, as they have it in their power to tamper with the slaves, and give valuable information to the enemy.

One hundred and eighteen men, captured by the Virginia State line, at Petersburg and Pikeville, in Kentucky, are confined at Richmond, and the Governor has announced to the President the terms upon which such exchanges can alone be made. He has placed at hard labor in the Penitentiary Capt. Graham and Lieutenant Wade, as hostages for Capt Dusky and Lieut. Vanner, now confined in the District of Columbia Penitentiary.

He also holds in solitary confinement Thomas Demeron, Lieutenant W. Demeron, and privates John W. Howe, Isaac Gible, David Vauxier, Samuel Peck, and William S. Dill as hostages for Zarvoni.

MR. LINCOLN'S REASONS FOR SIGNING THE WESTERN VIRGINIA BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following as Mr Lincoln's reasons for signing the Western Virginia bill:

President Lincoln's reasons for signing the bill admitting West Virginia into the Union were as follows:

1. That it was the correct policy of the Administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and with as little trouble.

2. That as the Wheeling Legislature had been recognized by Congress as the Legislature of the State of Virginia, that body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State, that the responsibility did not lie with those who voted for the measure, nor those who did not vote against it, but with the inhabitants of the Eastern section of the State.

3. And the principal reason, that he was bound to *take care of his friends*.

The opinions of the President were in writing, and were read in Cabinet meeting. Half the Cabinet were opposed to the measure.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"*As Fine as Silk*."—Tuesday we wrote of as a very fine day as could be [illegible] with the steamer's new [illegible]. Yesterday a change came o'er the spirit of our dream! Springing from the couch before the rising of "old Sol" we found Jack Frost reigning, in all the glory of his grey beard, over all the face of terrestrial nature, purifying the atmosphere and bringing every human system to its highest tension. Anon the "god of day" took to himself the reins, and by his first and gave cheering to [illegible] there he would put to rout and flight the "cold snap" which had been [illegible] for several days past. The promise was fulfilled, and we are happy to chronicle that the Lares winds of Heaven were tempered into a more warm and soft enough for the cheek of the loveliest and tenderest of our maiden fair.

A Heavy Haul.—For some time past the old municipal regulation requiring negroes to be at their homes before half past 8 o'clock, and subjecting them to the [illegible] the without passes from their owners, has been "more honored in the breach than in the observance." To their immense astonishment, however, a very large number were overhauled on Tuesday night, under a sudden order of the Chief of Police, to strictly enforce the old order. A few, who had the good luck to be brought before the Provost Court were discharged; but a hundred or two were sent to the police jail, there to await the requisition of owners, on payment, as we understand, of the jail fees, $1.50, and 30 cents per day for the time of their stay.

Nearly a Fire.—About half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered by the watchmen in the building No. 433 Tchoupitoulas street, occupied as a tailor shop by Mr. Kreisman. The flame was speedily extinguished before much damage was done.

Inquest.—The Coroner was called to view the dead body of a negro infant, found in the Broad street Canal, near Common street. It appeared to have been "still born," except that the umbilical cord was tied, and the verdict was given accordingly.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—This Court was occupied with the case of John Frank vs New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company—a suit for $30,000 damages, the plaintiff's wife, son and daughter being injured, and one of his children being killed by a collision of the cars on that road, August 19th, 1861. Durant for plaintiff, Roselius for Railroad Company.

The verdict of the jury in the rent case of Mrs. McNeil vs Bauer & Esmingen was read, reducing the rent one-third, the owner of the property paying the extra insurance.

United States Provisional Court—Hon. Judge Peabody presiding.—This Court held a short session yesterday morning. An avalanche of business is, however, preparing.

Mr. Lamont filed information against August Renter for the murder of his wife on Christmas day. The accused was ordered to be brought in to-morrow (to-day) to be arraigned. It will be remembered he was released from prison among those recommended by General Butler, and that day went to his home and killed his wife with a chisel.

Mr. L. said he had information in several other cases, which would be brought in shortly.

The Court then adjourned.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Jon Mehan was examined yesterday morning on the charge of using seditious language. It appearing to have been only a quarrel as to the merits of Gen. Butler, he was discharged.

An unsupported charge against C. Carter for refusing to pay for refreshments furnished was dismissed.

A colored boy named Emmons, charged with stealing chickens, was let off leniently, on his showing that he had "bought 'em."

A colored youth, A. Ponte, stole some sugar from a hogshead on the levee—"to have something to eat," he said, and it was by order of his father. The Judge told him to go and sin no more, promising to visit the sin of the son upon the father, if the latter did so again.

Wm. Coleman, arrested for stealing a pocket-book, said he was drunk at the time, and got a mauling from the guard, therefore he was discharged.

Ellen McCormick was examined on the charge of stealing wood. It appearing by the testimony to have grown out of a regular old fashioned neighbor's quarrel, between her and Mrs. Simmons—the crimination and recrimination flying fast and thick—the case was dismissed, the parties being advised to separate forthwith.

Mrs. Carley had a trial for being drunk and keeping a disorderly house; but the poor creature appearing to be more unfortunate than vicious, the Judge had compassion, and let her go.

Mary Cane, who had the chills, and only took a little whisky in her peppermint, was discharged. The Judge was very decidedly in benevolent mood, tempering justice largely with mercy.

The Chief of Police having issued an order on Tuesday to arrest all negroes out after 8½ P. M., without passes, quite a number were picked up by the police last night; but, as the notice had been short, these were discharged.

Amigon, for saying that "the United States was cowardly and good for nothing, and Jeff would come, whip, and drive away the foreigners," was admonished to the tune of $5.

James Griggs, colored, arrested for being out without a pass, stood on the Judge's order of his *going*—and went.

Joseph Bonaparte was brought up on a charge of smuggling, but as his counsel, Mr. Roselius, was not present, the case was postponed another day.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 21 1863.

COTTON.—The sales to-day comprise 10, 10, 11, 15, 15 and 28 bales, together 89 bales, at 51@52½ and 53@54c ℔ lb for Low Middling to Middling. A lot of 15 bags wet and damaged sold yesterday at auction at 40c.

SUGAR.—The good demand noticed yesterday has prevailed to-day, but owing to light supplies the sales have been confined to about 450 hhds., in numerous lots at previous prices: Inferior 6½ [illegible]. Common to Good Common 6¾@7½c; Common 8@8½c, and light yellow Clarified, new crop, 9½c; Fair, old crop, 8c, and Fully Fair 8¾@9c ℔ lb. At auction, 22 hhds., old crop, [illegible] hhds. Sugar at 5¾c, 6 at 7¾c, 23 at 8½c, 5 at 8¾c, and 10 at 9c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—The active demand noticed yesterday has prevailed to-day, and the sales reached fully 1100 bbls., in numerous lots, at unchanged prices; Common, new crop 28c, and Good to Prime 32@34c ℔ gallon. At auction, 120 bbls, old crop 27¾c ℔ gallon. At auction, 120 bbls. at 20¾c, 68 at 21c, 44 at 28c, 34 at 30c, and 112 at 32c, together 458 bbls.

FLOUR.—There were sales to-day of 9 0 bbls Superfine, in lots, at $9 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—A lot of 25 casks Shoulders sold at 6c ℔ lb.

OATS.—About 7 0 sacks sold at 80c ℔ bushel.

CORN.—The sales embrace 500 sacks yellow at 80c ℔ bushel.

HAY.—We heard of a sale on private terms. Small sales are being made from the landing at $40 ℔ ton.

CANDLES.—50 boxes full weight Star Candles sold at 23c ℔ lb.

STARCH.—50 boxes sold at 6½c ℔ lb.

COFFEE.—75 sacks Rio sold, in three lots, at 34c. ℔ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 10 bbls Turpentine at $2 4; 21 at $2 4; 600 sacks fine Liverpool salt at $3; and 700 do. coarse at $2 4 @ $2 54 ℔ sack.

The weather is clear and cool. Thermometer, 54 deg.

[illegible]

JEFFERSON CITY January 22 1863.

Amount of stock arrived yesterday of Beeves and [illegible] was 37 Beeves and 24 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 118 Beeves, 89 Hogs, 505 Veals and 2 Milch cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net.......... $ [illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net.......... [illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net.......... [illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head.......... [illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head.......... [illegible]
Hogs, ℔ lb gross.......... [illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head.......... [illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head.......... [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Pacific, Bessant, for New York. Master.
Bark Hannah Thornton, ——, for New York. G W Hynson & co.
Bark Jane A Bishop, Wolfe, for New York. Master.
Bark E A Cochran, Bowden, N W York. G A Fosdick.
Brig Richmond, Spencer, for New York. Master.
Schr A L E Oliver, Jenison, for Grand Caillou. Master.
Schr Mary & Tibbetts, Cloin, Grand Caillou. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, from New York 10th inst., via Havana 16th, to Warner & co—at dist.
Schr Henry Parsile, Saunders, 20 days from Boston, to master—23 dist.
Schr Citizen, Lowry, 16 days from New York, to master—at dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Morning Light, M Quirt, from the Coast.
Fire [illegible], from Coast.
G W Forrest, Wood, from Coast.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Brilliant, Curtis, from Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

The U S ship [illegible] and the bark Voltigeur, went to sea on the 21st instant.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Roanoke, from New York and Havana—From New York—C W Andrews, M White, Miss B [illegible], J H [illegible], Capt Bristow, [illegible] W H Tyler and friend, [illegible], J P Wirdhouse, C H Davis, [illegible], W C T [illegible], [illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Pacific—26 hhds sugar, 5 hhds [illegible], 7 bales [illegible] bales.
NEW YORK—Per bark Hannah Thornton—459 hhds [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per bark A E Oliver—9 [illegible] sugar
NEW YORK—Per bark Jane A Bishop—134 hhds [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per brig Richmond—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per bark E A Cochran—[illegible]
GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr Arizona—[illegible]
GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr Mary & Tibbetts—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK & HAVANA—Per steamship Roanoke—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per schr Henry Parsile—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per schr Citizen—[illegible]

PER FROM THE COAST

[illegible]

Notice.

THE steamship ROANOKE, from New York, is now discharging [illegible]. All persons having goods on board will please attend to the receiving of the same. [illegible]
WARNER & CO.

Notice.

TEN BARRELS OF EGGS, marked [illegible]. Owners will please call on [illegible].
W. J. REID.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD COMPANY, New Orleans, Jan. 21st, 1863.

AT ELECTION [illegible] held at the office of the Company [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible]
CHAS. J. DARON, Secretary.

News Ink! News Ink!!

JUST received per Phineas Waterman [illegible] NEWS INK, [illegible] TWENTY CENTS PER POUND, [illegible]
ONE STEAM ENGINE.
GEORGE DEVINTON.

P. S. BIRON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY,

No. 83 Exchange Alley, between Conti & Bienville.

jan 22

Wool, Paper Stock.

30 BALES WOOL, 5 bales PAPER STOCK. In shipping order, and for sale by
J. B. VALENTINE & CO.
51 Common st.

Exchange on New York.

IN SUMS AS WANTED, for sale by
C. T. BUDDECKE, No. 21 Common st.

Coal Oil Lamps.

A LARGE assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS, just received and for sale by
KEARNEY BLOIS & CO.,
6 Magazine street.

Notice.

MY WIFE, Mrs. Rosa Dimier, having left my house on the 3rd inst., I will not be responsible for any debt which she may contract from this date.
J. R. RIVAS.
New Orleans January 20th, 1863. jan21 3t

Wanted.

A SERVANT, speaking English, who can cook and wash for a small family. Apply at No. 10 Conti street, between Chartres and Royal. jan21 3t

Office New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company,

NEW ORLEANS, January 19, 1863.

NOTICE.—At a called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day at 12 o'clock, M. a [illegible] MONDAY NEXT [illegible]
CHAS. J. DARON, Secretary.

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company,

NEW ORLEANS, January 19th, 1863.

AT an election for nine Directors of this Company [illegible] MONDAY February 2d, 1863, in accordance with section twelfth of the charter.
LOUIS GAGNET, Secretary.

Louisiana State Bank,

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19th, 1863.

AN election for nine Directors of this Bank by the Stockholders thereof, will be held in conformity to law, at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 9th February, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible], Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, January 1st, 1863

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House on MONDAY 2d February next, between 10 and 2 o'clock.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Louisiana Bank,

New Orleans, January 7, 1863.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House on MONDAY, 2d February, from 10 o'clock, M. to 2 P. M.
AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1863.

THE Annual Election for Three Directors of this Bank, will be held on MONDAY the 2d February next between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Banking House.
H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

Just Received,

In store and for sale, a carefully selected lot of
Prime Old Rye WHISKY.
Pure Scotch do.
Superior Bourbon do.
Fine Otard BRANDY—in ¼ casks.
Pure Jamaica RUM.
ALCOHOL.
Champagne CIDER—in barrels.
BRUTT, DAVIS & SHONS,
24, 26 and 28 New Levee street, corner Gravier.

RICHARD J. EVANS,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.

GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.

Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. jy1 1y

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER..........LEWIS BAKER.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 22d, 1863—Third time, after much preparation, of the Romantic Psychological drama, in 3 acts and 5 tableaux, called the CORSICAN BROTHERS, upon the production of which no pains or expense have been spared—Fabien Louis, Twin Brothers, Mrs. A. F. Baker; Chateau Renaud, Mr. Lewis Baker; Montgiron, Mr. Ryer. During the piece a Grand Carnival and MASKED BALL. To conclude with the laughable Comedy of THE ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA—Lady Scraggs, Mrs W. C. Gladstane; Tom Tape, [illegible] Bowers; Count Glorieux, Mr. Lewis Baker; Mr. Rand.

Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. jan22

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ST. CHARLES STREET.

SPALDING & ROGERS..........Proprietors.

The Minstrels Grand Farewell Bill.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 22 1863, and EVERY EVENING during the week with a change of programme. The big WEEK of the world-renowned DUPREZ & GREEN'S New Orleans and Metropolitan MINSTRELS and BRASS BAND. COMMODORE FOOTE and COL. SMALL will appear EVERY NIGHT, in connection with the above Troupe; also Miss M C ELLINGER the sweet and favorite Ballad vocalist.

Grand Complimentary Benefit on SATURDAY EVENING, January 24, to Messrs. J. E. GREEN and C. LAVALLE, on which occasion the rich and beautiful SILVER GOBLETS (costing $50) will be given away on that evening—one to the handsomest lady, and the other to the ugliest looking gentleman present, to be decided by a Committee of five, chosen from the audience.

For full particulars, see programme.

Matinee every SATURDAY NOON at 12 o'clock, to which Children and Servants will be admitted free of charge.

Admission, evening 50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; to commence at 7¼.
CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

Museum Announcement.

For the accommodation of Families, Com. FOOTE and Col. SMALL will be on exhibition in the Museum, in Citizens' Dress, EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., when they both will converse freely with visitors.

Admission, 25 cents.
COL. ELLINGER,
Manager and Proprietor.
jan22

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IT HAVING been announced by bills and newspapers that DUPREZ & GREEN'S MINSTRELS and COL. ELLINGER'S TROUPE OF LIVING WONDERS, Com. Foote, Col. Small, Miss Ellinger and Prof. Brooks, would appear in an entertainment at the Opera House, on Thursday, 22d inst., and such announcement having been made without our consent, we hereby notify the public that we do not perform at any Theatre in New Orleans except the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, as we are under an engagement to that institution.
CHAS. H. DUPREZ,
COL. W. ELLINGER.
jan21 3t

For Thibodeaux, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landings.

To leave on FRIDAY, Jan. 23d, at 4 P. M.

THE Steamer KEPPER, T. M. [illegible], Captain, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
S. P. GRIFFIN, Agent,
No. 17 Tchoupitoulas st.

For Vera Cruz.

Leaves on the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THE steamship [illegible] leaves for Vera Cruz on the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO.,
82 Poydras street

Regular U. S. Mail for Havana and New York.

To leave on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 8 A. M.

THE magnificent and new steamship COLUMBIA, [illegible] Barton, commander, will leave for New York from foot of St. Joseph street, as above, touching at Havana to land passengers and the United States mails. For freight or passage apply to
WM. J. REID,
31 Magazine st.

For Baton Rouge.

THE regular passenger packet EMPIRE PARISH, L. Hounhouse, master, will leave New Orleans every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 A. M., and every WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY at 9 A. M., and every THURSDAY at 12 M. And Donaldsonville every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 9 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WM. J. REID, 31 Magazine street

For New York.

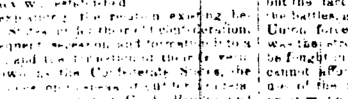
THE fast sailing ship CATHARINE, now lying at the [illegible] First District, will have quick dispatch [illegible] MONDAY NEXT [illegible] For balance of freight, apply to
WM. J. REID, 31 Magazine st.

For New York.

THE [illegible] ship ATHERINE [illegible], will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. J. REID, 31 Magazine st.

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.



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

Amount of unterminated risks of 1861 and Premiums for the year ending 31st December		$157,456 78
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862 ($ 23 80) 00) Return premiums		[illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862		$133,[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz: Fire Risks; River Risks; Marine Risks		[illegible]
Discount, interest &c., less expenses [illegible]		[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862		[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz: Invested in Bank stocks, City, Mortgage and State bonds		[illegible]
Loaned on [illegible] of Stocks and Bonds		[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 73 Camp street)		42,695 80
Bills Receivable for Premiums		[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Total amount of assets		$1,[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

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

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet all adjusted losses, as well as contingent losses arising from depreciation in the value of assets and bonds) to PAY SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 9th of February next.

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. 73 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

John R. Shaw,	J. J. Green,	Jno. H. Rodenberg
Elijah Peale,	Alfred Moulton,	Lafayette Folger,
J. P. Harrison,	W. C. Thompkins,	J. Villarubia, Jr.
Joseph Hoey,	B. B. Moore,	B. W. Huntington
L. C. Jury,	John Hall,	A. B. James,
A. Levy,	Thomp. Greenfield,	C. Chiapella,
A. H. May,	L. D. C. Wood,	T. K. Price,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	John C. Goodrich,	Josiah Cole,
Edward Hobart,	Philip A. Simon	S. Kerp,
J. E. Tennison,	Wm. H. Avery,	P. H. Foley,
J. G. Brown,	A. G. Kennett,	

jan19

[COMMUNICATED.]

MADAME LA BLANCH.

Experience is the great teacher of all things, is a proverb that none will dispute, and my experience of a recent visit to the celebrated Clairvoyant at her residence No. 162 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. I purpose giving my fellow-citizens a few words. Madame LA BLANCH, when in the entranced state, clairvoyantly saw, and described in plain terms, the whole of my life, my trials and tribulations, my joys and my sorrows. Laying before me, I was led to imagine [illegible] upon an admirable, broad and expansive picture unfolding within its limits the many scenes through which I had passed. All my sittings and failings, with the proper remedies therefor, were described to my entire satisfaction.

She next described personally the different members of my family, informed me of their then present state and condition, all with a vividness which was as extraordinary as it was gratifying to one who had longed for tidings of the dear to himself.

In M'Me. LA BLANCH I recognize a talented, courteous and accomplished lady, gifted with extraordinary powers and ability which, I have every good reason to believe, she wields to the benefit, as well as satisfaction of all.

In her hands the past, present and future are as an open book, which she interprets as readily as we read a common letter.

In conclusion I would suggest to all doubters that a single visit to the great Natural Clairvoyant, Planet Reader and Astrologist, will convert them into firm believers. TRUTH.
jan10 2w

Wanted,

BY A Young Man BOARDING and LODGING, in a private family where there are few or no boarders, from $5 to $25 per month, not too far from Canal street. Address "OLENO" Bee Office. jan17

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

"Happy is the man," said a great physician, "who does not know he has a stomach." Few persons in this country are in such a state of blissful ignorance. The great majority are reminded by the twinges of dyspepsia, not only that they have stomachs, but that the said organs are very much out of order. Neglect is generally at the bottom of their sufferings. Let all thus situated try HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The first wine glass full will relieve them, and give them assurance of a good time coming. If troubled with flatulency, constipation, nervousness, depression of spirits, flushes after eating, pain in the side and back, lassitude and debility, they will soon find a wonderful change in progress under the influence of this prompt and pleasant remedy. We are often told by persons who have used the Bitters, that no representations of others would ever have induced them to believe that such invigorating, such soul-and-body-cheering properties existed in any stimulant. We say, therefore, to all eye-optics, be skeptical, if you please, as to our statements, but try the preparation, which can be had in every first class Apothecary in the United States, and then tell us what you think of it. jan17 6t

RECEIVED per steamship Parkersburg and for sale by

J. AUGE,

63..........Chartres street..........63

the following Goods from France:
An assortment of HAIR, of all colors and lengths.
Assorted Perfumery, Lubin.
" " Guerlin.
" " Gellee.
" " Caslmin.
Toilet Goods, from the house of Ladreant.
Jouvin Gloves and Head-Dresses, of the latest style; Plain and Gold-inlaid Shell Combs; Ivory Combs. Harrison's Hair Dye, the best in use.
A selection of Fancy Goods and new style Hair Jewelry. nov18 1f

Hardware for Sale at Cost

THE balance of Ship Chandlery and Hardware Stock contained in the store of Mr J. A. BAQUIE, corner of Julia and Rampart streets, will be sold at COST PRICES, in lots to suit purchasers. jan16 1m

AUCTION SALES.

Large and Peremptory Sale of the Entire and Well Assorted Cargo of Bark Scio at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on FRIDAY, the 23d instant, at 10½ o'clock, ex bark Scio, at Picayune Tier, Second District—

The entire fresh and well assorted CARGO of said bark, consisting in part of:

454 barrels Mess Beef;
121 half barrels Fulton Market Beef;
6 hhds. Choice Mess Shoulders;
6 do. do. Sides;
3 barrels Beef Tongues;
5 cases Bologna Sausages;
50 barrels and tierces Leaf Lard;
270 kegs and firkins do. do.
100 barrels Choice Lard Oil;
34 firkins Choice Goshen Butter;
200 dozen Preserved Meats, Milk, Fruit and Vegetables
80 barrels and half barrels Buckwheat Flour;
315 boxes Java and Cuba Coffee;
131 barrels New Dried Apples;
41 do. Choice Potatoes;
50 half barrels Pickles, fine;
120 boxes Cheese Starch;
127 dozen Lemons;
89 barrels Champagne Cider;
8 bags Bran;
900 bushels Oats;
92 boxes Manhattan Erasive Soap;
91 do Castile Soap;
8 boxes Tamarinds;
20 casks genuine Scuppernong Wine;
21 doz Philadelphia Pale Ale, stone and glass bottles;
6 [illegible] gross Drummond point and Clark's Matches;
5 doz Wash Boards;
140 tons Flat Coal;
41 do English Cannel Coal;
250 barrels Center Mills Flour;
20 boxes Tobacco, C. M. Cornelate;
10 cases do Walter Raleigh.
1 boxes do

The particulars of this sale will be more definitely enumerated in catalogues, which will be ready for delivery at 9 o'clock in the day and at the place of sale, or at the office of the auctioneer, 37 Camp street.
Terms cash. jan18

Succession of Abraham Lavery—27 Hogs and 2 Mules.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January 23 1863, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3 Colton street, between Canal and Gravier streets, Third District, by virtue of an order of the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated January 6th, 1863—

27 HOGS,
2 MULES.

Terms cash. jan12 17 22 23

Sundries.....Sundries.

BY R. S. SYKES, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction store, at No. 59 Magazine street—Rio Coffee, Ground Coffee, Lard, Butter, Vinegar, Buckwheat Flour, Teas, Salt, Lemons, Soap, Whisky, Brandy, Bacon, Sides and Shoulders, Hams, White Soap, Wrapping Paper, Sugar, &c. jan22

Furniture..........Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, (their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise,) the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock—

A general assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of Arm-chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bookcases, Sideboards, Washstands, Chairs, Carpets, Mattresses, &c. Terms cash. jan20

Sundries.....Sundries.....Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (Thursday) 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—6 barrels Mess Beef, Mess, Ribbed Sides, Lard, Butter, Codfish, Mackerel, Herring, Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Sweet Oil, Pails, Pipes, Pickels, Preserves, Tomatoes, Ketchup, Claret, Brandy, Whisky, Gin &c. Terms cash. jan22

PROVOST MARSHAL'S SALES.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction, SATURDAY, January 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M., by order of Col. John S. Clark, Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf—

The schooner FONTAINBLEAU, as she now lies at the New Basin.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes. jan22 1c

Sale of Horses and Mules.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, by order of Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stoney, A. Q. M., at the Quartermaster's stables, corner Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets—
21 HORSES,
1 COLT,
5 MULES.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes. jan21

Sale of Schooner.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stoney, Quartermaster, on SATURDAY, January 24th, at 12 o'clock, at the head of the Old Basin—

The schooner POLAR STAR.

Terms—Cash, in Treasury notes. jan21 1c

Sale of Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of Colonel J. S. Clark, Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf, on THURSDAY, January 22nd, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Gravier street, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,
BOOTS
SHOES, &c.

Terms cash in Treasury Notes. jan19

United States Sequestration Commission's Sale.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
ON FRIDAY, the 23d day of January, 1863—
213 HOGSHEADS SUGAR,
280 BARRELS MOLASSES,
now unclaimed in the hands of the COMMISSION.
Samples can be seen at the Warehouse
23 FRONT LEVEE STREET.
Terms—U. S. Legal Currency on delivery. jan20

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET,

Between St. Louis and Conti streets.

jan18 6m

G. P. PHINNEY,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

Office, Corner Camp and Common streets,

jan5 1m New Orleans

Auction Notice.

R. T. MONTGOMERY gives notice to purchasers of general merchandise, that the entire cargo of bark SCIO, now in the river, will be sold immediately after her arrival at the levee, of which due notice will be given. The cargo is large, fresh and well assorted—selected to suit the present wants of the community, and to be sold positively to avoid storage and incidental charges. jan19

N. O. Canal and Banking Co.,

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1863.

AT an election by the Stockholders of this Institution, on the 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

GEO JONAS,	C. T. BUDDECKE,
J. B. STAUFFER,	D. McGOARD,
GEO. W. BABCOCK,	B. R. HART,
	C. SCHNEIDER.

And at a meeting of the Board this day GEORGE JONAS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
CHS. JUMONVILLE,
jan6 1m Acting Cashier.

Exchange on France.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AND ON BORDEAUX. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
jan5 1m 17 St. Louis st.

Received and for Sale

—BY—

JAMES GONEGAL,

(Successor to Woodman & Sement,)

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

CORNER COMMON AND MAGAZINE STS.

ALCOHOL—Ninety-five per cent;
ALSPICE;
PEPPER—Black and Cayenne
GINGER—African and Jamaica;
TARTARIC ACID;
AMMONIA;
ROLL SULPHUR;
CREAM TARTAR;
BI-CARB. SODA;
EPSOM SALTS;
SAL SODA;
TURPENTINE, in bottles;
MORPHINE;
CHLOROFORM;
QUININE;
GUM ARABIC, No. 1
CALABRIA LIQUORICE;
SEIDLITZ POWDERS;
INDIGO;
WINES, of all kinds;
BRANDY;
BITTERS, of all kinds;
CALOMEL;
BLUE MASS;
DOVER'S POWDERS;
INK, in pints;
HOPS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
—Also—
COAL OIL, with a choice assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS. jan8 1m

Old Gold and Silver Purchased

—AT—

No. 135 Chartres streets, near the Orleans Hotel,

—BY—

C. ROUYER,

GALVANISER and JEWELRY MANUFACTURER.

JEWELER'S AND GILDER'S ASHES PURCHASED.

An assortment of ALFINIDE SPOONS and FORKS.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
A selection of SPECTACLES and CYLINDRIC GLASSES of all kinds,
&c., &c. jan18 1m

Notice.

THE commercial firm of CHN. HONOLD & CO. was dissolved, by mutual consent, (between the parties) on the sixth day of May, 1862, by the retirement of Mr. A. Meinadier.

Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
pp. CHN. HONOLD,
H. F. KLUMPP,
A. MEINADIER.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1862. dec31

JUDICIAL SALES.

Joseph Robinson vs. J. Houlanger & Co.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16 654—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias, against J. Houlanger, to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction on MONDAY, February 23, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at my warehouse, situated at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, in the Second District of this city—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., as per inventory, which can be seen at my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.
JAS. E. DUNHAM,
jan22 26 2[illegible] 31 f2 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of the late Gavino Ledda, deceased

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18 893.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered October 30, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, January 24th, 1863, 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, the following described property, belonging to said succession, to-wit:

First—SIX CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Jersey, Laurel, Josephine and St. Andrew streets—one designated by the No. 18, on a plan by C. A. Hedin, Surveyor, on the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and measuring twenty-nine feet eight inches front on Jersey street, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines, with buildings and improvements.

Acquired by said Gavino Ledda by purchase from Robert Mullen, by act passed before John F. Coffey, a notary in this city, on the twelfth day of April, 1850.

Another, measuring as per plan deposited as plan No. 28 of book of plans No. 6, in the office of Amédée Ducatel, a notary public in this city, thirty feet front on Josephine street, by one hundred and twenty-nine feet in depth, between equal and parallel lines, with all the improvements thereon.

Acquired by said late Gavino Ledda, by purchase from Alc de Delpeuch, by act before Amedee Ducatel, notary public, on the twenty-second June, 1850.

TWO OTHER LOTS OF GROUND, designated by the Numbers Thirty-three and Thirty-four, on a plan of C. F. Zimpel, Surveyor, on the 25th of April, 1853, deposited as plan No. 61 of book of plans No. 1, in the office of Wm Christy, late a notary public in this city, and measuring, American measure, as follows viz. Lot Number Thirty-three thirty feet front on Josephine street, by a depth of one hundred and eighteen feet two inches on the side line towards Jersey street, and two hundred and seventeen feet six inches on the line dividing it from lot Number Thirty-four. And lot Number Thirty-four thirty feet front on Josephine street by a depth on the line of lot Number Thirty-three of two hundred and seventeen feet six inches, and two hundred and sixteen feet ten inches on the side line towards Laurel street, with all the improvements thereon.

Acquired by said late Ledda, by purchase from Ann Pane Mathews, wife of William F. Chase, of Pensacola, State of Florida, by act passed before Daniel I. Ricardo, notary, on the 1st of June, 1850.

And two other lots of ground, measuring each thirty feet front on Jersey street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and twenty-nine feet eight inches in the rear, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

The said two last described lots were acquired by Mrs. Gavino Ledda by purchase from Antoine Carriere, by act passed before Achille Chiapella, a notary public in this city.

The buildings and improvements comprise a splendid Mansion, out-houses, &c., as per plan now exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange.

Second—THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, designated by the Numbers Three, Four and Five of square Number Three, which is bounded by New Levee, St. James, Tchoupitoulas and Market streets and Market Place, as per sketch annexed to act of purchase, measuring each twenty-five feet six inches seven 1-8 lines front on New Levee street, by a depth of one hundred feet ten inches and four lines, between parallel lines. Lot Number Five forming the corner of New Levee and St. James streets. Said lots forming part of lots Numbers One and Two, acquired from Laurent Millaudon, by act passed before H. B. Cenas, notary, on the 13th July, 1843.

Acquired by said late Gavino Ledda by purchase from Charles Taylor & Son, of Liverpool, England, by act passed before Edward Barnett, notary, on the thirteenth day of December 1851.

Third—A LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the City and Parish of Jefferson, in the square bounded by Napoleon avenue, Water, Berlin and Levee streets, being designated as lot Number Three on a plan of Louis H. Pilié, city surveyor, dated 31st March, 1836, said lot measures, in American measure, sixty-five feet front on Levee street, by a depth of one hundred and forty feet five inches and two-lines in depth on the line dividing it from lot Number Two, one hundred and thirty-nine feet eight inches in depth on the line dividing it from lot Number Four, and twenty-five feet in the rear; said lot was the same purchased by Gavino Ledda from Miss Therese Jacobs, by an act passed before E. Bouny, a notary public, on the 21st October, 1851.

Fourth—A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND with the improvements thereon in the City and Parish of Jefferson, in the square bounded by Water, Levee and Berlin streets and Napoleon avenue, said lot is designated by the Number Twenty-four, on a plan of 1836 lots of ground in the borough of Freeport, made by A. S. Phelps, and deposited in the office of L. R. Kenny late notary, said lot forms the corner of Levee street and Napoleon avenue, and measures twenty-five feet front on Levee street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet on Napoleon avenue, bounded on one side by lot Number Twenty-five, and in the rear by lot Number One. American measure. Being the same lot of ground purchased by Gavino Ledda from J. du T. Michel by an act passed before E. Commagere, Parish Recorder, dated 12th of October 1850.

Fifth—TWENTY-ONE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the City and Parish of Jefferson, in the square bounded by Napoleon avenue, Water, Berlin and Levee streets, being designated by the Numbers Two, and from Four to Twenty-three, inclusive, on the plan of L. H. Pilié, Surveyor, dated 31st March, 1836 and deposited in the office of E. Bouny, notary public. Being the same property purchased by the said Gavino Ledda from the city of New Orleans on the [illegible] day of May, 1854, by act passed before E. Bouny, notary public. A plan thereof can now be seen at the Merchants' Exchange.

Sixth—A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND situated in the town of Lewisburg, Parish of St Tammany, in this State, measuring [illegible] front on Lake avenue, by [illegible] feet deep between parallel lines, being part of a larger lot, designated by the No. 36 on a plan by L. Surer, Surveyor, dated on the 21st April, 1841, deposited in the office of F. Lacoste, notary public.

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, situate in the immediate rear of the lot above described, adjoining said rear, and extending in depth one hundred feet towards Capt. avenue, from the entire property of the said owner thereof. Wm. Burdsanne, and a portion of the alley—the lot the same space. Said property has one-half superficies in the rear, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, servitudes, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, the bath-house, wharf, &c., with any exception whatsoever, and also all the movable furniture contained therein; and [illegible] property. Being the same property purchased by the said Gavino Ledda from Mrs. Anne Samuel, wife of Edw. Roger, as per act passed before E. G. Gottschalk, notary public, on the 2nd day of July 1849.

Terms cash on the spot.
JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff
dec23 31 jan21 22 24 of the Parish of Orleans.

Successions of Elie Fonbeney and of Jeanne Durand, deceased wife of Elie Fonbeney.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—Nos. 19 126 and 19 9[illegible]—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered December 27th, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matters, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY January 26th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District of this city, for account of said successions—

1. TEN SHARES of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

2. And FORTY SHARES of the Bank of America of this city.

Belonging to said successions.

Terms cash on the spot.
JAS. E. DUNHAM,
jan 15 19 22 24 26 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
U. S. Provisional Court, Louisiana.

Mrs. Mary Tournillon, wife of Dr Thomas E. H. Cox man, praying for the appointment of a Syndic to J. Tournillon's credit.

BY virtue of an order issued by the Hon. Charles A. Peabody, Judge of the United States Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana, the undersigned hereby notifies all parties interested in the above matter, now pending before him, to appear at his office in the Courthouse on the corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at 5½ o'clock, P. M., in order that he may hear and report the facts in said case.
jan15 td AUG. D. B. HUGHES, Referee.

Just Received and in Store,

200 BARRELS MESS PORK,
100 do. do. Beef,
100 half bbls. Fulton Market Beef,
100 boxes Herrings;
50 bbls. White Fish;
51 do. Shad;
250 casks Shoulders;
10 bbls. White & Co's Hams and Shoulders
100 do Champagne Cider,
50 do. Cider Vinegar;
200 do. Choice Extra Flour
100 do. do. do.
500 boxes Coffee, West India, Cuba Java;
900 do. Assorted Family Soap
2 tubs American Soft Soap
500 bbls. Kiln Dry Corn Meal
400 do. Pilot Bread;
75 kegs Extra Leaf Lard;
50 buckets Choice Lard, for family use;
100 firkins Prime Yellow Goshen Butter;
34 do Extra do. do.
100 dozen Plain and Fancy Brooms;
75 do. Scoops;
A large assortment of—
Wooden and Willow Ware;
75 casks Barclay, Perkins & Co's London Porter;
50 cases Fery & Co's Champagne;
500 bbls. Apples;
100 do Potatoes, "Peach Blows;"
800 quarter boxes Starch;
Colgate's XX;
Kingsford & Co's;
50 boxes Oswego Starch;
75 do. Morning Star Starch;
50 do. Candles;
50 do. Toilet Soap;
100 reams Paper;
Cream Tartar;
Saleratus;
Pepper, Ground, in ¼ lb. paper;
Ginger;
Cinnamon;
Canton Ginger;
&c., &c., &c.
For sale by BRUTT, DAVIS & SHONS,
24, 26 and 28 New Levee,
jan17 3w corner Gravier street.

LICENSES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
January 9th, 1863.

THE TAX on Professions, Trades, &c., and on Carts, Drays and other vehicles, is now due, and payable at this office.

All persons who neglect to get Licenses during this month of January, will be liable to pay costs.
jan10 JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Jan. 16, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day eight and a half dollars ($8.50) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., as follows, until further notice:

36 ounces of bread for	....	20 cents.
28 " "	....	10 cents.
14 " "	....	5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Colonel U. S. Vol's and Acting Mayor.
THOS. HY. MURPHY, Secretary. jan19 1t

For Sale.

100 A No. 1 MULES. Also, large quantities of old Omnibus AXLES and SPRINGS. Also, new and second-hand OMNIBUSES, in good condition, on accommodating terms. Apply at the Stables, on Tchoupitoulas street, City of Jefferson, above the Stock Landing.
nov18 3m F. WINTZ, Proprietor.

Sundries.

5 CASES FRENCH LOCKS, assorted.
100 coils Manilla ROPE, assorted sizes.
150 coils COTTON ROPE, do.
500 kegs CUT NAILS, assorted sizes.
In store and for sale by L. S. POTHIER,
jan16 3t 39 Old Levee street, N. O.

NOTICE.

Office of the N. O., Opelousas, and G. W. Railroad Company, New Orleans, December [illegible], 1862.

IN conformity with the Eighth Section of the Charter of this Company, an Election for [illegible] for Eighteen Directors to serve [illegible] year [illegible] First Monday in February, 1863, will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible], between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and [illegible] M.
CHARLES J. DARON, Secretary
dec20 td jan

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1862	$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1861	[illegible]
Total premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1862	[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	[illegible]
Marine premiums	[illegible]
River premiums	[illegible]
Less unterminated Risks December 31, 1862	[illegible]
Return premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums for the year ending December 31, 1862	[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:	
On fire risks	[illegible]
On marine risks	[illegible]
On river risks	[illegible]
Add re-insurance profit and loss, expenses, taxes, &c., less its amount in interest	[illegible]
To which add amounts paid Gen. B. F. Butler's Orders Nos 55 and 105	[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1862	[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:	
Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Company stock	[illegible]
Invested in City and State bonds	[illegible]
Loans on pledges of Bank Stocks &c	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection	[illegible]
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that, on this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice [illegible] and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible] Ebo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, [illegible] depose and say that the above and foregoing is a true and a correct transcript from the books of the [illegible]
THOMAS [illegible]
JAS. EDWARDS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] of January, 1863.
JOHN A. [illegible]
Second Justice of the Peace, [illegible]

The Board of Directors have resolved [illegible] for a [illegible] interest [illegible] PAY a SIX PER CENT [illegible] the outstanding certificates [illegible] thereof [illegible] day, the 9th day of February next.
THOMAS [illegible], President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS—

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	[illegible]
Hugh Wilson	[illegible]
Henry Renshaw,	J. [illegible]
A. C. Tremoulet,	[illegible]
H. T. Lonsdale.	[illegible]

Office of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

Pursuant with the requirements of the [illegible] section of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana entitled "An Act [illegible] Louisiana receiving money [illegible] approved [illegible] CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] ended [illegible] year [illegible]

W. G. Benners & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark, Richardson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daniel O'Brien	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. G. Durbin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Ferdand & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. C. A. Fabre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Hardy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Mary Gannon	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Ha[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. H. Norton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Est. W. M. Lambeth	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francis Martin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osborne & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. T. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. S. L. Watson	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this [illegible] 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace [illegible] A. ADAMS, President of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company [illegible] of the liabilities as [illegible]
THOMAS A. ADAMS [illegible]

Severally subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of January, 1863.
JOHN A. [illegible]

The following are the [illegible] of the amended charter of this Company: [illegible] advertisement.

Office of the Home Mutual Insurance Company.

In compliance with the Charter [illegible] an act of the Legislature of [illegible] approved [illegible] March [illegible] the following Certificates [illegible] remaining unredeemed [illegible] which, if not called for [illegible] thereof [illegible] within [illegible] thereafter will be cancelled [illegible] of the Company, as directed by its Charter.

R. C. Bandy	[illegible]
Mitchel, Confield	[illegible]
J. A. D[illegible] & Co	[illegible]
E. A. Davis	[illegible]
F. Dickey	[illegible]
Dreux & Jackson	[illegible]
Ferguson & O'Donnell	[illegible]
Faust Joseph	[illegible]
Isidore Hesse	[illegible]
F. E. Hooke	[illegible]
John Hulbass	[illegible]
Peter Jessen	[illegible]
C. H. Keep	[illegible]
Peter Kalen	[illegible]
J. Lanning & Co.	[illegible]

The above statement is a just and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, 1863.
JOHN A. HITCHCOCK.
jan7 5w

Sundries.

58 QUARTER casks Cognac Brandy, [illegible]
10 octaves [illegible]
20 [illegible]
1 [illegible]
100 casks family Claret, [illegible]
500 boxes Claret, quarts and pints,
50 cases Burgundy Wine,
20 boxes White Wine, [illegible]
40 casks superior Bordeaux [illegible]
Tres Champagne, Cordials, &c.
For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
jan10

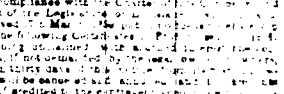
For Sale.

THE LEASE for the [illegible] years of the two-story brick COFFEE-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT situated at the corner of [illegible] Marais streets, together with all the [illegible] furniture contained therein [illegible] retiring from the business. For further particulars apply on the premises.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few hundred boxes DARK TOBACCO, 100 pounds each [illegible] the West India and Mexican market [illegible] LIGHT PRESS LEAF TOBACCO for Cutting or Cigar Fillers.
jan9 T. K. PRICE, No. 79 Common st.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD



WINTER ARRANGEMENT—On and after October 20th, 1862. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25 cents.

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.	FROM THE LAKE.
6½ o'clock A. M. Horse Car	6 o'clock A. M. Steam Train
7 " " Steam Train	7 " "
9 " "	10 " "
11 " "	12 " "
2 " P. M.	3 " P. M.
3 " "	5 " "
4 " "	6 " "
5½ " "	7½ " "

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 10 cents each way. Persons desirous of being landed at the Station [illegible] the Conductor prior to the departure.
G. PANDELY, Superintendent.
oct15 tf

Hides and Sheeps' Pelts.

CASH paid for DRY HIDES and SHEEPS' PELTS, by WITTERS & PENFIELD, [illegible]
dec16

Licenses.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January [illegible] 1863.

THE Taxes on Professions, Trades &c., and on Carriages, Drays and other vehicles, are due, and payable at this office.

Come and get out your Licenses.
JOHN S. WALTON, [illegible]
jan6 1m

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
sep17 tf 51 Common street.

Cigars.

115,000 CIGARS well made, and of various brands in store and for sale [illegible]
J. RAMSTEIN, Chartres st.
No. 253 Chartres street, between [illegible] and Orleans sts.
jan13 1m

Storage. Storage. Storage.

THE EXTENSIVE and commodious fire-proof WAREHOUSES, formerly known as the U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, No. [illegible], street, between Chartres and Levee streets, are now prepared to receive goods of all descriptions.

For particulars, apply at the premises.
A. LEBLANC, at Lause & Leblanc's,
jan17 1m 17 and 19 T[illegible] streets.

WE have on hand old Liquors that have been years in store—

WHISKY,
BRANDY,
RUM, PORT WINE,
MADEIRA.
Also—CHAMPAGNE,
CLARET,
SARDINES,
CASTILE SOAP,
RAISINS,
ALMONDS,
FANCY SOAPS
PICKLES,
KETCHUPS,
SCHNAPPS,
BITTERS
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.
SULPHURIC ACID [illegible]
[illegible] HART & CO.