THE DAILY BEE

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New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,618.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Magazine street, sundries and bacon sides.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, groceries, provisions, liquors and leaf tobacco; at [illegible], at Nos. 48, 50 and 52 Old Levee street, [illegible]; at 11 o'clock, at No 28 Common street, groceries; at 11½ o'clock, foot of St. Joseph street, flour; at 11 o'clock, on the levee, opposite the Vegetable Market, potatoes.

By E. M Jacobs, at 12 o'clock at No. 49 Mandeville street, groceries, liquors, &c.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11½ o'clock, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, cotton and tobacco; at 12 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, lard oil, printers' ink, [illegible], whisky, brandy, &c.

By Hoffman & Marks at 10 o'clock at No. 41 Chartres street, embroideries, laces and trimmings.

The Varieties Theatre.—To-night's performance will commence with the comedy of "Wonder or A Woman Keeps a Secret," to conclude with "The Pet of the Petticoats."

R. T. Montgomery will continue to close the important sales of the week this day, (Saturday) the 21st instant, at the following hours and places: At 11½ o'clock, at the store of Messrs Brott, Davis & Shons, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, 8 bales cotton, &c., and 50 boxes fine tobacco. The above sale is worthy the particular attention of the trade generally, at 10 o'clock, sale of the succession of James Donovan, being the contents of a family grocery store, No. 91 Camp street; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, 49 bbls. choice lard oil, printers' ink, ribbed sides, a large lot of choice starch, whiskies, brandy, and other staple groceries; at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture, carpets and household furnishing goods, and sundry other goods. See advertisements.

D. E. Morphy's (auctioneer) sales for this day offer to dealers and speculators a fine opportunity. See his various advertisements under head of auction sales.

From Mexico.

We have received by a recent arrival from Vera Cruz files of Mexican papers to the 27th ult., which, although not later than the dates already published, give us fuller particulars of news. The Mexican *Chronicle*, a French paper published in the City of Mexico, gives us a summary of events which have occurred from the 5th to the 26th of January. The reports which have been published with regard to the defeat of the French, in January, are entirely unfounded. No mention of such rumor is made in the summary of events during that month. A reference is made to two engagements in which the Mexicans claim the victory, but they amount to nothing more than mere skirmishes. The first of these skirmishes took place on the 11th of December, on the southern side of Vera Cruz, near Medero. A French steamer, sent from Alvarado to reconnoiter, landed one hundred men of the land and navy troops, who were attacked by the Mexicans in ambush. After a brief engagement of two hours the French troops took to their boats and withdrew. The Mexican reports state that the French left three dead and five wounded on the field. As the French were going on board their vessels they lost seven killed and several wounded, whom they carried off. The second engagement took place on the 30th of December, on the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, between a body of 500 Mexicans, in ambush, and the guard of a French wagon train, coming from Jalapa with twenty unloaded wagons. After an engagement of two hours' duration, the train pursued its journey. The Mexican report states their loss to have been five killed, seventeen wounded and twelve missing. The French loss is estimated at sixty killed and wounded.

It was considered that the evacuation of Tampico and that of Jalapa, by the French, would indicate an intention on the part of Gen. Forey to concentrate his forces to attack Puebla. A French paper, *La Revue des Mois*, published in the City of Mexico, says upon this subject:

"According to certain reports a letter from Gen. Forey to Marquez had been intercepted. In this letter the Commander in Chief of the French expedition says that he has been informed of the arrival of reinforcements from France, commanded by a superior officer (supposed to be Gen. MacMahon) and so as to tear from the grasp of this interloper the laurels which have been gathered for his predecessors, it would be urgent to make afterward movement before the arrival of these reinforcements."

The Latest News from Southern Sources.

Vicksburg, Charleston, Richmond, Savannah and Tullahoma—Another Gunboat Passes Vicksburg—Another Above the Yazoo Pass—Steamers Running the Blockade—Napoleon Proposes an Armistice—Movements of Confederate Privateers.

The *Picayune* last evening published a second edition, containing interesting news from Southern sources, taken from Jackson papers of the 11th and 15th instant. We copy the following:

Latest by Telegraph.

ANOTHER GUNBOAT PASSES VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, February 11.—About half past 11 o'clock last night, the enemy ran our batteries with another gunboat. The darkness prevented us from ascertaining the character of the boat, or whether she sustained any injury from our guns. The men in our batteries behaved gallantly on this occasion, but the intense darkness gave them only a momentary view of the boat, and the effects of the shots could not be seen. It was expected that an effort of this kind would be made under the cover of darkness, and everything was ready for them. It could not be ascertained whether the boat received much damage or not, and if she had been sunk it could not have been seen. One shot from our batteries brought the sparks and splinters out of her, but the darkness prevented us from seeing the effect it produced.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Vicksburg, February 13.—The enemy is reported to be actively engaged throwing up batteries on the Louisiana shore, with the supposed intention of protecting their men when they commence throwing the pontoon bridges across the river. The report is not believed here.

Our authorities appear to anticipate an early attack, and our forces are ready for the enemy, night or day.

A Richmond telegram, giving Northern advices to the 12th, says:

Admiral Porter reports the unsuccessful attempt of the Queen of the West to capture the Confederate steamer Vicksburg, and acknowledges the former with difficulty escaped destruction. She was struck twelve times, and had one gun dismantled.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says large bodies of troops will be landed on the south side of Vicksburg, and an attempt made to cut off communication with Texas and Louisiana.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, February 13.—The French war steamer Milan passed our bar yesterday from Baltimore, bound to Port Royal. She is expected this week.

The frigate Ironsides maintains a position permanently among the blockading squadron off Charleston.

A Federal picket was captured on Wednesday evening by our scouts, on Hilton Head Island. He confirms the report of an intended attack on Charleston, and thinks it will be made in about a fortnight.

STEAMERS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Charleston, Feb. 14.—Three large steamers with full and valuable cargoes, arrived safe at a Confederate port before daybreak this morning, bringing Nassau dates to the 10th, fully confirming the safety of the Florida, and the sinking of the Hatteras by the steamer Alabama.

A Federal transport with troops had been wrecked in the Bahamas.

The steamer Calypso had arrived out from Charleston.

Another steamer sailed from a Confederate port last night.

PROPOSED MEDIATION BY FRANCE.

Richmond, February 14.—Northern dates to the 12th were received here last night.

The Europa had arrived at Halifax. She brings propositions from Napoleon, offering mediation between the North and South, that both appoint commissioners to meet in Montreal or Mexico, to arrange preliminaries for peace.

A Washington telegram to the New York *Express* says it is reported that Seward has rejected the proposition, but the Washington *Chronicle* denies that there has been such indication from the Government, and adds that there is reason to doubt that portion of the news which states that a suspension of hostilities is included in the terms.

The reported rejection caused gold in New York to advance from 52½ to 56½, but subsequently to 54¼.

A letter from Drouyn de l'Huys to M. Mercier, dated the 13th, expresses his regret at the refusal of Great Britain and Russia to unite with France in overtures of mediation. He says we return, like them, to a passive attitude, from which we would never have departed had we remained indifferent to the present or future consequences of the endless continuation of a desolating war.

He closes by saying, we desire the Cabinet at Washington to discern in all that has just passed proof that it finds us always disposed to lend, if it should desire it at some future time, the assistance we should have been happy to have seen accepted at the present time, in the interest of peace and conciliation.

RESOLUTIONS IN THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Peace resolutions have been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, proposing to appoint commissioners to Richmond to ascertain on what terms peace can be restored. A series of vigorous war resolutions were also introduced.

CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.

The steamer Florida was at Nassau on the 1st of January, and left a week afterward.

She was chased thirty-six hours, but escaped. The Alabama landed one hundred prisoners at Kingston from the Hatteras, which she sunk, and put into Kingston for repairs. Six vessels are watching for her reappearance.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Richmond, February 13.—In the Federal Congress, on the 7th, Turpie and Richardson, of Illinois, made strong Northwestern and anti-Abolition speeches.

A GUNBOAT RUNS THE YAZOO PASS.

The *Appeal* of the 15th says:

We learn that a dispatch has been received by the State authorities to-day, announcing that one of the enemy's gunboats has passed the Yazoo Pass, descending toward Yazoo City.

CAVALRY DASH ON THE RAILROAD NEAR JACKSON, TENN.

On Saturday night, a small party of Confederate cavalry made a dash on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad track, a few miles from Jackson, Tennessee. They designed tearing up the track, and succeeded in removing a few rails, but were compelled to skedaddle before doing any further damage. They only numbered fifteen or twenty men; one or two of whom, we are informed, were either killed or wounded before the party got away.

FIGHTING IN EAST TENNESSEE.

About two weeks ago, we are reliably informed, some three hundred tories collected on the south side of the Holston river, at Brooks's ferry, under the lead of the notorious Lane, of bridge burning notoriety, who is a recruiting officer. Some citizens of Mooresburg, a village of Hawkins county, some six or eight miles distant from Brooks's ferry, having received timely notice of the movements of Lane's expedition, repaired to the place, and placed themselves in ambush.

The Mooresburg party consisted of twelve or fourteen loyal Southern men, under command of Capt. John W. Moore, and the enrolling officer of the district, Major W. H. Clarkson. Near midnight Lane's stampeding recruits for the Federal army commenced crossing the river. When about forty had been boated to the north side, the Mooresburg Confederates confronted them, and demanded their surrender, fired upon their preparing for resistance, fired upon them, wounding twelve, (one mortally) capturing six and dispersing the rest. The party who had not crossed the river fled. The party dispersed left knapsacks, arms, provisions and clothing, which fell into the hands of the victors. Several stragglers were picked up during the night, increasing the number of prisoners.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

A gentleman just from Middle Tennessee furnishes us the following interesting items of army news:

On last Saturday, Gen. John H. Morgan captured 300 prisoners at Readyville.

Matters remain quiet in front. The heavy snow storm which visited us on Tuesday will probably check military operations for some time to come, though important movements are on foot, known only to whom it may concern, and which it would be imprudent to disclose. If Rosecrans designs an advance, he can only accomplish it by the turnpike roads—the other avenues being rendered almost impassable by the weather. We hear frequent rumors of changes and transfers of important commands, but consider them merely the idle gossip of the camp.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, it is said, will direct the movements of our army in the future. The men have the greatest confidence in him, and he is as much a favorite with the army of Tennessee as he was on the Potomac. Our army is being gradually reinforced by the enlistments and by means of the conscription officers, and the health of the command is good as usual, considering the severity of the season.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Departure of the Exchanged Prisoners.—Yesterday morning, before 10 o'clock, the streets leading to the river, particularly Canal street, began to swarm with parties of both sexes and all ages, eagerly bound for the rendezvous of the [illegible] who were to depart on the Empire Parish for Baton Rouge, according to the arrangements made for their exchange. [illegible] until the hour of 4 o'clock [illegible] the current flowed [illegible] stronger, [illegible] at every point [illegible] thick on the levee [illegible] vicinity where [illegible] was to be seen.

The assemblage [illegible] was did not [illegible] ing in the afternoon [illegible] serve any signs of [illegible] were deemed necessary [illegible] order for the [illegible] mediate [illegible] crowd. It was not until the arrival of a [illegible] cleared, which [illegible] was kept by a line of pickets along the line of Old Levee street. So persistent was a portion of the crowd [illegible] moved [illegible] were [illegible] falling down. [illegible] of a Confederate [illegible] who was knocked overboard, but they were both rescued.

At about four o'clock the list was closed, a number of those who had come down in the [illegible] prepared to go [illegible] back as not entitled to exchange on the ground [illegible] the latter made urgent and [illegible] Capt. Kilborn, who was [illegible] very patiently and very courteously to all, but finally announced [illegible] for the information that the whole number amounted to 382.

All was apparently ready for the start at about 5 P. M., but [illegible] we learned, the boat still remained at the wharf. What detained her we know not, but presume she got off during the night, and that the exchanged prisoners will this morning be at Baton Rouge.

Chased into the River.—A negro, named Joe, belonging to Mr. E. P. Delachaise, was chased into the river yesterday during the excitement on the Levee, and headed a severe [illegible] It appears that a negress was [illegible] the departure of her master to the land of Dixie, and Joe took her to task for giving [illegible] a rebel who [illegible]. Three young men standing by became indignant, and after licking the boy pitched him overboard. For this they were arrested and taken to the calaboose. Joe was rescued from his "plunge bath."

Diamond Cut [illegible]—A woman named Ann Inch, a resident of Phillippa street, was so badly cut up and bruised with brickbats and other injurious missiles, yesterday, that she had to be conveyed to the Charity Hospital in a critical condition. She was first taken to the First District lockup, and was so covered with blood that she appeared to have been hogs within an inch of her life. The perpetrator, John Daniel, was arrested, and though he declared he had to have [illegible] in self defence, we may safely assume that he is "a bad egg," if Shakespeare is good authority on the subject of a man striking a woman.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody presiding. Sarah Henry and Lizzie Brown, ambitious nymphs, [illegible] Flowers and candidates for the [illegible] of the *vivandier*, were relieved from duty and sent to the Work House.

A crowd of seven of the entente of royalty were brought forward to answer the charge of singing and whistling [illegible] blue flag and other seditious songs. They all declared they had "no music in their souls"—at any rate they could not express it, if they had any, either by singing or whistling; that it certainly must have been another party who whistled. As they could not be positively identified, they were discharged.

Catherine Hew[illegible], a white woman, and a colored man named Lewis, were brought up for living together in a [illegible] pretty well married. It appeared the woman's husband had been hung at the Parish Prison for killing a watchman, and since then she had been leading a very wretched and disgraceful life in a house of ill fame and with negroes. It was a sickening and sad picture, and the poor woman was determined with strong admonitions to reform her ways, while the darky Othello was sent to prison for three months.

United States Provisional Court—Hon. Judge Peabody presiding.—In the case of John Cunningham vs. F. H. Knapp, the defendant, through Chas. L. Day, excepted to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that both parties were residents of the State, and the Federal Courts were restricted to claims between citizens of different States, aliens et al.

Durive & Co. vs. Blanchard. Durant had asked judgment by default on the 17th inst. Two judicial days having elapsed, he now asked confirmation of judgment and also of the mortgage given by the defendant.

Judge Morgan, for the defendant, took exception to this motion, on the ground that there exists an order of the Commanding General excluding all but loyal citizens from the execution or foreclosure of mortgage. He would not, however, object to a judgment in this case, but would to any further proceedings, and desired to have that question postponed till another [illegible] if the same kind was defined upon, which he would bring forward in a few days.

With this understanding, Mr. Durant went on to prove his claim, which was for $8,110.64, due by the defendant, who was a Texas cotton planter, to Durive & Co., who were the factors and commission merchants, and to whom a mortgage had been executed to secure advances, endorsements and supplies. The debt and the mortgage being indisputably proved, judgment was rendered, according to the understanding between counsel, but further proceedings were not authorized.

Mr. Maud verified before the Court in behalf of Alfred Peydrand, who had been in the Parish Prison one year on the charge of the murder of one Gerald, a long time ago. He had been arrested in Memphis and brought to New Orleans on a requisition of Gov. Moore. He had been indicted by the grand jury, but since then he had been unable to get a trial, for the reason that no witnesses could be found against him. In this state of things, the prospect was that his client would live in prison forever. Therefore he would ask for some action of the Court—either a trial, bail or discharge.

Mr. Leamont being appealed to, said he was willing to try the case as soon as it was determined how these trials should be prosecuted. He would object to a discharge of this man because the Grand Jury had found a true bill against him, and ignored the charges against several other persons. The question had not yet been decided, whether information was sufficient for the trial of capital offenses.

After some further conversation on the subject, the Court put the difficulty at rest by ordering the Marshal to summon a grand jury for the first Monday in March, and a petit jury for the second Monday thereafter.

The Freitas divorce case, which was fixed for trial in the Clerk's office, on account of its smutty nature, came off as we judged by appearances, but we did not venture to intrude our reportorial phiz.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—The application for a new trial in the case of A. J. Butler vs. J. B. Morrison & Co was yesterday dismissed—defendants's plea that their names were simply put on the notes to facilitate collection, with the understanding that they were not to be held liable, not being held good.

In the case of Dunn & Hauser vs. Clannon, a suit for a moiety of the cost of the walls which defendant used in building a house, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The *Era* of this morning says:

Later from Baton Rouge—The Laurel Hill Safe.

We learn by an arrival from Baton Rouge, since that of the Landis, that the steamer Laurel Hill, before reported as being cut off by two rebel batteries planted between her and Baton Rouge, had come down under convoy of the Essex. When our informant left, the Laurel Hill was just above the point, with the Essex below her, in easy range.

The Illinois Legislature and the Armistice Resolutions.

We have already referred to the debate in the Illinois Legislature on the proposed "armistice and a National Convention." We now give an abstract of the resolutions themselves which we find in our Northern exchanges:

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* gives an abstract of a preamble and resolutions introduced into the State Senate of Illinois by Mr. Vandever, to the effect that the country has been desolated and disgraced by an unnatural civil war for two years; that no means have been offered the people by the Federal Administration, save that of war, to enable them to adjust the difficulties into which the radical and conflicting sentiments of extreme sections have involved the whole country; that the people of the loyal States have acquiesced in, rather than approved of, the coercive policy of the Administration as a means of restoring the Union; that the war has impoverished the Government, weighed down the people with an enormous public debt, filled the land with widows and orphans, &c., without having produced any visible sign of a restoration of the Union; that the Union was brought about by conciliation and compromise, &c., therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to obtain an armistice and cessation of hostilities now existing between different sections of the country, and that a national convention of all the States be assembled at Louisville for the purpose of adjusting our national difficulties.

Illinois Legislature.—The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following in its telegraphic dispatches, dated from Springfield, on the 30th ultimo, giving the proceedings of the Illinois Legislature.

In the Senate a protest against any appropriation on the part of the General Government for emancipation of slaves was adopted by the usual Democratic party.

Emigration of Negroes into Illinois.—The following telegram occurs in the St. Louis *Democrat*, in its report of the proceedings of the Illinois Legislature, held on the 30th ult.:

The infamous act to prevent the emigration of negroes was recommitted by the casting vote of Lieutenant Governor Hoffman to a special committee of three, consisting of Reed, Kere, Wood and Green. This is a great triumph.

Important Experiments at the Washington Navy Yard.

SHOT AND SHELL DRIVEN THROUGH THE WARRIOR TARGET.

Some very important ordnance experiments were made on Tuesday last at the Washington Navy Yard. The object of the experiments was to penetrate a target representing, in every respect, a complete section of the British war vessel Warrior—the iron plating, wooden backing, thickness of the timber, bolting, &c. Targets representing the Warrior have frequently been perforated with solid shot fired from the Dahlgren gun, but the experiment of Tuesday was with a shell. Mr. Stafford, the inventor, believing that, with the Dahlgren gun, he could drive a shell through the iron plating of the target before it exploded, and perhaps entirely through, which would make the projectile still more destructive when directed against a ship. The Washington *Republican* says:

"The target was placed in a vertical position against the bank during of the fall steel [illegible] purpose, and the shell was fired at short range from a one hundred and fifty pound rifled Dahlgren gun, with fifteen pounds of powder. The shell passed entirely through the iron, penetrated to about midway of the wood, and exploded, tearing the target as much as the small quantity of powder was capable of doing.

"The experiment was considered by those who witnessed it, to be conclusive [illegible] with a complete success. Another of Mr. Stafford's projectiles—a solid shot—was fired from the same gun at the same target, and the shot passed entirely through the target, iron and wood, and shattered the wooden portion of it into pieces, and penetrated the earth beyond some five feet. When we remember that the above results were produced with a much less charge of powder than is used in any but the Dahlgren gun, we may look for still greater results."

The Vicksburg Cut-off Canal.—We find the following paragraph in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 3d inst., which is news indeed to us. We had been led to suppose thus far that the canal cut across the peninsula in front of Vicksburg, was the same commenced by the Federals troops in this city under command of General Williams. It now seems to be an entirely different cut. Says the *Ledger*:

General Grant has been obliged to dig an entirely new canal opposite Vicksburg, that commenced by General Williams last fall having been planned on unsound engineering principles.

Mr. Chase's Banking Project—How It is Viewed in Financial Circles in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 3d instant, in its monetary article, gives the following views entertained in financial circles there on Mr. Chase's financial policy, and discusses those views in these terms:

It is complained against Secretary Chase's banking project that it gives to the Administration great and dangerous power, that it will build up something more obnoxious to censure than was the United States Bank—that the control of the purse and the sword in the same hands will be dangerous to liberty, &c., &c. This is all clap-trap, for there exists no sort of comparison of the proposed plan of banking on pledge of Government securities, with the uncontrolled action and unlimited issues and discounts by the old United States Bank. It expanded and contracted at pleasure, making fortunes for the few and crushing the business hopes of the many, at will. The banking system recommended by Secretary Chase possesses no one of the mischievous elements that caused the demoralization and downfall of the Bank of the United States. Its direct tendency is to limit circulation and to some extent hold it at pretty nearly the same amount. It is to be confined to the amount of Government loans pledged for its redemption, which pledge of securities, blended with private capital, must render circulation secure, and to some extent will restrict discounts. The number of banks may increase under the proposed plan, but this evil will be checked by the fact that the demand for Government loans for the purpose will advance their price, thus improving Government credit—one of its great objects—while it will lessen the profit of banking should the loans go above par. The old bank made its own notes, post and otherwise, and discounted without stint or limit. This cannot be done to any considerable extent under the plan proposed by Secretary Chase. Then it is said to be unsafe to trust so much money with any administration. If there is any force in this objection it applies as forcibly to the present Sub-Treasury system, which gives to the powers that be the control of all the Government money in gold, and gives it more directly and undividedly than it can through an honest observance of the law as suggested by Secretary Chase. Almost daily we hear of new advocates of the proposed plan of banking, and believe *now*, as we have from the time of its first recommendation by Secretary Chase, that it will prove the most effectual means of sustaining the Government credit, and the most lastingly popular act of the Administration.

The Mediation Policy of the French Emperor—*What it Means*.—Ion, the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in a recent letter to that paper, gives the following definition of the mediation policy of Napoleon, under authority of the French Government organ, *La Nation*. Ion says:

The declarations of the French Emperor in regard to future interference in American affairs are explicit enough, without any interpretation, and amount to this—that he had failed in his first attempt to make his counsels heard on this subject, and would defer another effort for the present. But a French government organ, the *Nation*, has rendered this declaration more definite, and shows that its true meaning is that France wants cotton, and will have it. If England can force China to buy opium and sell tea, why should not France force this country to sell cotton and buy French goods. There may be something in this suggestion, coming as it does at a critical moment, and from an authoritative source.

England and the Pope.—It appears that Lord Russell had authorized Mr. Odo Russell to assure the Pope that in case he desired to leave Rome and Italy, an English squadron would be at his service to conduct him anywhere; and farther, to offer him a palace at Malta to live in while he was making up his mind. Cardinal Antonelli replied that "the Pope did not dream the least in the world of quitting Rome."

Arrival of the British Sloop-of-War Styx.—The British sloop-of-war Styx, of six guns, Commander W. J. Ward, arrived this morning, having left Bermuda on the 26th January, Havana on the 10th inst., and Mobile on the 17th inst. The Styx takes the place of the Rinaldo in this harbor. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—The Hon. W. J. Ward.
Lieutenants—Francis R. Blackburne, Geo. R. Dobkin.
Master—Jas. Robertson.
Surgeon—Thomas MacGahan.
Paymaster—Robert Taylor.
Chief Engineer—Chas. P. Turner.
Assistant Surgeon—Daniel Donovan.
Midshipmen—E. H. H. Stephen, F. A. H. Russell, A. L. Mallory, Ed. St. John.
Clerk—Wm. E. Hicks.
Master's Assistant—Wm. A. Hall.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on What Constitutes a Public Enemy.

In a recent decision rendered by Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a case involving an action of debt against an insurance company on a time policy issued by them, for the insuring of the steamer Mohawk, for one year, which was seized during the existence of the policy, at Memphis, "by armed men, professing to act under the authority of the Confederate States, &c., declaring that the purpose of the seizure was to detain and confiscate her to the use of the Confederate States, &c.," the Supreme Court reviews the decision of the lower Court, in which the ground of recovery was based on one of the enumerated perils only, viz: that the steamer was lost by the act of "enemies," deciding upon the writ of error taken, the Supreme Court Judge gives the following definition of what constitutes a public enemy:

The term "enemies," as used in the policy, means public enemies, and is defined by writers on national law to be "where the whole body of a nation is at war with another." Bouv. L. Dic. Vattel says, "an enemy is he with whom a nation is at war." Law of Nations, 387. Adhering strictly to these definitions, the loss here would hardly be covered by an insurance against "enemies." But this is too narrow a ground to take. Indemnity is the object of all insurance, and in marine policies the rule seems to be that where the loss is of a like nature with the specified peril, or in other words substantially within its meaning, to sustain the liability of the underwriters. The enumerated perils are described of course by general terms, while the varieties of the species may be numerous, but if they substantially belong to the class described by the terms used, they are within it, unless the pleadings prevent; the rule being that "policies are to be construed largely for the benefit of trade." Hillard on Insurance, 201.

The case of the meal mob on the coast of Ireland, Nesbet vs. Lushington, 4 Term Rep., 753, is illustrative of the principle. The mob compelled the master of a vessel driven ashore in a stress of weather, to sell to them corn insured and on board, at a price below its actual value, and paid at the rate prescribed, and this, Lord Kenyon, C. J., was of opinion would, if it had been so laid in claiming, as for a general average, have been a loss by piracy.

I notice that in the argument of that case, reference was made by Mr. Erskine, counsel for the underwriters, to losses during the American war (the revolution), and to the manner of declaring on them, and he said that the seizures were always laid as "by persons unknown," and that no objection was ever made. This was probably the mode adopted to avoid the question made here, that the Americans being in rebellion against the British crown, they were not legally enemies, but this is conjecture.

Of the same class of cases with the above is Powell vs Hyde, 34 Eng. L. & Eq. 44. It was the case of an English ship sunk by a Russian fort in mistake, supposing it to be a Turkish vessel. It was there held that but for an exception that the ship was warranted "free from capture and seizure, there might have been a recovery notwithstanding Russia and England were at peace." It must have been so held because it was within the peril covered by "enemies captures," or the like. It is not ordinarily the case, certainly, that the acts of friendly nations are supposed to be perils to be insured against. As it was, however, by the same sort of force, and to the insured equally irresistible as the acts of enemies, it was held to be a peril insured against. I am inclined, therefore, to think that the loss in this case might have been covered by the term "enemies," even if placed alone on that ground by the pleadings, which was not the case.

The case stated finds the seizure to have been made by an armed force in military array, acting by authority of a recently organized government, in rebellion against the Government of the United States. In substance, it was a state of war, and truly on a gigantic scale, and which has progressed up to this time more formidable than any national war of modern times. Many and deadly battles have been fought between the forces of the rightful Government of the United States and those of the usurping Government of the States in rebellion, and the political organization of the latter has hitherto been maintained. Indeed, our Government, through the dictates of humanity, doubtless, has adopted the usages of lawful war towards these enemies, as this has been reciprocated by them. Prisoners have been exchanged, under cartels settled in the usual way. Flags of truce are respected, and captures at sea made and adjudicated to be lawful prizes, and the usages of lawful war been generally observed between the belligerent parties. It is, therefore, a war in substance as essentially as it could be between foreign powers. The force is the same, the peril to property the same, hence the indemnity, I think, ought fairly to have been rested upon the same reason. (Pratt on Contraband, 86.) This treatment of the contest by our Government, and the civilized manner in which it has been conducted, will nevertheless not reduce the rebellion below treason in fact and in spirit, or redeem those engaged in it from the odium of being traitors towards their rightful Government.

Raising Prices in Various Branches of Northern Industry.—The following items copied from our Northern exchanges of recent dates, taken in connection with the present condition of affairs, is significant. Says the *World* of the 3d instant:

The price on board at all the leading city hotels was put up to three dollars per day yesterday. Even at this price the proprietors declare they will not realize as much as they did before the inflation of the currency. The second class hotels have put their board up to two dollars per day. As yet the advance has not reached private boarding houses and restaurants, but it will be their turn next. People will soon begin to realize in all its horrors the supreme miseries of our inflated currency.

The New York *Post*, of the 2d, contains the following touching a prospective strike among the tailors:

The tailors of this city held a meeting on Saturday night, to effect an organization and make arrangements for demanding an increased rate of wages in the spring.

The mania seems to have gained even the dealers in horse flesh, as would appear from the following paragraph in the *Post*, of the 2d instant:

The livery stable keepers have decided to make an advance in the charges for hired horses and vehicles, and hold a meeting at 193 Bowery, on Wednesday evening, to adopt some uniform increased tariff. The hackmen will undoubtedly follow their example, and the city railroads and omnibus companies will perhaps endeavor to do likewise. The result will be, that those will walk who never walked before, and those who walked before will walk the more.

The New State of Western Virginia.—The New York *Post* of the 21 instant contains the following paragraph referring to the organization of what it terms "a new State campaign," and says:

An informal meeting of both branches of the Legislature of Western Virginia was held at Wheeling on the 28th instant, to take steps to organize the new State campaign in all the different counties. Lieutenant Governor Polsey presided, and the representatives, without an exception, gave expression to the entire interest of themselves and their respective constituencies in the success of the new State. Every county was pledged to a handsome majority, and some of them to a unanimous vote. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

We believe all the counties will nobly redeem these pledges of their representatives. The only contest that there will be in all our boundaries will be in this immediate vicinity, and we do not think the county of Ohio will fail her sister counties on the day of the election. We believe every single county in the new State will give a majority. It will be a proud vote if it so turns out.

Statistics of English Distress.—Full reports of the Central Relief Committee, based on returns from no less than 143 local committees, present valuable statistics of English distress. It appears that there were 529,395 operatives, or a population of over a million, directly dependent on the receipt of weekly wages from the cotton mills for subsistence. Of these 529,395 operatives, there were, on the last of the old year, 245,718, or nearly one half, entirely out of employment, 163,929 were on short time, and 119,748 in full work. That gives a total of 409,647 persons, requiring entire or partial support. As each operative had at least one person dependent on him this would give a total of 652,365 persons who were absolutely destitute, or a grand total of over a million souls requiring aid.

The returns for the last week in December exhibit a decrease from the previous week, of 3913 destitute persons, being an aggregate decrease of 11,000 in three weeks, thus affording satisfactory indications that the turning point of the distress has been reached.

The financial returns show that the weekly deficiency of wages amounts to $1,032,720, of which the guardians and relief committees supplied about one-third part. The working expenses of the committee, however, must be deducted from this. The average amount paid to each person for food alone was 1s. 9d. per week.

The best evidence of the noble liberality of the English people in meeting this sudden and pressing demand on their sympathies, is the fact that the central committee commenced the new year with a cash balance of £567,000, or over two-and-a-half million dollars on hand.

Horace Greeley and Foreign Intervention.

The *Tribune* of the 2d instant reviews at some length certain strictures that have been made on a recent article in that paper on the war. In this article Greeley defines his position with regard to foreign intervention, in the following words:

What I *demand* is wisely directed, energetic, successful fighting by the armies and fleets of the Union to *prevent* unfavorable intervention. Mr. Oakey Hall, Mr. Weed's most intimate friend in this city, lately asserted, in a carefully prepared speech, that Governor Seward had staved off intervention for the past eighteen months by "magnificent lying." I will not discuss the justice nor the taste of this dictum; but I insist that diplomacy has nearly exhausted its resources in this field, and that only determined and successful fighting can save the country—that delay is perilous, and inaction death. I do not believe there is or has been any danger of military or forcible intervention in our quarrel: I *do* fear that three or four months of such efforts and such luck as we have had for the past three months, will expose the Union cause to extreme perils. Hence I reiterate my suggestion that the West Point Academy be shut up, the coast survey suspended, and their officers sent to the war; that the uniformed militia of the loyal States be called out to guard Baltimore, Washington, the line of the Potomac, etc., while every available soldier is pushed forward to confront and overpower the forces of the rebellion. Others may have faith in the next year's fighting; I believe that the Union is to be lost or saved in the conflicts now impending, and that they should be prepared for and fought with a clear understanding of this fact.

A Schooner Boarded by a British Gunboat.—*New York*, February 2.—The schooner J. W. Maitland, fro a Sagua, reports that on January 22d, she was chased and boarded by the British gunboat Steady, looking for slavers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In General Order issued by General Banks this morning, the following with regard to the taking of negroes from plantations occurs:

NEW ORLEANS, February 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.

I. No Negroes will be taken from the plantations, until further orders, by any officer or other person in the service of the United States, without previous authority from these headquarters.

Fire.—At two o'clock this morning the Phœnix lager-beer saloon and restaurant of Hugo Redwitz, No. 10 Customhouse street, near Old Levee, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen were quickly on the spot, but were considerably delayed and crippled by the great want of water which seems to afflict the hydrants generally now-a-days. The flames, however, were confined to the buildings where they originated, the contents of the three stories were almost entirely consumed—the two upper stories being occupied as a residence by Mr. Turner, and the lower as a bar room and restaurant. It is most probable the fire occurred in the kitchen, and extended upward rapidly through a scuttle which was open all the way up. The building was insured for $2,000 in the Merchants' office.

A Foundling.—Officer Harris reports the finding, at 9½ o'clock last night, on the doorsteps of Mr. Terrell's residence, corner of Magazine and Robin streets, a male child about six weeks old. The name of "George" was written on a slip of paper, which was pinned on its breast. The officer took the child to the Infant Asylum, corner of Race and Magazine streets, where we presume it will be cared for till it is old enough to go like "Japhet in search of a father."

Where's the Cavalry Man?—A citizen of the Garden District yesterday found under the wharf, at the foot of Eighth street, an entire suit of cavalry clothing, with a sword, and brought them to the police station. The cap was marked Second Rhode Island Cavalry. Who will solve the mystery, and show whether the former proprietor "shuffled off this mortal coil" after putting off his military duds in such close proximity to a watery grave?

Inquests.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man whose name was believed to be George, who had been in the employ of Hugh Robinson, (now in prison, charged with the murder of Maximilian. The body was found in the Broad Street Canal, several blocks from Esplanade street, and was fished out under the direction of the Coroner. It was supposed to be a case of drowning.

An inquest was held this morning on the body of Henderson, a slave, aged 22 years, found dead on the steamboat Southerner. Verdict—Natural death.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Friday Morning.—Colored Armstead, of Adam Giffen, charged by a female slave of Mrs. Bard with the larceny of some furniture, was discharged. It proved to be a dispute as to which of them was the rightful keeper of an absentee's goods.

Four sailors were up on the charge of knocking down the mates of their ship with hand spikes and badly bruising them. Handspikes, knives, black eyes and broken heads figured conspicuously, and three of the accused were found worthy of fifteen days' imprisonment.

Ellen Stratahan, charged with endeavoring to shield a soldier from arrest, showed that she had been very rudely arrested for no cause, and was discharged.

Somebody, charged with disturbing the peace in a city railroad car and threatening the driver, was fined $5.

Colored Jim Parker, arrested for stealing four sets of harness, said he bought them, and was thereupon discharged, the evidence of stealing not being perfectly clear.

Mrs. Latratte, a very dropsical-looking subject, charged by the man with whom she lived as continually drunk and disturbing the peace of his house, was Workhoused 30 days, which she received gladly and was only sorry it was not six months.

Tim Ford, a one-armed man, charged with stealing a pair of pants, confessed it, and was sent down for thirty days.

Ann Maloney, for singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and being enthusiastically, if not patriotically drunk, was sent to sing in the Work-house thirty days.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, February 20, 1863.

COTTON.—There was some inquiry to-day, resulting in sales of 21 bales Middling on private terms, and 15 do at 75c ℔ ℔.

SUGAR.—Owing to the reduced stock to-day's sales are confined to 500 hhds., in several lots, at yesterday's advanced prices; Inferior 6¼c., Good Common 7¼ a 7¾c., and Fully Fair, new crop, 8¾c., and Fully Fair old crop 9¾c. ℔ ℔. The demand is for investment, on speculation and for export mostly for investment. By auction, 6 hhds. sold, in four lots, at 6¾c., 6¾c., 7¾c. and 7¾c., and 15 bbls. sixteen bottoms at [illegible] ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The demand is good, and the sales embrace 1160 bbls., in several lots, at 28c. or Common 31 a 31½c., for Good, and 3. a 33c for Prime. The supply is light, and consists mostly of inferior descriptions. By auction, 750 bbls sold as follows: 167 at 28½c., 60 at 22c., 55 at 25c., 93 at 22c., 200 at 31½c., 99 at 26c., and 20 at 27c.

TOBACCO.—A few days since 7 hhds. Low Lugs sold at 15¼c., 4 at 17c., and 1 hhd. Fair Leaf at 28c. ℔ ℔.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 160 bbls. Superfine Flour at $9 ℔ 71 do Extra, in bad order and contents partly out, at $16 50; 200 reams Paper, medium size, at 35c.; 10 bbl's Lard Oil at $3c.; 30 kegs Lard at 11½c.; 50 boxes Adamantine Candles at 2.½c.; 48 do chewing Tobacco at 42c.; 20 firkins Butter at 2[illegible]c.; 20 boxes Ground Coffee at 9¾c.; 3 tierces Hams at 10½c.; 4 casks Ribbed Sides at 7¾c.; 2 do Shoulders at 6¾c.; 8 kits No. 1 Mackerel at $[illegible]; 10 half bbls. Beef at $9 25, 28 boxes Starch at 5¼c.; 3 bbls. White Sugar at 13c., and 10 boxes Cheese at 5c.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 21, 1863.

Arrived during the past week 277 Beeves, 6 Hogs and 279 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 227 Beeves, 36 Hogs and 204 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 83 Beeves and 36 Veals. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ ℔ net	$00 15
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ ℔ net	[illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ ℔ net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	20 25
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	15 20
Hogs, ℔ ℔, gross	12 15
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head	6 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 21, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Merrimac, Hoyt, for New York, G A Fosdick

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S sloop-of-war Monongahela, ——, from Gulf Squadron—in the stream

U S transport steamer Che-Keang, ——, from Pensacola, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist

Brig Surf Sautland, 18 days from Boston, to master—1st dist

Brig Sea Lark, O'Neil, 18 days from Boston, to master—1st dist

Schr Mary Anes, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

Schr Flora, from Coast, to master—2d dist

Schr Morning Star, from Coast, to master—2d dist

Schr Ellen, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Thomas, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Dixby, (British) ——, from Liverpool

Ship C N, Anderson, from Liverpool, 14th Dec

Ship Antoinette, (Bremen) Eusman, from Liverpool, Dec 18, to master

Bark White Sea, Evans, — days from New York, to G A Fosdick

Schr B Watson, Williby, 6 days from Vera Cruz

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Merrimac—535 hhds sugar 13 bbls do 782 bbls molasses 91 half do do

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per brig Surf—Assorted mdse

BOSTON—Per brig Sea Lark—Ass'd mdse

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Laurel Hill—12 bales cotton 59 hhds sugar to Bellocq, Noblom & co—8 do do A Maxon—1 do do 51 bbls molasses T S Burbank & co 102 do do 60 half do do to W Newton—3 hhds sugar 3 bbls do J Simon—162 bbls molasses E A Witters—20 do do to P A Grand & co—40 do Hall & Rodd—3 bales cotton Bowers & Garner—7 do A D Martineaux

COAST—Per schr Flora—9 hhds sugar 16 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Morning Star—40 hhds sugar 97 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Mary Anes—8 hhds sugar 9 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Ellen—70 bbls molasses to order

Notice.

My son JOHN PEREZ left my house yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, to go on the levee and witness the departure of the Confederate prisoners, and has not since returned home. He is twelve years old, and was dressed in a suit of black clothes. It is not known whether he was on the Laurel Hill, which landed a number of people a short distance below the city. Any information concerning the said John Perez will be gratefully received by his mother,

ELLEN PEREZ,
No. 289 St. Philip street,
between Derbigny and Claiborne.

feb21

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER..........LEWIS BAKER.
TREASURER..........JOS. HOWCOTT.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 21, 1863—The performance will commence with the fine old comedy, in three acts, entitled WONDER; OR, A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET—Donna Violante, Mrs. W. C. Gladstane; Flora, Mrs. Alexine Fisher Baker; Don Felix, Mr. Lewis Baker; Lissardo, Mr. Vining Bowers; Don Pedro, Mr. George Ryer; Col. Britton, Mr. Rand. To conclude with THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS—Paul, the Pet, Mrs. Alexine Fisher Baker; Zephyr, Mr. Vining Bowers; Cavalier St. Pierre, Mr. Rand.

Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. feb21

For Cadiz.

THE A1 clipper ship COWPER, will sail for Cadiz March 1st. For passage, apply to master on board, Post 24 Fourth District, or to GEO. W. GRIFFIN, 67 Tchoupitoulas street. feb21 td

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—A great foot breaks down all prejudice. At length the medical faculty admit that after all other remedies have failed in Dyspepsia, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish a cure. Not a day passes that we do not receive by letter and otherwise, evidences of its tonic properties of the most gratifying character. Of these testimonials many are from ladies. One of them says, "after a living martyrdom of years from indigestion and its concomitants, I at last, thanks to your inestimable Bitters, am enabled to eat with a relish, and to digest what I eat without pain." We might quote from hundreds of letters to the same effect. In all complaints involving the digestion, biliousness, and the affections of the bowels consequent the [illegible], HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the one thing needful. So say our correspondents generally, and such is also the testimony of many physicians who have been candid enough to state their opinions in black and white. Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 20 Common street.
G. N. MORISON & CO., 14 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.
SCOVILL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, 23 and 25 Common street.
feb21 ct

SPRING! SPRING!!

E. GIQUEL,

No. 126 CANAL STREET,

Begs leave to inform the public that he has just received from Europe, via New York, a splendid assortment of SPRING GOODS which he offers on the lowest terms, viz:

Printed Muslins and Organdies;
Printed Jaconets;
Printed Prints and Glazed Cottons;
Barreges and Nozambics, all colors;
Printed Dress Cambrics;
Irish Linens, for children's dresses;
Parasols and en Tout Cas;
12-4 Netting Bobinet;
Mourning Prints;
Linen Drill, all colors;
Cambric Handkerchiefs, a large assortment;
Cotton Hose and Half Hose;
Scotch Thread Hose and Half Hose;
Jacquard and Damasked Muslins;
Plain Black Silks, all widths;
Alpaca and Harpour Bombazine;
Black Wool-n Muslins;
Plain Black Jaconets;
Embroidered Bands and Festoons;
Black Barege Shawls;
Lace and Imitation Shawls;
Lace and Imitation Vorlettes;
Valenciennes and Laces, of every description;
Muslin and Jaconet, Cotton and Sleeves;
Filet Mits and Gloves;
Plaid Desindes;
Corsets, Perfumery and Brushes, of every description.
Fans, Pins, Tapes and Linen Laces.

ALSO, FROM NEW YORK

Bleached and Brown Cottons, Cottonades; Prints, fast colors, Linseys, Kerseys, &c. &c.

E. GIQUEL,
No. 126 Canal street

feb20 3t

Wines, Wines.

FOR SALE by J. CHANTEGREL, No. 92 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, which are offered by the case:

100 casks Ordinary Wine;
100 do Better do;
60 do Fine Wines;
70 do Better White Wines.

The whole on the most moderate terms. feb21 1t

State Collector's Office, Second District,

Office, No. 9 St. Peter street.

NOTICE is hereby given to the State Tax Payers of the Second District of New Orleans that all State Taxes for the year 1862, not paid before the first day of March, 1863, will be put in suit.

D. W. C. CAMPBELL,
State Tax Collector Second District.

Just Arrived,

PER steamer B. B. and back Annes:
[illegible] cases TOBACCO,
[illegible] Ruby POTATOES,
[illegible] HAMS.
For sale by BROTT, DAVIS & SHONS, 24, 26 and 28 New Levee street, corner of Gravier.
feb21 4t

Notice to State Tax Payers—Third District.

ALL STATE TAX not paid before the first of March 1863 will be put in suit. This is the last [illegible] notice.

Office No. 9 Esplanade street, between Levee and Victory, opposite the Mint. feb10 15t

Alexander's Spool Thread,

GENUINE SIX CORD,

200 Yards,

For sale by the case by MAURICE ABRAMS, Broker, 59 Natchez street.

For Bordeaux—Passage Only.

THE fast sailing packet ship F. Z. Chan, [illegible] master, having all her cargo engaged, will have dispatch for the above port. For passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage, apply to the Captain on board, Post 11, Fourth District, or to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp st.

NOTICE.

To Merchants, Planters and Travelers.

WE have the privilege, from the proper authority, to transport passengers and freight to and from BATON ROUGE and FORT ST. PHILIP, and all intermediate landings, by Government steam transports leaving daily, and also by first class sail vessels for NEW YORK, at rates very favorable to shippers and travelers. Freights from the city to be prepaid, and in case of loss of vessel the amount will be refunded. Orders to ship freight and passage tickets issued at our office.

J. WORKMAN & CO.,
No. 101 Magazine street, corner Lafayette.

Parties having heavy freight for New York, or sugar, molasses or cotton on the coast, will do well to call on us. ap23 1m

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.

F. WINTZ, Proprietor. nov21 3m

To Builders and Architects.

THE BANK OF LOUISIANA will receive proposals for Roofing and otherwise Repairing the Bank building, corner of Royal and Conti streets. Offers, plans and specifications are asked for, and should be addressed within the next ten days, to the President, W. N. MERCER, Esq.

AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier. feb13 10t

DEYER'S WORSTED STORE,

CANAL STREET, NEAR DAUPHIN.

Direct Importation from Germany, England and France.

BEST WHITE EMBROIDERY SILK, KNITTING COTTON, CROCHET COTTON, WHITE SHETLAND WOOL, SILK AND COTTON BRAID, INDIA TAPE, CROCHET NEEDLES, ELASTICS, &c. [feb12 tf] RIEMANN & CO.

J. B. Crozat, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CONTI STREETS.

HAVING rented the vast and splendid STORE on Royal street, No. 96, between St. Louis and Conti streets, his friends and the public are informed that he is prepared to receive in his new Auction Room all kinds of GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., on which advances will be made.

He will also attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE, and give all his attention, as heretofore, to inside and out-door sales. jan19 3awlm

Wool—Flour.

40 BAGS WOOL, in shipping order.
40 barrels Ocean Mills Extra FLOUR.
40 Do. Planta Do. Do.
40 Do. Ashland Mills Do. Do.
For sale by J. S. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common street.
feb18 1w

Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1862.

AT an Election by the Stockholders, held on the 28th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

W. N. Mercer,	W. Bogart,
F. de Avendano,	L. F. Génères,
Henry Shepherd, Jr.,	H. S. Buckner,
Charles Kock,	Thomas C. Payan,
Edward Chapman,	Henry Wilson,
Wm. H. Letchford,	Alfred Hennen,
	J. B. Leprette.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, W. NEWTON MERCER, Esq., was elected President.

AUG'T MONTREUIL, Cashier. feb3 1m

Notice.

THE business of the BANK OF LOUISIANA will be transacted for the present, and until the Banking-House on Royal street shall have been repaired, in the building corner of Carondelet and Canal streets, lately occupied by the Crescent City Bank.

AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier. feb13 tf

MADAME LA BLANCH,

THE ONLY GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT AND SPIRIT-VISIONIST that has ever visited. The extraordinary revelations which this great Clairvoyant daily gives proof of, and her success, is such as to be the cause of the flattering honors daily bestowed upon her by the learned and scientific. To her the Past, Present and Future are as a picture of life itself. Madame LA BLANCH'S brilliant qualities as an Astrologer ranks her the first in the world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing by simply knowing the date of birth. Madame LA BLANCH prescribes for all curable diseases. Medicines sent to all parts of the country, whenever ordered. All letters, enclosing stamps, promptly answered.

Madame LA BLANCH'S residence, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. Consultations given in French and English.

Terms moderate to suit the times. feb18m

M. Barnett, Jr., Auctioneer,

Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street, between Chartres and Levee.

feb17 1m

E. M. BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,

Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL attend to sales of Real Estate and all other sales entrusted to him. feb18 tf

G. P. PHINNEY,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

Office, Corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.

jan5 1m

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET

Between St. Louis and Conti streets

jan19 6m

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. MONTGOMERY'S SALES.

Important Sale of Lard Oil, Printer's Ink, Rib Sides, Shoulders, Hams, Lard, Butter, Brandies, Whisky, Starch, &c., at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street—

49 barrels Choice Lard Oil;
15 kegs Printer's Ink, superior quality,
35 casks Rib Sides;
4 casks and 3 tierces Shoulders,
27 tierces Hams;
39 firkins Butter;
9 barrels Cotton Seed Oil;
51 boxes choice Lemons;
40 boxes of Canvas Breakfast Bacon;
25 ¼ and ⅛ pipes Brandies;
17 barrels Whisky;
240 boxes choice Starch;
17 do Tobacco,
25 kegs Lard.

Other fresh GROCERIES too numerous to mention in detail.

Terms cash. feb21

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Peremptory Sale of 8 Bales Cotton and 50 Boxes Tobacco at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 21st inst., at 11½ o'clock, at the store of Messrs. Brott, Davis & Shons corner of Gravier and New Levee streets—

8 bales COTTON,
50 boxes and half boxes choice and fine TOBACCO of various favorite brands.

Terms cash. feb21

D. E. MORPHY'S SALES.

Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

By D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 21st February, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—Coffee, Flour, Hams, Ribbed Sides, Clear Sides, Tobacco, Butter, Lard, Mackerel, Herrings, Starch, Soap, Pipes, Cornmeal, Pilot Bread, Sugar, Black Tea, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, &c. feb21

Leaf Tobacco.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold for account of whom it may concern, on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb., 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

C in a diamond—2 cases LEAF TOBACCO, damaged per steamer Bio Bio, on her voyage to this port.

Terms cash. feb21

Flour........Flour........Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., for account of whom it may concern, now landing ex steamer Bio-Bio, foot of St. Joseph street—

115 barrels FLOUR, Bassett's Best Extra;
19 do do Peerless Extra, the Flour is guaranteed sound, the barrels slightly stained.

Terms cash. feb21

Potatoes Potatoes.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, Second District, opposite the Vegetable Market—

200 bbls. POTATOES, now landing ex schooner C. H. Rogers.

Terms cash. feb21

Stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

By D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 28 Common street—

Assortment of D Caps, Ground Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Ink, Shaving Cream, Castor, Twine, Kegs, Spiced Jars, Rose Water, Cooking Extracts, Pint Flasks, Oil Cans, Water Jars, Matches, Empty Barrels and Boxes, Tea Canisters, Empty Bottles, Sample Cases, Sugar Grinder, Clothes, one Fairbanks's Platform Scale.

22 boxes Claret Wine,
5 eighteen pipes Brandy;
[illegible] half do do
[illegible] quarter do do
20 barrels Old Bourbon Whisky.

For full descriptions and details see catalogue.

Terms cash. feb20

Raisins......Raisins......Raisins.

By D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 48, 50 and 52 Old Levee street, just landed ex schooner C. H. Rogers—

[illegible] boxes Raisins M R J Kreiser,
100 boxes Raisins, Layers J. Kreiser,
[illegible] boxes Raisins, Layers, J. Kreiser,
A quantity of [illegible] consignments.

Terms cash. feb20

HOFFMAN & MARKS'S SALES.

Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings.

BY HOFFMAN & MARKS.

J. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

Office, 41 Chartres street.

ON SATURDAY, 21st of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold—

[illegible] assorted [illegible] such as
French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars,
[illegible] Jaconet Edgings, Inserting, &c.,
[illegible] Tarlatans, Parasols, Marquises,
[illegible] White and Black Blonde Lace,
White Lace, Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
100 pieces French Organdies,
[illegible] French Organdie Robes,
200 pieces French Prints,
[illegible] Assortments,
2 cases 4-4 bleached Cottons. feb21

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

BY R. B. SYKES.

THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction at the store 59 Magazine street—

33 barrels large No 3 Mackerel, 12 tierces Lard, 5 casks No 1 Mackerel, Sausage Lard.

134 cases Claret Wine, quarts and pints, [illegible] cases Champagne Cider, [illegible] Fine, [illegible] Vinegar, [illegible] Coffee, 25 cases Absynthe, [illegible] boxes Ground Coffee, Soda and Soap, [illegible] gross Matches, [illegible] Herrings, [illegible] reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes, [illegible] boxes Lemons, [illegible] packages Bacon, Cigars, Vinegar, White Wine, Hams, and Butter, Also, One Jersey WAGON. feb21

Bacon Sides..........Bacon Sides.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction at the store 59 Magazine street—

50 casks BACON SIDES.

Terms cash. feb21

Oyster Saloon and Bar-room at Auction.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, February 23d, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Bagatelle and Levee streets, Third District—

The contents of an OYSTER SALOON and BAR-ROOM.

Terms cash. feb21

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 49 Mandeville street, near Moreau street—

A general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Wines, Brandy, Whisky, Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, &c.

Also a lot of FURNITURE.

Terms cash. feb20

Succession of J. F. Coibas.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Ninth streets—

975 sacks SALT, 12 HIDES, and one pair of old SCALES now in storage.

Terms cash. feb16

Furniture, Carpeting and Glassware.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock—

A general assortment of FURNITURE, CARPETING, GLASSWARE, &c.

Terms cash. feb20

Succession of Frank Vidal, No. 19,077.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office No. 96 Royal st., near St. Louis.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on SATURDAY, 21st February, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal st., between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. T. S. Waltaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1862, No. 19,077, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in Faubourg Tremé, on Galvez street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets, measuring 15 feet front on Galvez street by 102 feet in depth.

Terms cash.

Act of sale, before P. E. Laresn, Notary Public, at the expense of purchaser. jan26 7 14 feb21

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 1st, 1862. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25 cents.

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.	FROM THE LAKE.
4½ o'cl'k A. M. Horse Car.	6 o'clock A. M. St'm Train
7 ... ... St'm Train	8 ... ...
9	10 ... ...
11	1 ... ...
2 ... P. M.	3 ... ...
4	5¼ ... ...
6½	7½ ... ...

The Steam 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.

oc18 tf

Sundries.

600 BOXES STAR CANDLES, various brands;
200 boxes SOAP, Winchester and other brands;
400 boxes Fux's and Colgate & Co.'s STARCH;
300 sacks Creole RICE, various qualities;
50 sacks Rio and Havana COFFEE;
50 boxes VERMICELLI and MACARONI;
50 half boxes do do;
200 boxes New CODFISH;
100 boxes HERRINGS;
300 dozen assorted BROOMS;
100 dozen BUCKETS;
[illegible] five gallon DAMIJOHNS;
20 boxes Bordeaux Dried PRUNES;
200 casks Liverpool Fine SALT;
300 sacks half Coarse do do;
200 sacks Turk's Island SALT;
300 barrels Superfine and Extra FLOUR, various brands;
100 barrels Inspected MESS PORK;
50 tierces LARD;
100 bbls. do;
100 half barrels LARD;
200 kegs do;
100 half barrels Fulton Market BEEF;
25 firkins Goshen BUTTER,

In store and for sale by FREDERIC AVET & CO., 59 and 61 Old Levee street.

feb2 1tc

M. Barnett, Jr., Auctioneer,

Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

M. BARNETT, JR., having rented the vast store on Conti street, between Chartres and Levee streets, (under the Conti Verandah,) informs his friends and the public that he is now ready to receive in his new auction-rooms all kinds of GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., on which liberal advances will be made. He will also attend to the sale of REAL ESTATE, and devote all his attention, as heretofore, to indoor and outdoor sales. feb13 1m

New Auction Mart,

No. 21 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse sts.

P. H. FLYNN, Auctioneer.

MR. P. H. FLYNN informs his friends and the public that he has opened a new AUCTION MART, No. 21 Royal street, where he is prepared to receive Goods and Merchandise of every description that may be entrusted to his care. He will also give personal attention to the sale of Cargoes on the Levee, and all other out-door business in his line.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.

Regular sales day for Furniture, &c., in store—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

New Orleans, Feb [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

F. Stoberauch vs. his Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 10,201.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered February 17, 1863, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, March 24th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

The slave woman MARIA, aged about thirty-six years, surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb21

William Massey vs. Battle, Noble & Co.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. [illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 4th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 42 Perdido street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, in the First District of this city—

36 boxes, containing 80 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10, seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb21 24 28 mar2 4

Succession of the late Vincent Knecht.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 18,451.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered January 24th, 1863, 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, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, February 27th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said succession—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of New Orleans, in the square bounded by Bienville, Galvez, Conti and Johnson streets, measuring twenty-seven feet front on the latter by one hundred and twenty-one feet deep between parallel lines. The said Lot is designated by the Number Twelve of Square Number Thirty-two, on a plan drawn by A. D'Hemecourt, Surveyor, dated July 16th, 1853, and deposited in the office of P. C. Cuvillier, Notary Public, in this city, together with the improvements thereon, rights, ways, &c.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Clovis Lefevre vs. Jack Lux et al.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 7th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, measuring thirty feet front on Port street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth and front on [illegible] street, forming thus the corner.

Seized in the above suit as belonging to defendant Lux.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb3 12 21

K. Morgan vs. Philippe Parmin and Eugene Knoebaert.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 16,776.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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 at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 7th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the Square bounded by Claiborne, Derbigny, La Harpe and Lapeyrouse streets, designated by the Number Twelve of Square Number Twenty-one on a plan of B. [illegible], Surveyor, dated April 1839, and deposited in the office of L. Hermann, late a Notary Public in this city. The said lot fronts on the corner of Claiborne and La Harpe streets, and measures, American measure, thirty-one feet, seven to eight lines front on Claiborne street by one hundred feet deep and front on La Harpe street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit as belonging to defendant Knoebaert.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb7 14 21 28 mar7

Succession of the late Gavino Ledda, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered February 10, 1863, 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, February 28th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the premises corner of [illegible] and Levee streets, in the First District of this city—

About five half barrels, Staves,
One lot of Office Furniture,
One sorrel Horse,
A quantity of Wine, [illegible],
The Tools of a Cooper Shop,
A lot of Claims as per inventory on file.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb21 21 26 28

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Miguel Pons.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 19,33[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 administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court,

A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

feb2 2t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 17,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern to show cause if any they have, within thirty days from the first publication of this order, why the account of the Commissioner of the First Draining District, filed in this case, should not be approved and homologated as prayed for.

New Orleans, February 5, 1863.

C. E. BERENS, Clerk.

feb7 30d

VENTES JUDICIAIRES.

Succession de Vincent Knecht.

DEUXIEME COUR de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans—No. 18,451.—En vertu d'un ordre de vente rendu le 24 de janvier 1863, et à moi adressé par l'Honorable Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai à vendre à l'enchère, à la Bourse des Négociants et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre celles du Canal et de la Douane, 2me District de cette ville, le VENDREDI 27 de février 1863, à midi, pour le compte de la dite succession, à savoir:

Un TERRAIN situé dans le Deuxième District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlet borné par les rues Bienville, Galvez, Conti et Johnson, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face sur la dernière sur cent vingt-et-un pieds de profondeur entre des lignes parallèles. Le dit terrain est désigné par le Numéro Douze de l'îlet No. Trente-deux, suivant plan dressé par A. D'Hemecourt, arpenteur, daté du 16 de juillet 1853, et déposé en l'étude de P. C. Cuvillier, notaire public en cette ville. Ensemble avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent, droits, &c.

Conditions—Comptant, au moment de l'adjudication.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

26janv—3, 12, 21, 27fév

Clovis Lefevre vs. Jack Lux et al.

DEUXIEME COUR de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans—No. 18,[illegible].—En vertu d'un writ de fieri facias à moi adressé par l'Honorable Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le SAMEDI 7 de mars 1863 à midi à la Bourse des Négociants et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre celles du Canal et de la Douane, 2me District de cette ville, à l'adjudication de la propriété dont description suit:

Un terrain situé dans le Troisième District de cette ville, ayant trente pieds de face à la rue du Port sur cent vingt pieds de profondeur et face à la rue Urquhart et faisant l'encoignure.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent.

Appartenant au défendeur Lux et saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions: comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Shérif de la paroisse d'Orléans.

3fév—12, 21—mars 7

Robert Anderson, curateur d'E. B. Anderson vs. John G. Cocks.

DEUXIEME COUR du District de la Nouvelle-Orléans—No. 19,[illegible].—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le MARDI, 3 de mars 1863, à midi, à la Bourse des Négociants et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre celles du Canal et de la Douane, 2me District de cette ville, à l'adjudication de la propriété dont description suit:

1—UN TERRAIN situé dans le Premier District de cette ville, dans l'îlet borné par les rues de l'Union, Carondelet, Poydras et Baronne, désigné par le No. Treize, suivant un plan dressé par George T. Dunbar, arpenteur, daté du 27 de mars 1840, et déposé en l'étude de Felix Grima, notaire public en cette ville, sous le No. 1,[illegible]. Le dit terrain mesure vingt trois pieds sept pouces et quatre lignes de face à la rue Carondelet, vingt-trois pieds sept pouces et quatre lignes de largeur dans le fond sur une profondeur de cent vingt-sept pieds neuf pouces et 25 lignes, sur la ligne du côté de la rue Baronne, limitrophe au terrain No. Dix, cent vingt-huit pieds dix pouces et 26 lignes sur la ligne opposée limitrophe au terrain No. Quatorze. Conformément au plan de cette vente, les dits terrains Nos. Quatorze et Treize, contiennent la rue Carondelet.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent et tous les droits, privilèges, servitudes et avantages y attenant, les dites bâtisses et améliorations consistent en une jolie maison neuve en briques à trois étages, dépendances, et ardoises.

Saisie dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions: Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Shérif de la paroisse d'Orléans.

3janv—3fév, 7, 14, 21fév, mars

Succession de Gavino Ledda, décédé.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orléans, No. [illegible].—En vertu d'un ordre de vente rendu le 10 de février 1863 et à moi adressé par l'Honorable Deuxième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le SAMEDI 28 de février 1863, à 10 heures A. M., sur les lieux à l'angle des rues St. James et de la Levée, dans le Premier District de cette ville, pour le compte de la dite succession, à l'adjudication de ce qui suit:

Environ cinq cents (500) douves,
Un lot de meubles,
Un petit lot de bois,
Environ cinquante (50) brouettes,
Un lot d'outils de tonnelier,
Un lot de réclamations suivant inventaire.

Conditions—comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Shérif de la paroisse d'Orléans.

fév—17, 21, 24, 26, 28

K. Morgan vs. Philippe Parnin et Eugene Knoebaert.

TROISIEME Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans—No. 16,776.—En vertu d'un writ de fieri facias à moi adressé par l'Honorable Troisième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le SAMEDI 7 de mars 1863, à midi, à la Bourse des Négociants et des Encanteurs, rue Royale, entre celles du Canal et de la Douane, 2me District de cette ville, à l'adjudication de la propriété dont description suit:

Un terrain situé dans le Troisième District de cette ville, dans l'îlet borné par les rues Claiborne, Derbigny, La Harpe et Lapeyrouse, désigné par le numéro Douze de l'îlet numéro vingt un, suivant un plan de B. [illegible], arpenteur, daté d'avril 1839 et déposé en l'étude de L. Hermann, feu notaire public en cette ville.

Le dit terrain forme l'angle des rues Claiborne et La Harpe et mesure, mesure américaine, trente-un pieds sept à huit lignes de face à la rue Claiborne, sur cent pieds de profondeur et face à la rue La Harpe.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, et saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus au défendeur Knoebaert.

Conditions—comptant, au moment de l'adjudication.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Shérif de la paroisse d'Orléans.

4fév—13, 21, 28—mars 7

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.

Exchange.

SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale in sums to suit purchasers by W. J. REID, 29 Magazine street.

jan26f

Hides and Sheeps' Pelts.

CASH paid for DRY HIDES and SHEEP PELTS, by WITTERS & PENDLETON, 9 Old Levee.

dec18 tf

RATES OF ADVERTISING

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines [illegible] for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

A [illegible] square for a [illegible].

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertisement will be stopped until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

Copartnership.

ON the 26th inst., I entered into a copartnership with Mr. S. CAMBON, and gave a [illegible] of my business to Messrs. L. LASSIGNERE and COURTOIS, as per act before Mr. S. Magner, Notary Public.

I will carry on the same Business as heretofore, at the old stand, Nos 59 and 61 Old Levee street, between Conti and Bienville, under the style of FRED. AVET & CO.

FREDERIC AVET.

New Orleans, January 27, 1863.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN & [illegible])

41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HAVING opened a general [illegible] ready to receive Goods on [illegible] give their prompt attention to in and out-door sales.

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-insurances, profit and loss, expenses, taxes, &c., less Bank interest..........[illegible]

Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1862..........[illegible]

The Company have the following assets viz:
Invested in Bank stocks and City Bonds..........[illegible]
Invested in City and State Bonds..........[illegible]
Loans on pledges, Bank Stocks, &c..........[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums..........[illegible]
Premiums due, uncollected..........[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 of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible], President, and James Edwards, Secretary of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above is a true and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS [illegible], Prest.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] January, 1863.

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend [illegible] per cent, [illegible] PAY SIX PER CENT. INTEREST [illegible] to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, [illegible] the 5th day of February next.

THOMAS [illegible], President.
JAMES [illegible], Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors—

James D. Denegre	A. [illegible]
A. D. Kelly	Jos. [illegible]
Hugh [illegible]	[illegible]
Kelly Armstrong	J. H. [illegible]
A. C. Townsend	John [illegible]
H. T. Lonsdale	Thomas [illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.

The following is [illegible] the affairs of the Company [illegible] requirements [illegible].

Amount of unterminated risks of [illegible]..........[illegible]
Premiums [illegible] the year..........[illegible]

Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks..........[illegible]
For premiums on River Risks..........[illegible]
For premiums on Marine Risks..........[illegible]

Less premiums on [illegible] risks unterminated on 31st Dec..........[illegible]
Return premiums..........[illegible]

Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December..........[illegible]

Losses during the same period:
Fire Risks..........[illegible]
River Risks..........[illegible]
Marine Risks..........[illegible]

Discount, interest, [illegible]..........[illegible]

Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862..........[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:
Invested in Bank Stocks..........[illegible]
State Bonds..........[illegible]
Loaned on pledge..........[illegible]
Bonds..........[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate..........[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums..........[illegible]
Due for Premiums..........[illegible]
Cash on hand..........[illegible]

Total amount of assets..........[illegible]

The above is a correct statement [illegible] 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 this day [illegible] to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on [illegible] day of [illegible]. PAY SIX PER CENT. INTEREST [illegible].

The Company continue to issue policies on the Sea, Rivers, and Fire on the most [illegible] rates of premium. Office, No. 70 Camp street.

ALEXANDER E. BRUTH, President.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

John R. Shaw,	J. J. Oles,	[illegible]
Elias Pratt,	Alfred [illegible]	[illegible]
J. P. Harrison,	W. G. [illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Hoey,	John [illegible]	[illegible]
L. C. Jury,	John Hall,	A. B. [illegible]
R. L. Levy,	W. A. [illegible]	A. [illegible]
A. H. May,	J. J. T. M[illegible]	T. [illegible]
Jno. A. Stevenson,	Jno. C. [illegible]	[illegible]
Edward Hobart,	Thomas J. D[illegible]	S. [illegible]
J. E. Isenhoot,	John M. H[illegible]	H. Foley.
J. G. Brown,	Amedee Couturie,	

feb17 6m

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September 30th, 1861..........[illegible]

Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1862.

On Fire Risks..........$21,416 17
On Marine Risks..........[illegible]
On River Risks..........[illegible]

Total premiums..........[illegible]

Less Premiums not earned 30th Sept., 1862..........[illegible]
Return Premiums..........[illegible]

Net earned premiums 30th September, 1862..........[illegible]

Losses paid during the year
On Fire Risks..........$35,021 40
On Marine Risks..........[illegible]
On River Risks..........[illegible]

Fifteen per cent. returned..........[illegible]
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest and contingent..........[illegible]

Net profits..........[illegible]

Net earned premiums..........[illegible]

Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned..........[illegible]

Amount participating in Profits..........[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:
Bills receivable for Premiums..........[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge..........[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies..........[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection..........[illegible]
Confederate States Loan..........[illegible]
Bonds State of Louisiana..........[illegible]
Cash on hand..........[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 11th day of [illegible], 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared A. ROCHEREAU, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statements are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

ALBIN ROCHEREAU, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to, before me, this [illegible] October, 1862.

JAMES GRAHAM, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay [illegible] an interest of six per cent. on the Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. [illegible] of the Company, for the year ending 30th September, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS—

G. Babcock,	J. M. Cana[illegible]
T. Bailey Blanchard, Jr.,	Lt. Ma[illegible]
Placide Forstall,	P. A. N[illegible]
J. M. Lapeyre,	Jos. Dyer [illegible]
Albin Rochereau,	Chas. Harispe.
Chas. Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

Bureau de la Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle des Citoyens.

CONFORMEMENT aux dispositions de la [illegible] de la [illegible] de l'Acte [illegible] l'Assemblée Générale de l'Etat de la Louisiane, intitulé: "Acte relatif à certaines obligations de toutes les Compagnies d'Assurance," [illegible] au dépôt du document ci-dessous [illegible] approuvé le 17 mars 1859, la COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE MUTUELLE DES CITOYENS, comme [illegible] montant ainsi, présente le tableau suivant de ses obligations pour payer et intérêt pour les actions et les [illegible]:

Bornio & Bro.	[illegible]	[illegible] Goebla	[illegible]
Wm. Barnet	[illegible]	[illegible] Gedes	[illegible]
R. H. Bowles	[illegible]	W. H. Haney & Co.	[illegible]
P. H. Brinton	[illegible]	P. M. Kelly	[illegible]
Julius Boulanger & Co.	[illegible]	C. Kemper	[illegible]
J. Boyd & Co.	[illegible]	D. Kernaghan & Co.	[illegible]
H. Block & Co.	[illegible]	S. Kaiser & Co.	[illegible]
Cutter, Harrison & Co.	[illegible]	Laborde & Xiques	[illegible]
Rosemond Chalaronge	[illegible]	Louis'n Manufactory	[illegible]
G. Coppens & Co.	[illegible]	Mme Zelia H. Law	[illegible]
G. W. Courvisie	[illegible]	Louis A. Mercier	[illegible]
Clarke & Pickett	[illegible]	Manderville & McNulty	[illegible]
R. C. Cummings & Co.	[illegible]	J. N. Robert & Co.	[illegible]
H. A. Dumesnil & Co.	[illegible]	Rugely, Blair & Co.	[illegible]
Dudley, Nelson & Co.	[illegible]	Theodore Shute, agent	[illegible]
Jose Domingo y Mayo's	[illegible]	Southern Bank of La.	[illegible]
M. Ede	[illegible]	A. M. Wheelock & Co.	[illegible]
S. Fornier	[illegible]	George P. Wood	[illegible]
R. J. Fox	[illegible]	F. Zarca y J. Area	[illegible]
B. D. Gratias & Co.	[illegible]	John M. L[illegible]	[illegible]
Grailhe, Compagne & Co.	[illegible]	D. Bosman	[illegible]
Goodale & Co.	[illegible]		

Le susdit tableau est exact et une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.

J. LEISY, président.

A. GRANGER, secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,

Paroisse et ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé par-devant moi, le 2 janvier [illegible].

JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Deuxième Juge de Paix.

24janv—1m