New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1863.

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THE DAILY BEE [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 303 Liberty street, hay, oats and corn shucks; at 12 o'clock, M., at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, flour, beans, groceries, liquors, beans, tobacco, &c.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the slave woman Maria.

By Phinney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, sugar and molasses.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 Camp street, steamship furniture, stoves, &c.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, mules, horses, carts, drays, buggies, &c.

The Varieties' Theatre.—Tom Taylor's popular comedy "The Victims" is on the bills for to-night at the Varieties. It will be produced with a strong cast, as the entire force of the Varieties appear in it. This is the first time this season the piece has been brought out, and, if we must judge of its popularity here in days of yore, it can be well expected to draw a large house. The performance concludes with the roaring farce of "Slasher and Crasher."

Steamers Expected.—The next steamer expected from New York is the Roanoke, which was advertised to leave on the 18th inst. The Creole was in port, but was not advertised as leaving. The Roanoke, if she leaves on the 18th, may bring us a telegraphic summary of the mails of the Europa, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 7th. The Australasian left Liverpool on the 28th ult.

Good Intent Towboat Company.—As will be seen by reference to another column, Secretary D. Stickney of this Company, notifies the Stockholders to attend a meeting at the office of the company, No. 5 Carondelet street, on Monday, the 25th of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The notice of dealers and all in want of choice hay, oats and feed is especially directed to the sale of R. T. Montgomery for this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 303 Liberty street, between Calliope and Clio streets, of 600 bales choice Timothy hay, 25 tons prime Creole hay, 600 sacks choice oats, and 25 bales corn shucks, all in fine condition, to be peremptorily sold in lots to suit the demand. He will also sell, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, choice lots of flour, beef, shoulders, breakfast bacon, hams, tobacco, soap, brandies, whiskies, coal oil, butter, lard, &c. The above sale will be important to grocers and others, and should not fail to attend. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the regular sale of furniture and sundry goods.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale to-day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 Camp street, by McCerren & Landry, of steamship furniture, stoves, plated ware, cutlery, crockery, ironware, &c.; also, the office furniture and two iron safes. See their advertisement.

London Letter.

The subjoined London letter from an old correspondent to the New Orleans press, has been kindly furnished us by a friend; and we welcome the "old correspondent" to our columns, with the hope that we may hereafter have frequent occasions of hearing from him:

London, 24th, Feb., 1863.

Sir—In this country we are anxious that the war may be ended and the question settled by yourselves, and yourselves alone, without the slightest interference, and that it may be on such a basis as shall prevent the slightest probability of a recurrence of the present most unhappy feud.

If the question is not settled quickly, cotton-dom will not be worth fighting for. In two years the produce of cotton from every quarter of the globe will be immense, and as it will come from many nations, it is not likely to be influenced to the same extent as in the South by a good or bad season.

The Emancipation Societies in this country cannot show the slightest spirit of revival. Their gets up are all sham. The people are not with them. The total failure of Jamaica emancipation, where the sugar has fallen from 1,400,000 cwts. to only 400,000 cwts., has proved the folly of that. There is, however, a very strong negro amelioration feeling, but for wholesale emancipation none at all. Making them serfs saleable only with the land, and not off of it—and giving freedom to those colored people where the white blood predominates, is the most the British ask for or expect. The old emancipatory cry of am I not a man and a brother would not be listened to for a moment by the most sympathising audience which the pseudo patrons and talkers on slavery could cajole to come together.

Intelligence from Texas.

The *Picayune* published last evening an interesting summary of news from Texas, although the advices are not very recent. We copy the following:

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF GALVESTON.

Galveston is now fortified by the "in shore" battery at the west end of the island, Fort Point at the east end, a new battery nearly midway between these two points; back of this the old fort; across from the fort, on the other shore, the Pelican Spit Battery, and opposite Fort Point the Bolivar Point Battery.

The guns of the Harriet Lane and Westfield have been mounted in the batteries, in addition to those already there. The "in shore" battery is casemated, and has a hundred-pounder, rifled, and another rifled gun, both from the Harriet Lane.

The gunboats found the batteries better armed than was anticipated. They directed their fire principally to the advance boat Brooklyn, obliging her to shift her position constantly while under fire. The fleet, in moving up the harbor, fired only about twenty five rounds—three or four shot from each vessel—and threw a few shells into the city. After ascertaining the position and strength of the batteries, the fleet withdrew and resumed the blockade.

STRENGTH OF GALVESTON.

From 6000 to 7000 troops are reported to be in Galveston. All of the Lane and Westfield guns have been recovered. It is said that the Westfield, when blown up, only parted, that she was boardable, and that her guns were taken off. There was even a wild story in the fleet that Renshaw was alive in Galveston! The town was tolerably protected, and an attack in force by the fleet was expected.

The Harriet Lane was reported at Harrisburg, on Buffalo Bayou. She was said to be plating and preparing to run to sea.

BLOCKADE RUNNING AT SABINE PASS.

The Katahdin, after the experiments on the batteries at Galveston, sailed for Sabine Pass, and, at 10 o'clock at night, saw a large vessel on her starboard quarter, supposed then to be the Alabama, standing in so that the vessels must meet. All hands were called, but a fog came up, and they lost sight of the stranger. On arriving at Sabine Pass, they reported her to the New London, and both gunboats started in pursuit. The Katahdin burst one of the tubes in her boilers, and was obliged to go back. It was afterwards ascertained that the supposed Alabama was a European or Northern brig, ignorant of the recapture by the Confederates of Galveston, and standing in for that harbor. She was "posted" when she met the blockading fleet.

On the 3d of March:

The next day, off Sabine Pass, where the Sciota and Cayuga were then stationed, she found a schooner, which had attempted to run the blockade, aground on the bar. The Cayuga sent an armed boat to board her, and almost immediately two Confederate cotton clad steamboats and an iron clad ram, represented to be quite formidable, came out from the Pass, and the Cayuga signaled her boat to return. When the boat was first lowered from the Cayuga, the men on the schooner took to their boats and were pulling away, when the cotton-clads came and hauled the schooner off the bar, and towed her in. The Cayuga fired a gun to the leeward at the iron clad, but the challenge was not accepted, and the fire was not returned.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have seen a copy of the Fort Brown Flag, Brownsville, March 6. On the 28th ult. the usual two months' muster and parade was made at Fort Brown, and Confederate Brigadier General H. P. Bee reviewed and inspected the Third Texas infantry, with Capt. Taylor's and Capt. Sweet's cavalry companies. A large number of persons from the town and from Matamoros witnessed the parade. The District Court for Western Texas was in session at Brownsville, Judge Devine presiding. A horse-power cotton compress had been erected in Matamoros.

An American brig, the Young Harry, had been blown ashore, and was captured by the authorities. Nine men were taken from her to Fort Brown, where eight of them were paroled. The ninth was Mr. McDonald, of Galveston, who had been taken prisoner by the Federal forces and paroled.

The Superceding of General Curtis by General Sumner.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune states the following with regard to the order by which General Sumner supercedes General Curtis:

The order transferring General Sumner to the command lately held by General Curtis will be issued to-morrow. The command will embrace Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska. The following members of his staff will accompany him: Colonel Taylor, Adjutant-General; Colonel Beil, Commissary General; Colonel Sawtelle, Quartermaster General, and Aides-de-Camp, Major Kipp and Captains Sumner and Jones. The Court over which General Sumner is now presiding is expected to adjourn to-morrow, and he will leave for his new command on Thursday.

A Stringent Order.—Gen. Ashoth, commanding the Department of Tennessee, has issued an order to the effect that if any Northern [illegible] shall be found guilty before a [illegible] of harboring, feeding or clothing deserters from the army, or ferrying them across [illegible] or furnishing them other facilities to escape, he shall suffer death. [illegible]

The Mobbing of the Crisis Office.

A paragraph in the Southern news published last evening referred to the mobbing of Medary's *Crisis* office, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the night of March 5th. We now find in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* the following detailed particulars. The dispatch says that the mobbing took place about 11 o'clock at night, and that about one hundred citizens, dressed in army overcoats, were engaged in the affair. The subjoined is the *Enquirer's* account:

During the riot at the office one of Mr. Medary's daughters, Mrs. Wilson, passed through the crowd, took the subscription books and was making off with them, when a well known Abolitionist attempted to take them from her. She took a revolver from her pocket, leveled it at the fellow's head, and denouncing him as a coward fit only to fight women, went off with the books, revolver in hand, through the crowd, not one of them daring to interfere with her. The fellow is now in the lock-up for assaulting her. Governor Tod—an unusual thing for him—stopped at his office until the job was done. He was within one square of the riot during the whole of it. All the military gentlemen in command of United States forces were *unfortunately* out of town. General Cooper, within two squares, arrived after it was all over. Captain Dod, who is a white man, arrived in time to put a guard over the *Statesman* office and protect it. Threats were frequent against the *Enquirer*, Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and Chicago *Times*.

Columbus, March 8.—Col. Medary arrived in the ten o'clock train last night. He met with a reception that must have compensated him for the destruction of his office. He was escorted by an immense crowd to the American Hotel, where he was welcomed by Judge Thurman in a speech that had the ring of the true metal. The reply of Mr. Medary was in excellent taste, and had a happy effect in quieting the excited passions of his indignant friends. A meeting will be held this evening to take measures to protect the property of Democrats against mobs in the future. Retaliation for like outrages will be certain and prompt. It will be an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; house for house, and life for life.

The *Journal* office was last night protected by a file of soldiers. It speedily came under the kind attentions of Governor Tod to save it against any demonstrations Democrats might make against it. The *Journal* this morning justified the mobbing of the *Crisis*, and its editor was slapped in the mouth several times by a young son of Colonel Medary. There is much bad feeling afloat here, and it is difficult to tell what the result will be. This I know, that Democrats are determined to protect themselves, and maintain their rights of person and property.

New Gen. Stoughton and His Party were Captured.

The Washington *Star* of the 10th contains the following particulars of the manner in which Gen. Stoughton and his party were captured near Fairfax Courthouse:

It appears to be understood that the rebel Captain Moseley was able to get his command within our lines in front of Fairfax Courthouse, on the night before last, by seizing an orderly traversing them with the countersign in his pocket to deliver it to officers at our posts. Having obtained it thus, he was probably able to slip his men (disguised) in small squads in the lines at different points in the same neighborhood. General Stoughton is from Vermont.

His faults in this matter were in locating his headquarters, for comfort, at a distance from all his troops except the dozen or so composing his staff and orderlies, and in failing to make his cavalry watchful. The night was very bad, and the cavalry, who should have been scouting more industriously than usual on that account, are believed to have kept within doors, thus practically aiding and abetting Moseley's scheme. He came in to the Courthouse on the middle road, between the Little river turnpike and the road leading to Leesburg, on which, from all we can learn, either the patrols or the pickets were keeping no efficient watch whatever.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Baggage on the Bio Bio.—On the authority of some of the passengers and an officer of the ill fated ship, we stated that the Custom-house officials prevented the removal of the baggage when the fire broke out. Mr. J. Durrive, one of the Inspectors, informs us that he was on board at the time, and imposed no restriction of the kind upon any one—that the rapid spread of the flames was the only preventing cause of the non-removal of the baggage. We make the correction with pleasure, but conceived that we had reliable ground for the original statement, and presume it was the intense excitement of the moment which gave rise to the impression.

Stolen Wagon and Mule.—Peter Butler's wagon No. 2330 and his mule were stolen from him several days ago, and with the aid of the police he has been making diligent search therefor. Special Moberry, of the Second District, reported yesterday that the wagon was found in the possession of Jean Guerges, and the mule was at the corner of Press and Goodchildren streets, in the keeping of A. Welton.

Badly Injured by a Fall.—The iron building at the corner of Camp and Poydras streets is getting up quite a reputation for throwing people down and badly injuring them. Early yesterday morning officer Cheney, of the First District police, heard groans while he was walking his beat, and looking into the building he found a poor fellow named Daniel Naughton lying on the ground floor, with his right arm broken in two places, and otherwise dreadfully hurt. According to his story, being homeless, he had been trying to find lodgings for the night in the third story, a ladder being convenient, and in the dark he fell through to the floor. We hope these two warnings may reach the rest of the benighted poor fellows floating about the city, and keep them from entering the iron building in search of a soft plank for repose. The lock-ups are much safer.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody (Monday).—On the opening of the Court, Mr. Lamont moved that the names of those summoned by the Marshal for the Grand Jury should be called, for the purpose of completing the panel.

A sufficient number responded who had no excuse to offer for not serving; when Mr. Lamont read the additional oath required from jurors by the act of Congress of June 16, 1862, which is as follows:

"You do solemnly swear or (affirm) that you will support the Constitution of the United States; that you have not, without duress and restraint, taken up arms or joined any insurrection or rebellion of the United States; that you have not adhered to any insurrection or rebellion, giving it aid and comfort; that you have not, directly or indirectly, given any assistance in money or any other thing, to any person or persons whom you knew, or had good ground to believe had joined or was about to join said insurrection and rebellion, or had resisted or was about to resist with force of arms the execution of the laws of the United States, and that you have not counselled or advised any person or persons to join any rebellion against or to resist with force of arms, the laws of the United States."

Of the first sixteen who appeared to be qualified, six declined to take the additional oath, and were accordingly relieved.

Another call resulted successfully, and the following are the Grand Jury:

Thomas S. Burbank, foreman, Michael Hackal, James N. Brown, Michael Bailey, Thomas Hart, P. P. Malloy, Daniel Myers, John O'Neal, J. A. Roberts, Ambrose Leray, H. T. Vennard, Edwin Whittemore, John K. Cook, Charles F. Lounsberry, Peter Plaswith, and Martin Spendel.

In the case of James N. Brown there was some conversation as to his being qualified to take the additional oath, because he had been engaged, as captain of a transport, in conveying fuel to the forts below before their capture. He did not consider himself disqualified, and it was finally agreed to admit him, Mr. Durant remarking, on being appealed to, that he would like to see even Jeff. Davis a grand juror on this occasion.

T. S. Burbank being selected by the Court, took the usual oath of the foreman—to which the rest of the jurors subscribed.

The Court then announced to the jury that the Marshal needed several days to make suitable preparations for their accommodation, and dismissed them from further attendance till Tuesday of next week.

It was also ordered that those who did not respond to the summons of the Marshal should be fined $25 each for contempt of Court.

The others in attendance were directed to give their names to the Marshal, with reference to the formation of the petit jury.

In the parloined letter case of R. DeBare, Mr. Lamont stated that the Postmaster, who was present, was laboring under the impression that there had been an order of the Court directing him to detain the letter till the trial; but he (Mr. L.) was satisfied that there had been no such order, and could not be—no one had any right to detain a letter from the owner.

Mr. Fellowes contended that it was manifestly unjust to let the letter be delivered to the prosecution, and would ask the Court to make an order preventing it.

Mr. Lamont never heard of such an application in any Court before, and never expected to hear of it again; but the Court decided it had the power, under some circumstances, and directed the Postmaster to retain the letter until called for by Mrs. DeBare, and to give it to her if she would consent to see its contents—not to read it, but to see if it had any enclosures. If she declined this, to retain the letter and report the fact to the Court.

In the case of the United States vs. G. W. Pinckard, the rule of Messrs. Durant and Hornor on the Prosecuting Attorney, to show cause why the proceedings against the property of the deceased defendant should not be stayed, was called up. Mr. Durant produced the papers showing that the said Pinckard died on the 31st December, 1862; that his succession had been opened in the Second District Court; that his testamentary executors had been duly qualified on the 12th February, 1863; that the Pinckard and heirs are loyal citizens of the United States; and that the seizure of the property under a writ of confiscation was made on the 18th March, 1863. The rule took the grounds that no national court has any power to confiscate the property of a deceased person, and that as the legatee and heirs are all loyal citizens, they are unaffected by the laws of confiscation in regard to rebel property.

Mr. Lamont contended that the President's "Order" made this a United States District Court, and that this proceeding was entirely irregular, operating as an evasion of the rules governing proceedings *in rem*. The suit was not against an individual—it was against property. Notice had been given to all mankind, and whoever claims it must come into Court and show cause why it should not be condemned. The claimant must come into Court with an affidavit, giving security to pay the costs if his claim should prove unfounded. When we seize property, we say it is liable under the Confiscation Act, and whoever claims it must defend the thing itself from the charge of being liable. The claimant must first make affidavit of his loyalty before even he can be heard. He intended that after the sixty days of the Confiscation Act expired, on the sixty first day the property of rebels stood forfeited to the United States, and all transfers of such property afterwards were null and void. If Slidell should happen to die, or Beauregard be killed now by a cannon at Charleston, their property would not be exempt; and if Mr. Pinckard died in December, he was alive after the sixty days of grace had expired. But he was confident that his property was forfeited, and there were many other grounds why he insisted upon the discharge of this rule, and required the movers to bring their suit as claimants according to the Admiralty rules of proceedings *in rem*.

Mr. Durant agreed with his friend in almost all that he had advanced, but preferred that the Court should decide the proceedings to be irregular, as he could come, with his case properly before it—though he had not been aware of what rules precisely had been adopted. While he consented to the discharge of his rule, he wished to file his exceptions to the jurisdiction of the Court in confiscation cases; and would embrace the opportunity to argue these points with the Prosecuting Attorney, particularly as he differed with him in his construction of the Confiscation Act, believing that the property was forfeited to the United States only after condemnation.

The Court finally directed the discharge of the rule—the executors having leave to come into Court in the form of claimants of the property.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Latest News from Southern Sources.

The *Era* published this morning in the shape of an extra the following late news obtained from the Memphis (Jackson) *Appeal* of the 17th inst:

Battle at Port Hudson—Sloop of War Mississippi Burned—Federal Fleet Repulsed!

Port Hudson, March 15, 3 o'clock, A. M.—The enemy commenced the bombardment yesterday at 2 P. M., which was continued until 5 P. M. They fired slowly, and our batteries did not reply. At twelve last night a most desperate engagement took place. The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under cover of darkness. The fire was most terrific, and lasted fully two hours. One gunboat succeeded in passing in a damaged condition. The sloop-of-war Mississippi was set on fire and burned to the water's edge in front of our batteries.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Thirty-six men and one midshipman, of the destroyed frigate Mississippi, were brought in by our cavalry this morning. Several of them were severely wounded.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. GARDNER.

The *Appeal* says it is indebted to the kindness of General Pemberton for a copy of the following official dispatch received at headquarters.

Port Hudson, March 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

The gunboat fight lasted heavily from eleven o'clock to two last night. All the fleet came up within range. The Hartford and Monongahela passed crippled, the Mississippi was burned, and the Richmond disabled and sent back.

Our loss is small.

The enemy's forces by land advanced, but all is quiet this morning.

FRANK GARDNER, Major General.

The *Era* gives a statement of the Federal losses on board of the fleet opposite Port Hudson, on Saturday, the 14th inst., but it contains nothing that is not already known.

From Charleston and Nassau.

Charleston, March 15.—The monitor ironclad, which was off the bar yesterday, went southward last evening. She is supposed to be the Keokuk, from New York for Port Royal.

A British steamer reached a Confederate port last night, laden with merchandise. She brings Nassau dates to Tuesday. The steamer Ruby, from Charleston, and Giraffe, from Wilmington, had arrived safely at Nassau. Many new steamers had reached Nassau from England, intending to run the blockade.

The prisoners taken Thursday night on Hilton Head Island, fully confirm the intelligence of Burnside's appointment to the command of the expedition against Charleston. He had not arrived at Port Royal on Thursday, but was expected.

Movements in North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 15.—The State *Journal's* Kingston correspondent says General D. H. Hill came upon the enemy's outposts at Deep Gulley, on the Trent road, eight miles this side of Newbern, yesterday morning. The enemy's force was four companies of infantry and one light battery. They became panic stricken and fled across the stream, destroying the bridges. Gen. Hill had it quickly fixed and pushed on after the enemy. The General's horse was twice struck with Minie balls. A Yankee and Buffalo captured had reached Kingston. They report the enemy at Newbern, 12,000 strong. Gen. Hill was moving on Newbern.

From Middle Tennessee.

Chattanooga, March 14.—All quiet in front to-day. It is believed here that a battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Tullahoma. There was light skirmishing yesterday between our cavalry and the Yankee foragers on the Murfreesboro' road, at old Fayetteville.

Fifteen Yankee deserters, who gave themselves up on the Mississippi river, arrived this evening by the Huntsville train, having walked from Okalona to Huntsville. They are all Kentuckians.

Rosecrans had given notice to all persons who can not give assurance of their loyalty to hold themselves in readiness to go south of his line in ten days.

The dredging machines are in full operation on the canal at Vicksburg, and the laborers are going on briskly, notwithstanding they are continually shelled by the rebel batteries.

Thirty deaths have resulted from the recent explosion of the cartridge factory on Brown's Island.

Latest from the North.

Panola, March 15.—I have the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 13th.

It states that General Looney's party of recruits, two companies, were recently surprised at Wesley. General Looney, Major Stanford, Captain Bright, Lieut. Williams, and several others, were captured.

Richardson's partisans were attacked by two regiments, near Covington, and routed them and destroyed their camp. Thirty one prisoners were also captured.

A crazy man, at Columbus, Kentucky, named Jack Rogers, recently stabbed six persons, including Mrs. Casey, fatally. He received three shots and three bayonet wounds before he was conquered.

The partisan, Capt. Marshman, who recently escaped from Columbus, was recaptured among Richardson's command.

Jeff. Thompson was reported back of New Madrid, and fears were entertained for the steamer Ruth, which left Columbus on Tuesday, and had not arrived at Memphis on Thursday night.

The Washington *Republican's* London correspondent writes that fifty vessels, deeply laden with arms and ammunition, are at sea, intending to run the blockade.

Several refugees had arrived within the Federal lines at Memphis, who, after taking the oath, were all sent to prison except one.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, says Medary's *Crisis* newspaper office was mobbed during his absence. On his return he had a glorious reception from the friends of law and order. Judge Thurman, late of the Supreme Court of the State, making the reception speech.

Later from Vicksburg.

The *Era* republishes a lengthy letter from "Nestor," the Vicksburg correspondent of the *Appeal*, writing under date of the 14th, speaking of the quietude of General Grant, says that, it bodes no good to the Confederates.

He also says that during the week the Federals had several tugs in the canal, but they did not make headway at all. They were supposed to be dredges, but the correspondent was satisfied that they were not.

On the 13th, the gunboats above got in motion and moved some distance up the Yazoo. Soon after shelling was heard in that direction, and it was supposed they were engaged in bombarding the woods for the purpose of shelling the Confederate pickets. They finally returned to the mouth of the river, where they have their permanent headquarters. Several large gunboats had taken their position between the fleet and the head of the canal.

Affairs at Savannah.

The Port Royal correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says, an Englishman from Savannah, an observer and intelligent man, recently reached the Federal lines, giving the following information. The following are some of the questions put to him and his answers:

Question—What was the feeling at Savannah during the recent attack of Capt. Worden on Fort McAllister?

Answer—The impression was that a general attack was about to be made on the city, and the women and children were being removed. Everybody that could bear arms was forced to go to the entrenchments. There are few troops in the city, but there are numerous encampments around it.

Question—Was there any talk of burning the city in case of being compelled to give it up?

Answer—No, indeed! The burning of the city is not talked of, but it is well to be defended with great vigor. There are plenty in the city who will be glad to see it in Federal hands.

Question—Are there many guns mounted on the water approaches to the city?

Answer—Yes; there are a great number. There are fifty-four heavy guns mounted on the Savannah river near the gas-house, and we passed several other heavy batteries on our way down, some of which are masked with bushes.

Question—What is the character of the obstructions in the river?

Answer—They do not amount to much, but are located near the batteries, so that in any attempt to remove them you will be under fire.

Question—Are there any Unionists at Savannah?

Answer—There are plenty there who are called neutrals, being men of wealth and position, but they are now regarded as traitors to the Confederacy. All the Israelites are considered Unionists, and most of the Germans. They have purchased substitutes and are exempts, but a recent order compels them all to take part in the defense of the city.

Question—Are prices high and goods scarce?

Answer—When I left, the price of $1 in gold was $2 64 in Confederate money. These low shoes I have on cost me $20, and these pants (brown cassimere) cost $45. I have a coat and vest in my trunk that cost me $125. Coffee was selling at $3 per pound, and tea at $12. Calico was $1 25 per yard; butter $1 25 per pound; nails $1 25 per pound, &c. All kinds of meat are high and scarce, ranging from 40 to 60 cents per pound; but corn can be had at $1 per bushel.

From General Grant's Army.

The following dispatch is communicated to the Detroit *Free Press*:

Memphis, March 5, 1863.—On Sunday the rebels sent in a flag of truce to Gen. Grant. On Monday a tug went down with a flag of truce from the Unionists and returned about sundown. An hour after the swift steamer Forest Queen started for Memphis with one of Gen. Grant's staff as bearer of dispatches to Washington.

Last week two steamers, with infantry and cavalry, went to Carolina Landing, and after three days' absence returned with two hundred mules, one hundred and thirty head of beef cattle, thirty bales of cotton, several thousand bushels of corn, and a number of negroes, &c.

The health of the army is improving.

The prisoners captured from the Indianola were sent to Jackson, Miss.

It is intimated that important movements will soon be made.

The Attack Against Charleston Expected to Take Place Soon.

The New York *Post* contains the subjoined paragraph which it extracts from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American*:

"It is now stated as a fact by those who profess to know, that the grand attack upon Charleston will be made the present week; the assault will be opened by the iron-clads, which are in perfect readiness, at the head of which will be the New Ironsides. It is proposed to steam direct for the city, replying to the fire from the forts and fortifications as the vessels pass up, and if this is successful the city will be at our mercy. A demand for surrender will be made upon the authorities, and in the event of refusal the bombardment of the city will take place."

The above agrees with our own information, but whether correct or not, the event must determine.

The Rumored Defeat of the Federals at Winchester.—We find in the *Tribune*, of the 11th, the following contradiction of the rumored defeat of the Federals at Winchester, to which reference has been made in our Southern advices:

Harper's Ferry, Tuesday, March 10, 1863.—Great surprise is felt at the reports in Washington and elsewhere of a disaster at Winchester by the return of the rebels in force to the Valley of Virginia. There is not only no foundation for these rumors, but a state of preparation exists in that quarter, as will as hereabout, that may defiantly invite any attempt the enemy can make upon us, unless his whole army in front of Fredericksburg should be moved up, which it is well known that Hooker will not permit, even if the bad roads would. Gen. Kelly is still in command under Gen. Schenck with full force.

The Riot at Detroit.

We publish this evening very complete particulars of the riot which recently occurred in Detroit, and of which we published the first account by our last mails. We now publish the following, which contains very interesting details:

THIRTY-FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED—NO ONE KILLED—REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR GROSSLY EXAGGERATED—EFFICIENT SERVICE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

The Detroit *Free Press* of Monday contains a full account of the recent riot in that city, from which we compile the following, from which it will be seen that the previous reports of the affair have been not a little exaggerated:

And first as to

THE PERSONS ENGAGED.

The active participants in the riot were very few, and composed mostly of boys ten to eighteen years of age. It is safe to say that not more than twenty or thirty men in all had anything to do with the violent demonstrations. It was principally boys who applied the torch to the dwellings, and who buried missiles at the poor wretches who were in them, and who plundered and built bonfires of their contents. But they were men—mostly rowdies, vagabonds and loafers—who incited the young desperadoes to the inhuman deeds perpetrated. These men, by their lawless example, instigated and led on the younger ones, and it is upon them that the fearful responsibility rests.

The number of buildings destroyed was thirty five, the location of which we omit. Next attention is called to

THE PROVOST GUARD.

The action of the Detroit Provost Guard, though not entirely excusable, is to a great degree palliated by the indignities that were heaped upon them by the excited crowd of mobocrats. They stood insults, jeers, scoffs, and even paving stones, clubs and bricks, without retaliating; but, finding that self protection demanded that something should be done, a number of blank cartridges were first fired, which failing in quelling the riotous proceedings, a few of the guard were compelled to resort to the sterner mode which resulted so fatally. It would certainly have been better had they quietly left for the barracks, and avoided the dreadful alternative of firing into a promiscuous crowd. If only the guilty parties would receive the fearful punishment, there could be no cause for complaint. But it is always a lamentable fact that on such occasions nine tenths of those who suffer the consequences of the riot are men who are not engaged in it, and whose only offence is curiosity to witness the unlawful acts. This fact should have kept down the feelings of resentment and retaliation with the provost guard. The person whose life was sacrificed was one of the most respected and influential citizens in Detroit—a man who was never known to resist the law, but who, on the contrary, would have been one of the first to aid in executing the demands of justice.

FALSE REPORTS CORRECTED.

The sensation rumors of a large number of negroes being killed are all false. The inflammatory reports to that effect, some of which were repeated by a respectable speaker at a public meeting, were entirely unculled for and out of place. The truth is certainly bad enough, without exaggeration and additional horrors. Not a single negro was killed, nor is there any probability but that all of the wounded will recover in the course of a few days. Only two were wounded so as to be confined on the following day. Those two were visited by our reporter on Saturday, and they were reported by the attending physician as being in a rapid state of convalescence. The reports that the infants were snatched from their mothers' arms and hurried into the street are also untrue in every particular. Only one instance on which such an outrageous report could be founded occurred during the whole riot. This case was as follows: At the house on Beaubien street, which was set on fire, a woman was forced to the door from the intense heat with a babe in her arms. As she came out one or two boys threw stones and sticks of wood at her, which compelled her to recede a few feet from the door. But the manifest barbarity of such a proceeding at once brought to the rescue a gentleman standing near, who went into the house, brought the woman and child into the street, and conducted them to a place of safety. Another instance of humanity may be here recorded, occurring in the same house.

An old negro doctor, eighty years of age, whose name is Benjamin Franklin Washington Clark, generally known as the "Prophet," was discovered in one corner of the burning building, trembling with fear, and praying for mercy. Mr. Champ exerted himself in the old man's behalf, and promised to defend him if he would come out. But fear had overcome him to such an extent that he dared not trust himself outside, and he could not be induced to risk himself away from his hiding-place. Finding that entreaties were of no avail, the Marshal told several of the crowd to go in the back way and force him out. They did so, using no unnecessary violence, and even procuring for him his clothes and other personal property, and then told him to go in peace, as they did not desire to harm an aged and infirm old man—that they were after the young darkeys, and not a feeble and utterly defenseless veteran of eighty years. These are the simple facts, and it is wrong to make a monstrous crime more terrible by endeavoring to give them such false coloring as to make the matter worse than it really is.

THE MILITARY.

There was no riotous demonstrations on Saturday or during the succeeding night. The Twenty-seventh Regiment remained in town, and will do so, we believe, until Monday or Tuesday. They were not on duty Saturday night, but were quartered in squads in different parts of the city, ready to be of service if needed. One hundred policemen were employed, who patrolled the streets during the night, but up to 3 o'clock in the morning no disturbance had occurred.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

The following proclamation was issued by the mayor Saturday evening:

Mayor's Office, Detroit, March 7.—In view of the unlawful and riotous proceedings that have been enacted within the past twenty four hours, I, Francis B. Phelps, Acting Mayor of the city of Detroit, do hereby request all good citizens to use their untiring endeavors to maintain the peace and quietness of the city, and also to discourage the unusual congregations of persons upon the streets; and, to further aid in preventing excitement, I require that for two days the keepers of saloons shall close the same at seven o'clock in the evening.

FRANCIS B. PHELPS, Acting Mayor.

There are no serious apprehensions of any further public demonstrations of lawlessness and bloodshed. Every precaution has been and will be taken to prevent such an occurrence.

Fight with Jeff. Thompson.—A telegraph [illegible] was last evening received, via Cape Girardeau, by Gen. Davidson, from Gen. [illegible] stating that he had met, engaged, and [illegible] Jeff. Thompson and his band, pursuing them as far as Clarkson, killing 9, taking 20 prisoners, and capturing a large amount of live stock.

Marmaduke, with 4000 men, is said to be moving toward Chalk Bluff.

[*St. Louis Democrat*, March 7.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning of the Bio Bio.—We have just been waited on by Mr. Bowman, the cook, and Mr. Bartholomew, the storekeeper, who wish to vindicate the "cook's caboose" from the report that the fire had its beginning there. Their statement is very satisfactory to us, and we give it publicity at their request: Mr. Bart was at breakfast in the mess-room with Capt. Drew and some others and the cook was in the act of passing the ham and eggs through the hole between the cook and mess rooms. Mr. Bart smelt smoke, and on opening the door found it coming through the deck along the smoke-stack—the cook room then being free from it. In a very few moments, as 'Bart' graphically describes "the flames spread as if turpentine had been poured upon the deck from stem to stern." The cook says, too, that his room was entirely lined with fire-proof material, and the statements of the two seem to us to completely vindicate the calaboose.

At the instance of Mr. "Bart," we make mention of the prompt assistance rendered by the men of the British ship Styx, five boat loads of whom came to the rescue, while the other vessels in the vicinity showed "masterly inactivity."

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—(Monday Morning.)—Mary Ann Stark was charged by Mrs. Needham with chopping her head with a hatchet, with intent to make mince meat of her, which the neighbors prevented. A soldier witness attempted to throw some light on the subject, but it was shown that he was too drunk on the occasion to be competent. Mary Ann was Workhoused for thirty days.

Charles Massey, charged with making use of seditious language in a St. Charles street lager-beer saloon, explained that he was only describing to his companions a scene which had occurred several days previously. Thirty days to prison and $10 fine were the consequences.

John McGuire, accused by a meek-looking lady with assaulting and battering her, though she had been supporting him in idleness ever since the arrival of the fleet, was sent to prison thirty days to reflect upon his base ingratitude.

Edward, the colored chicken raiser, and his whitish-looking wife, who were arrested charged by officer Long with stealing his clothes a couple of months ago, were arraigned. It appeared the accused were tried and convicted then of stealing things from sundry and several persons, but officer Long contended that his property was not included in that trial. A number of other parties came forward and testified that the pair occupied a house at the corner of Common and Galvez streets, where some stolen articles belonging to them were found. The woman denied the wifeship, and said she was only taking care of Edward's goods after he was arrested. She was discharged, and he was sent to prison for four months.

Francis and Charles Bauman, colored, were arraigned on the charge of breaking into the bar-room of Mr. Labatis' coffee-house, and robbing it of money and other valuables. The evidence was of the circumstantial kind, and the accused were discharged.

Patrick Ward, who had been employed by some blockade runners to convey goods to the Lake, but who could not find his employers, was sentenced six months to prison, in the hope that some mitigating circumstances might be found in his favor.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, Herman Gerlee, in prison on the charge of cutting a man with a penknife, was ordered to be brought up for trial to-morrow.

John Conners and Michael Read, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill and attempt to commit highway robbery on H. De Bare, were brought up, but the case was not quite prepared for trial, and was continued till to-morrow.

Lient. White was arraigned on the charge of false imprisonment and false arrest, which was preferred by Lehman, the Amsterdam dance-house man. The occasion referred to was about two weeks ago, when Lehman was convicted of keeping a very disorderly house and ordered to break it up by the 1st of April. The complaint, now was, that White had arrested Lehman out of personal spite, and made the charge on which he was convicted after being locked up. The Court was not disposed to entertain this charge, though the Lieutenant might have made an improper remark at the time of the arrest.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, March 23, 1863.

Out door operations have been entirely suspended to day, owing to rainy weather.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, March 24, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 34 Beeves. Amount of stock was 53 Beeves, 16 Hogs, 60 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 5 Beeves, 110 Hogs, Sheep, 17 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. We quote:

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

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, March 24, '63

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lizzie Southard, Starratt, for New York, J. Workman & co.

Ship Thos Jefferson, Deshon, for New York, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Louisa, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Morning Star, from Coast, to master—2d dist.
Lugger Fancy, from Coast, to master—2d dist.
Lugger Flying Dutchman, from Coast, to master—2d dist.
Lugger Eclipse, from Coast to master—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Union, Hutchings, from Lower Coast.
St Maurice, Brown, from Baton Rouge.
Iberville, Dillon, from Baton Rouge.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Anna, from New York.
Ship La Manche, (French) from Havre.
Transport ship Wizard King.
Ship Nelson from Boston.
Bark Mary Fairbanks.
Bark Comet, Morrison from Philadelphia to master.
Cargo, coal to U S Quartermaster.
Schr Henry P Russell.
Schr Sunbeam.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Thos Jefferson—741 bbls molasses 131 bhds sugar.

NEW YORK—Per ship Lizzie Southard—477 bbls molasses 174 hhds sugar.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Columbia—797 bbls flour 100 trs hams 500 bbls potatoes 500 sks corn 500 sks bran 375 firkins butter 182 bxs cheese and sundry indes to the following consignees: A B Bixler—E L Benedict—S B Sevans & co—M J Bryan—J Bryan—A Barton—Wiles Bowman—O Bercier & co—Folger & co—H O Stetson & co—J Connolly & co—H C Caymann & B—Fatjo & Brunaso—Duntze & co—Curtis & N-propolis—Wm Duncan—Egan & King—Eichelberger & D—Louis Fossel—Forcheimer & co—C K Fenning—D Gowen—A D Grief & co—Grief, Bynes & co—E Giquel—E Girard & Couteaux—Stapleton & co—L Goldsmith—Schwarts—Schneider & Zuberbier—C Faber—O Bass—shein—A Sarratt & co—C C Goldthwaite—S Heiser—J Goldsmith—N W Hoyt—H Hebert—E Hotham—H Ryan—Wm J Reid—Geo Kuleff—A Frisu—L Phelps—S L Naeste & Bro—E Marquez—F Jaufroid—T Kenler—J Kemp—F Keep—E Levy—E W Leonard—E May & co—A M McFeeters—North & co—F Mahes—J W McGrath—Mezzi & Bertoli—L Mealor & co—O Thibodeaux—mon & Desroomes—F Trolagros—V Triquet—G Theuver—W G Betterton & co—C Welshaar—E A Wiltz—C W Wilson—Wolf Bros—T L White—J M—and order—from Havana 1100 oranges 200 bunches bananas 12 bbls tomatoes to Wm J Reid.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Iberville—67 hhds sugar 9 hhds molasses to order.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer St Maurice—5 bales cotton to A B Mansfield—6 do do 183 bbls molasses Bell & Beulignor—100 do do 4 hhds sugar Piaggio & Viosca—39 do do 46 bbls molasses to order—53 416 lbs iron 1187 steel 149 p'ows 930 grain sacks Col Shipley.

COAST—Per steamer Union—10 hhds sugar to P Mascaro—4 do do 56 bbls molasses Hall & Rodd—29 do do 58 hhds sugar Bell & Boulignor.

COAST—Per schr Louisa—56 bbls molasses G Kohn to order.

COAST—Per schr Morning Star—110 bbls molasses to order.

COAST—Per lugger Fancy—85 sks rice to F Martin.

COAST—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—330 sks rice to F Martin.

COAST—Per lugger Eclipse—87 sks rice to F Martin.

"COUNTERFEITS."

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, March 21st, 1863.

THE public is hereby notified that there are Counterfeits of the $1, $2, and $3 Notes of this Bank in circulation. MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier. mh23 10t

Office Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1863.

AN election for Thirty-two Trustees of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, April 6th, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOS. A. ADAMS, President. mh23 td

For Sale.

NOW landing per steamship Columbia, from New York and Havana—
300 barrels extra FLOUR;
500 do. POTATOES;
500 sacks CORN;
500 do. BRAN;
10 tierces sugar-cured HAMS;
300 barrels ORANGES;
12 do TOMATOES.
Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine st. mh23 3t

To sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 8 A. M.

Regular United States Mail Line for New York and Havana.

THE magnificent and new steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, commanding will leave for New York, from foot of St. Joseph street, as above, touching at Havana to land passengers and the United States mails.

For freight or passage apply to WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street. mh20 9t

Notice.

STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, FROM NEW YORK AND HAVANA.—Consignees by the above vessel are notified that she is now discharging at foot of St. Joseph street, and they are hereby required to remove their goods without delay.

All goods are at the risk and expense of the consignees as soon as landed, as neither ship nor agent will be responsible for goods on the levee.

WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street. mh21 3t

The Bronze Pen.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN,

Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

STATIONERY.

PAPER of all kinds, by the ream and retail; LETTER, FOOLSCAP, NOTARY, PACKING, WRAPPING and MANILLA PAPER; FANCY, SILK, DRAWING, COLORED, PRINTING, FINE FRENCH and ENGLISH PAPERS.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL GOODS.

Pens, Pencils, Inks, Inkstands, Slates, Envelopes of all sizes and description, Wax, Pen handles, Penknives, Gums, Rules, bound and paper covered Copy Books. A complete assortment of BUSINESS BOOKS with binding and rulings of all kinds, on very moderate terms.

PLAYING CARDS, DOMINOES, CHESS-BOARDS, &C.

Ruling made to order and Type Printing. Commission house for special Papers &c. of French and English importations. Specialty for Ladies fine PAPER, GIFT GOODS. mh21 3m

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 21, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day thirteen dollars ($13 00) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 22d day of March, as follows, until further notice:

41 ounces of bread for......20 cents.
21 ......10 cents.
10 ......5 cents.

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

By order of JAMES F. MILLER, Capt. U. S. A. and Acting Mayor.

D. L. Gibbens, Secretary. mh21 5t

SHAKING OF THE DRY BONES.—Do you belong to the Shakers? We don't mean Shaking Quakers, but the melancholy tribe who, with blue lips and chattering teeth do penance every day, or every other day, or every third day, as victims to that remorseless fiend FEVER AND AGUE. If that's your case, poor shiverer, know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will cure you, through quinine and all the rest of the pernicious materia medica, that undermine the constitution and shorten life have been tried in vain. This glorious tonic will infuse new life into your emaciated frame, diffuse a healthful glow through your torpid system, and break up the chills with absolute certainty. Your own will resume its interrupted functions, your appetite and your complexion recover its healthy tint, and you will become in body and mind a new creature. As a preventive and cure of all maladies proceeding from miasma, and as a general invigorant and regulator of the debilitated or disordered system, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are of unparalleled efficacy.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEUREL, below the French Market.
O. MORGAN HALL & CO., 20 Common street.
C. G. MORISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 17 Crossman street.
ROVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, 21 and 25 Common street. mh21

FELIX RIEU,

107 CHARTRES STREET, Up Stairs, 107

Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, Guipures, Veils, Silk Mantillas, and other FANCY ARTICLES, just received from France. mh20 1m

Notice.

THE holders of two promissory Notes drawn by Roche & Esclapon to the order of Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh dated March 14th, 1860, payable at two and three years from date, for $1872 48¾ each, bearing 7¾ per cent. interest, and signed as endorser by a member of Dunal, notary public, are hereby notified to present the same to the office of the undersigned, as no interest will be paid from this date.

ROCHE & ESCLAPON, in liquidation.

N. J. ESCLAPON, No. 9 St. Louis st.

New Orleans, March 17th 1863. mh21 3t

Splendid Creole Stallion Rolland.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing amateurs and owners of mares, that the splendid stallion "ROLLAND," (from English breed) will be all the season at his residence, at Algiers, near the Marine Hospital. He is of a splendid gilt color, one white stripe on the head, and the right hind leg white; the tail and hair yellowish, he is fifteen hands high, is an excellent trotter, and is of good and gentle disposition in every situation.

PEDIGREE.—Rolland was born on the 26th of April, 1857, was foaled by "Oris," stallion of Mr. Turon, and of the celebrated trotter "Fanny." The mother of the stallion "Oris," by dissolution of copartnership, was valued last year at $500; the brother was sold at three years old for $900. The proprietor is ready to show the stallion "Rolland," his mother "Fanny," English mare, and her daughter "Lima," aged nine months, a splendid colt; he also possesses, from the stallion, a magnificent pasturage.

Terms—$10 for the season, feeding gratis for one month, payable in advance. PIERRE NOUGUE. mh20 12t

MADAME LA BLANCH,

Clairvoyant,

MADAME LA BLANCH has mastered all the science embraced in the glorious gift of prophecy, and has astonished many thousand visitors from the ranks of the most respectable citizens in this city, by revealing the past, present and future. Unlike the many who launt their Secret Powers before the world, M'me La Blanch invariably gives satisfaction to all who consult her, and all acknowledge the truthfulness of the revelations made to them. As a further assurance of really meritorious accomplishments, M'me La Blanch offers, as evidence to the public, her diploma as a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics, and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant powers, joined to her medical abilities form a safe guide for the afflicted. Remember M'me La Blanch is the only natural and true Clairvoyant, Spiritual Medium, and Female Physician known at the present time.

MADAME LA BLANCH'S residence, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. Consultations given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen moderate, to suit the times. mh17 1m

Augé's House,

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

Corner of Bienville street.

JEAN AUGÉ has received, per steamers Marion and George Washington, the following goods from Paris: Jouvin Gloves; a beautiful selection of Shell Combs; new pattern Ivory Combs; an extensive variety of invisible nets, and others of a new style, which have lately appeared in France; a large assortment of Perfumery from the best manufactories in Paris and Grasse. A large selection of HAIR and HAIR WORKS from his own manufactory.

New Fancy Goods for both sexes.

His Hair Invigorator and Beautifier is recommended to the public. Those who have used it have done it full justice.

Lessons are still given in Hairdressing. A saloon for ladies and another for gentlemen are attached to the house. mh13 tf

GROCERIES

FIRMIN MARTIN,

Grocer,

145......OLD LEVEE STREET......145

Between Toulouse and Jefferson streets. mh17 1m

M'me. Caprell.

THIS lady, who has for a period of years continued to astonish the public by her extraordinary revelations of the past, present and future, is daily consulted by our citizens, as well as by our strangers, regarding all things which affect our course through life. The distinct accuracy with which Madame Caprell locates all invisible diseases, prescribes the proper remedies therefor, and ultimately cures the same, have, as yet, never been equaled. All are invited to call on Madame Caprell, No. 127 Customhouse street. mh16 1m

NOTICE.

STATE TAX PAYERS, PARISH OF ORLEANS. Pursuant to the 8th section of the Revenue Act of the State of Louisiana, approved 23d January, 1862, and Special Order No. 43, of G. F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, dated 28th February, 1863, applying and ordering State Tax Collectors to execute said act, and *providing for additional assessments* on recusant and contumacious delinquents for all unpaid State taxes on State assessment rolls for the year 1861, said rolls are judgments and seizures, and fifteen days after publication of said seizures sale will be made, without appraisement, at public auction, of the *personal* and *real* property of delinquent tax payers, or so much of the same as shall be necessary to satisfy said tax bill, and all costs, as in case of Sheriff's sales.

Further Notice.

2. The offices of the State Tax Collectors will be open daily (Sundays excepted.) For the First District, Room No. 8, basement story of the City Hall; for the Second District, No. 9 St. Peter street; for the Third District, No. 9 Esplanade street, opposite U. S. Mint; for the Fourth District, old Courthouse, Rousseau street, near Jackson street, for the payment and collection of all State licenses for the current year 1863, on trades, occupations, and professions, and from and after the first day of May, 1863, for the voluntary and compulsory payment of all State tax bills due in virtue of State assessment roll of 1861.

WM. R. CRANE, First District,
D. W. C. CAMPBELL, Second District,
C. B. LANG, Third District,
JOHN L. DAVIES, Fourth District,
Collectors.
mh12 3t

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. MONTGOMERY'S SALES.

Peremptory Sale of Flour, Beans, Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, &c., at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday) the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street—
50 barrels White Beans;
150 do Choice Extra Flour, sundry brands;
17 hhds. and tierces Ribbed Sides and Shoulders;
34 tierces Breakfast Bacon;
23 firkins Butter;
96 half barrels Hamburgs Beef;
29 boxes Tobacco;
21 bales Oakum;
250 boxes Starch;
225 do Soap;
13 barrels Lard Oil;
18 do Old Whisky;
19 eighth and quarter pipes Brandy.
Also—Gin, Wines, and other choice Groceries too numerous to mention. mh24

600 Bales Choice Hay, 600 Sacks Prime Oats and 25 Bales Corn Shucks, at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, at auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at 303 Liberty street, between Calliope and Clio streets—
600 bales choice TIMOTHY HAY;
25 tons choice CREOLE HAY;
600 sacks prime OATS;
25 bales CORN SHUCKS.
Terms cash. mh23

Oats, Flour, Hams, Lard, &c., at Auction to close consignments. Sale positive.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at the store 34 Common street—
750 sacks prime Oats;
50 barrels extra St. Louis Flour;
151 tierces extra sugar-cured Hams, in prime order and various brands;
70 kegs prime Leaf Lard;
90 kits Salmon;
80 barrels prime Pickled Beef Tongues;
30 do Cider Vinegar;
70 boxes Starch, best brand;
1 case Note Letter Paper.
And various other articles of importance, too numerous to mention in detail, to close consignments.
Terms cash. mh23

D. E. MORPHY'S SALES.

Household Furniture, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the 25th March, 1863, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in dwelling No. 369 Magazine street—Fine Blackwalnut Parlor, Dining-room and Bed room Furniture, Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, Stewart's Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Terms cash. mh24

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

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 44 Poydras street—251 barrels choice Extra FLOUR, (Phœnix). Terms cash. mh24

Positive and Unreserved Sale of 110 Casks Clear and Ribbed Sides.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 47 Magazine street—110 casks CLEAR and RIBBED SIDES, of various packers. The sale being unlimited, buyers will have a fine opportunity to make a good speculation. Terms cash. mh24

United States Sequestration Commission Sales.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at 11 o'clock on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

On TUESDAY, March 24th, on the Levee—
1 Hogshead Sugar;
1 tierce do.;
2 barrels do.;
360 barrels Molasses.

Samples can be seen at the auctioneer's office. Terms, U. S. legal currency on delivery. mh21

Sale of Condemned Stock.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of Capt. C. K. Mark, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 25th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, at the Government Stables, corner Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, about—100 Condemned HORSES and MULES. Terms cash in Treasury Notes. mh20ts

400 Lots of Seasonable Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Mosquito Netting, Summer Clothing, &c., &c.

BY T. KEELAR & SON.

T. KEELAR, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, 73 Camp street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their salesroom, No. 73 Camp street—400 lots of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, &c., comprising Lawns, Bareges, Cottonades, Linen Drills, Mosquito Netting, Drab, Wool and Straw Hats, Hosiery, Fronts, Gloves, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Coats and Pants, Tweed, Pins, &c.

—ALSO—

200,000 Needles, and a fine assortment of Toilet Soap and Fancy Articles. The whole to be sold without reserve. Terms cash on delivery. mh24

Desirable Cottage Residence in the City of Jefferson, together with Twenty Lots of Ground, on account of departure.

BY E. M. BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on SATURDAY, the 28th of March, at 12 o'clock, M.—

TWENTY LOTS OF GROUND in Square No. 33, comprised within Camp, Chesnut, Lyon and Bordeaux streets; measurement of said Lots are given on a plan by W. Thiel, Architect now exposed at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

The improvements consist of a new well built modern cottage house, containing six rooms. The garden is tastefully laid out, wide brick walks, grape arbors filled with the choicest grapes, and well stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees and choice flowers, cisterns, &c.; also two Cottages on the other part of the square.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with six per cent. interest and eight per cent. eventual interest, property to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor. Act of sale before E. Barnett, Notary, at the expense of the purchaser.

N. B.—The property can be purchased at private sale previous to sale. mh13 td

For Account of Whom it May Concern—At Auction, Steamship Furniture, Stoves, Table Ware, &c.—Office Furniture, Iron Safes, &c.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Southern Steamship Company, No. 57 Camp street, for the benefit of whom it may concern—

A large and varied assortment of STEAMSHIP FURNITURE, STOVES, &c., consisting in part of—
17 Hair Mattresses; 180 Feather and Moss Pillows;
113 pairs Blankets; 40 dozen Berth Curtains;
10 dozen Cotton Sheets; 50 dozen Counterpanes;
35 dozen Cotton Pillow Slips; 20 dozen Roller Towels;
144 Towels; 20 dozen Tables Cloths;
3 Cabin Settees; lot of Cabin Curtains;
12 rolls Cocoa Matting; 50 dozen Cup Life Preservers;
23 Looking Glasses. 31 Sofa Covers.

STORES.

6 boxes Pepper Sauce; 27 boxes Tomato Ketchup;
15 do. Worcestershire Sauce; 11 boxes Walnut do;
23 boxes Peaches in Juice; 8 boxes Gherkins;
2 do. Cooper's Isinglass; 6 boxes Castile Soap;
2 do. Capers; 24 boxes London Mustard;
1 bag Pimento; 3 boxes and 2 bbls. Dried Apples;
34 dozen Flavoring Extracts; 7 boxes Tripoli Powder;
7 mats Cassia; 1 bag Cloves;
1 bag Nutmegs; 1 box Ground Spices, assorted;
1 Medicine Chest; 1 case Homeopathic Medicines;
1 box Daguerreotype Articles; 1 box Ten Pins;

PLATED TABLE WARE AND CUTLERY.

4 Toast Racks; 4 Bread Trays; 7 Waiters;
18 dozen Plated Fork; 17 dozen Plated Table Spoons;
12 do. do. Tea Spoons; 1 dozen Plated Salt do.;
Plated Sugar Tongs, Butter and Fish Knives, Soup Ladles, &c.
6 dozen Table Knives, sets of Carvers, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Blacksmith's Tools; 4 Blow-off Cocks; Glass, Crockery and Tin Ware; Desks, Buckets, Lamp Chimneys. Tin and Iron Scoops, Stoves and Stove Pipe, Lamps, Cabin Shelves, Leather, Lead, &c., &c.
3 Barometers, 1 Register, 11 Thelometers.
1 Saddler's Sewing Machine, "Weed's Patent."

THE OFFICE FURNITURE.

12 Desks, 4 (paper) Armoirs, 3 Office Tables, 2 Copying Presses, 1 Sofa, 3 dozen Arm-Chairs, 1 Clock, 1 Looking-Glass, &c.

Also—2 IRON SAFES, one very fine and large. Terms cash. mh19

Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Carpeting, &c.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, (their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise) the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock—An assortment of FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, CARPETING, &c. Terms cash. mh24

Carts, Drays, Rockaway, Buggy, Horse and Mule, at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 25th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the corner of Magazine and Delachaise streets, (second street above Louisiana avenue)—Seven Coal Carts, seven Drays, one Rockaway, one Buggy, one Horse, and one Mule. Terms cash. mh23

Fine Household Furniture.

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 51 Barracks street, near Chartres street—FINE FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Rocking Chairs, Hair-seat Chairs, Lounges, Book-cases, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Armoirs, Mattresses, Washstands, Crockery, Matting, Blinds and Shades, Kitchen and Dining-room Furniture &c. my24

Succession of Theodore Bard.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 24th March, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, from an order of the Second District Court of New Orleans—Two MULES, one HORSE.

—ALSO—

One lot CARTS, DRAYS, BUGGIES, &c., &c. Terms cash on the spot. mh21

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. mh13 tf

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET

Between St. Louis and Conti streets.

R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer,

Has Removed to No. 61 Magazine street mh3 tf

JUDICIAL SALES.

F. Stebenrauch 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

Henry Monzardin vs. A. Bellandi et al.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 10,380.—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 FRIDAY, April 24th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city—

The Schooner ALBATROS, together with all her tackle, rigging, &c., as she now lies in the New Basin.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. mh24 31 ap8 16 24

N. Clandel vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of N. Clandel & Co. and J. Boulanger & Co.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 16 9??.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered March 13th, 1863, and to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 26th, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter designated, for account of the creditors of said insolvents—

The CONTENTS and FIXTURES of a Dry Goods Store &c., situated on Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets, in the Second District of the city, as per inventory on file.

Surrendered by said insolvents to his creditors.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. mh14 17 21 24 26

Election Notice.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 90 Common street.

AN election will be held at the office of this Company, on MONDAY, the 6th of April prox., between the hours of 10, A. M. and 2, P. M., for DIRECTORS FOR THIS COMPANY for the ensuing year.

J. J. HANNA, Vice-President.

New Orleans, March 6, 1863. mh16 17 18 23 24 25 ap3 4 5

Landing.

1000 BARRELS NEW FLOUR; 10 firkins Goshen BUTTER. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st. my24 4t

Notice.

THE undersigned, retiring from business, hereby notifies all persons having claims against him to call and settle—and all those indebted to him are requested to pay—within fifteen days from this notice.

J. ANGELLOZ, No. 197 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

New Orleans, February 27, 1863. feb27 1m

Cotton Waste, Wool, Soap.

41 BAGS COTTON WASTE; 20 bales WOOL; 480 boxes SOAP. For sale by J. S. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common street.

101......Esplanade Street......101

BETWEEN BOURBON AND DAUPHIN STS.

LODGING AND BOARDING,

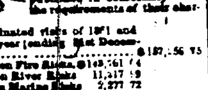
BY the Month or by the Week on the most moderate terms. 10 2w

For Sale on Account of Departure.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, which has been opened for the last three years, has a good custom, and pays a moderate rent, containing Twelve Furnished Rooms, a large dining room, kitchen, cellar, and outhouses. It could be easily managed by a lady. For further particulars, apply at No. 128 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, from 12 M. to 3 P. M. my?? 3w

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.



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

Amount of unterminated risks of 1861 and Premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862		$187,?56 75
Viz.—For premiums on Fire Risks	$149,761 ??	
For premiums on River Risks	11,117 19	
For premiums on Marine Risks	2,277 72	
		$157 296
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862	$ 23 990 ??	
Return premiums	24 75	
		13,714 76
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862		$133,512 ??
Losses during the same period, viz:		
Fire Risks	$ 16,349 ??	
River Risks	5,535 35	
Marine Risks	4,264 45	
	26,?99 71	
Discount, interest, &c., less expenses, interest on scrip issued, &c.	5,139 01	
		31,137 72
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862		$102,?64 79

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and State bonds	$94,633 47
Loaned on pledge Bank of Stocks and Bonds	121,100 ??
Invested in Real Estate, office 76 Camp street	41,693 ??
Bills Receivable for Premiums	47,574 ?1
Due for Premiums in course of collection	1?,?7? ??
Cash on hand	15,456 ??
Total amount of assets	$3??,631 ?3

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

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

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

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss of damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 76 Camp street.

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

TRUSTEES:

John E. Shaw,	J. J. Gidiere,	Jno. H. Rodenberg,
Elijah Peale,	Alfred Moulton,	Lafayette Folger,
J. P. Harrison,	W. C. Champlins,	J. Villarubia, Jr.,
Joseph Hoey,	B. B. Moore,	S. W. Huntington,
E. E. Jury,	Jno. Hall,	R. B. James,
S. L. Levy,	W. A. Johnson,	C. Chiles,
A. H. May,	John T. Moore,	T. K. Price,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	Jno. C. Rogers,	Jonas Cole,
Edward Hobart,	Thomas I. Dix,	S. S. Keep,
J. E. Isenbour,	John M. Hall,	P. H. Foley.
J. G. Brown,	Amedée Couturie,	

feb17 6m

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 30th, 1861		$69,3?? ??
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1862:		
On Fire Risks	$221,416 17	
On Marine Risks	39,971 32	
On River Risks	7,647 60	
		2??,9??
Total premiums		$336,3?? 2
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1862	$?6,??? ??	
Return Premiums	10,6?? 53	
		68,991 53
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1862		$269,3?? 7?
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$55,021 46	
On Marine Risks	19,5?? ??	
On River Risks	1,373 72	
	86,?44 73	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,761 04	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest and contingent	2?,??2 7?	
		??,??? 55
Net profits		$1?0,410 21
Net earned premiums		2??,3?? 7?
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		2?,??? 00
Amount participating in Profits		$2?4,3?1 76

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	2?,814 73
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	1?3,5?4 ??
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	?,05? ??
Due for Premiums in course of collection	2?,177
Confederate States Bonds	6?,000
Bonds of the State of Louisiana	??,2?5
Cash on hand	??,9?1
	$41?,??? 21

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th day of October 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared A. ROCHEREAU, President pro tem., 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 statement is a just and true transcript from the books of the Company.

ALBIN ROCHEREAU, Pres't. pro tem.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 11th day October, 1862. JAMES GRAHAM, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on demand an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT., (50) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 30th September, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

DIRECTORS:

G. Sebosco,	J. M. Caballero
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.,	L. A. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall,	P. A. Noblom,
J. M. Lapeyre,	Jos. Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau,	Chas. Hartopp,
Chas. Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

oct13

OIL SILK, 700 yards;
Snake Root, 1 barrel;
Seneka Root, 1 barrel;
Window Glass, 1200 boxes;
Varnish, 6 barrels;
Bay Rum, 3 puncheons;
Muriatic Acid, 200 cases;
Cayenne Pepper, 2 barrels;
Cochineal, 2 cases;
Borax, 10 barrels;
Chipped Logwood, 25 bbls.
For sale by J. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets choice brands.
CANTON GINGER—50 boxes.
BRANDY FRUITS—150 boxes.
PRESERVES—150 boxes, assorted;
ROCK CANDY—50 boxes.
SARDINES—50 boxes.
LONDON PORTER—50 casks, pints and quarts.
LOAF SUGAR—25 boxes Northern.
EMPTY SUGAR HHDS.—50.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES AND BRANDIES—Wines in casks and boxes, Cognac Brandy, cordials and eight pipes. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Exchange.

SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale, in sums to suit purchasers by W. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

Exchange.

ON PARIS AND BORDEAUX. For sale by AMOR ROCHEREAU & CO., 25 and 27 St. Louis street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

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

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

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription of advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER......LEWIS BAKER.
TREASURER......JOS. BOWCOTT.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1863—The performance will commence with (first time this season) Tom Taylor's interesting and successful Comedy of THE VICTIMS—Mr. Merryweather, Mr. Lewis Baker; Mr. Rowley, Mr. Byer; Herbert Fitzherbert, Mr. Rand; Joshua Butterfly, Mr. Viving Bowers; Mrs. Merryweather, Mrs. Gladstane; Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mrs. A. F. Baker. To conclude with the roaring Farce of SLASHER AND CRASHER—Sampson Slasher, Mr. Vining Bowers; Christopher Crasher, Mr. Lewis Baker.

Wednesday Evening—Grand Operatic Performance.

Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. mh24

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1863.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1863		$297,412 68
Viz.—Fire Premiums	$226,586 10	
Marine do.	56 473 94	
River do.	14,342 ??	
		297,412 6?
Less Return Premiums	4,197 ??	
Less Unterminated do	46,141 ??	
		50,341 93
Net earned Premiums		$247,070 ??
Losses paid, viz—		
Fire Losses	$ 32,153 ??	
Marine Losses	75,560 ??	
River Losses	4,908 7?	
	$112,622 4?	
Reinsurances	21,362 ??	
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	27,177 77	
		161 162 ??
Net earned Profits for the year ending 28th February, 1863		$85,90? 46

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested on mortgage of Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon	$99,3?5 00
Invested in Bank Stock	84,77? ??
Invested in City Bonds	54,1?? ??
Invested in State and other Bonds	65,444 ??
Invested in Scrip	32,125 ??
Loaned on pledge of Stocks	113,2?5 75
Bills receivable	56,712 19
Premiums in course of collection	25,2?7 ?2
Cash on hand	
	$6?1,7?2 16

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

Be it remembered that on the 17th March, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS President, and JULES P. ROUX, Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, J. P. ROUX.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of March, 1863. JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 1st day of June next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1863.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. Briggs,	J. Aycock,	Wm Urquhart,
Ant. Carriere,	J. B. Mannelli,	A. R. Montgomery,
G. A. Fosdick,	A. Freichs,	G. W. Dunbar,
M. Pilcher,	F. A. Lafitte,	W. Lovensen,
E. Cramer,	O. Pressprich,	F. P. Stockmeyer,
E. Dupasseur,	Alf Kearny,	F. W. Schonfeld,
J. Viosca, Jr.,	P. Anderson,	Geo. W. Hynson,
C. Lafitte,	Hy. Rodewald,	H. J. Voss,
Jno Fox,	N. M. Benachi,	Wm. Prehn,
R. Brugier,	A. P. Noblom,	W. T. Williams,
A. Lecourt,	C. Fasty,	Jas. Jackson.

mh18 9d

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE LA LOUISIANE.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 1er mars 1863.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa charte, la Compagnie présente le résultat de ses affaires:

Total des primes pour l'année expirée le 28 février 1863		$297 412 68
Savoir: prime sur les incendies	$226 586 10	
do risques maritimes	56 473 94	
do Rivière	14,342 ??	
		297,412 6?
Moins les primes remises	4 197 ??	
Moins les prim. non terminées	46 144 ??	
		50,341 93
Produit net des primes		$247 07? ??
Pertes payées savoir:		
Pertes sur les incendies	$ 32 153 ??	
Do sur la marine	75 560 ??	
Do sur les rivières	4 908 7?	
	$112,622 4?	
Réassurances	21,362 ??	
Dépenses, taxes, &c., moins les escomptes	27,177 77	
		161,162 ??
Bénéfice net de l'année expirée le 28 février 1863		$ 85 90? 4?

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

Investi en hypothèque sur des biens fonds valant le double du montant prêté	$99,3?5 00
Investi en actions de Banque	84,77? ??
en bons de la ville	54,1?? ??
en bons de l'Etat et autres	65 444 ??
en scrips	32 125 ??
Prêts garantis par des actions	113,2?5 75
Billets à recevoir	56,712 19
Primes en voie de perception	25,2?7 ?2
Montant en caisse	
Total de l'actif	$6?1,7?2 16

Etat de la Louisiane.

Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans.

Qu'on se souvienne que le 17 mars 1863, pardevant moi juge de paix, dans et pour la susdite ville, se sont présentés Charles Briggs, président, et J. P. Roux, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane, lesquels ayant été dûment assermentés conformément à la loi, déclarent que les états ci-dessus sont justes et exacts et extraits des livres de la compagnie.

CHARLES BRIGGS, J. P. ROUX.

Assermenté et signé devant moi, le 17me jour de mars 1863. JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Deuxième Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats non payés de profits, à dater du 1er juin prochain. Ils ont déclaré en outre un dividende de vingt-cinq pour cent sur le net des primes pour l'année expirée le 28 février 1863, et il sera émis des certificats à partir du 1er juin 1863.

CHARLES BRIGGS, président.
A. CARRIERE, vice-président.
J. P. ROUX, secrétaire.

DIRECTEURS:

Chas Briggs,	A. Anderson,
Ant. Carriere,	Henry Rodewald,
G. A. Fosdick,	N. M. Benachi,
Mason Pilcher,	A. P. Noblom,
E. Cramer,	C. Fasty,
E. Dupasseur,	Wm. Urquhart,
J. Viosca Jr.	A. R. Montgomery,
G. Lafitte,	G. W. Dunbar,
John Fox,	Wm. Lorensen,
R. Brugier,	F. P. Stockmeyer,
A. Lecourt,	F. W. Schonfeld,
J. Aycock,	Geo. W. Hynson,
J. B. Mannelli,	H. J. Voss,
A. Freichs,	Wm. Prehn,
F. A. Lafitte,	W. T. Williams,
O. Pressprich,	Jas. Jackson.
Alf. Kearny,	

18 mars—1m

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1862, including the unearned premiums of the previous year:		
On Fire Risks	$715,782 37	
On River Risks	45,665 7?	
On Marine Risks	85,6?? 57	
Total premiums		$??0,0?3 70
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$21?,310 ??	
Return Premiums	22,016 85	240,326 ?
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862		$?06,71?
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$2?3,9?? 3?	
On River Risks	25,54? 12	
On Marine Risks	72,276 9?	
Total losses	$3?1,7?6 3?	
Ten per cent. returned	12,9?5 ??	
Taxes	16,792 ??	
Reinsurances, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	21,498 ??	412,91? ?
Net Profits		$19?,?01 ??
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		$?0?,715
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned		122,101
Amount participating in profits		$4?7,61? 1?

The company have the following assets:

Cash in Bank	$1?1,??0 ??
Bills Receivable for Premiums	14?,??? ??
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	4??,??? ??
Bank Stocks and Bonds	310,??? ??
Real Estate	??,??0 ??
State Premiums in course of collection	??,4?? ??
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock	1,?00 ??
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Company	3,?40 ??
	$1,??2,01? 7?
Less:	
Net earned premiums as above	$71?,310 ??
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	44,134 ??
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	27,12? ??
Net assets	$?1?,441 ??

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 8, 1862, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of June 1862. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

The Scrip to be redeemed until the capital of one million be completed.

DIRECTORS:

G. Mikenberger,	C. H. Slocomb,
F. Mascaro,	Geo. Connelly,
B. O. Nelson,	J. N. Nixon,
John Pemberton,	David Urquhart,
Joseph Monce,	M. Puig,
	B. P. Voorhies.

jud

CARBONATE AMMONIA—50 jars.
QUININE—100 ounces.
CHLOROFORM—30 pounds.
CALOMEL—30 pounds.
MORPHINE—150 ounces.
BORAX—5 cases.
ALUM, Ground and Lump—35 bbls.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Star Mutual Insurance Company, No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET. New Orleans, August 21, 1862.

THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the sea and river, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Giraud,	firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt,	do. Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan,	do. Logan, Bailey & [illegible]
J. F. Mayo,	do. [illegible]
F. Lesieur,	do. [illegible]
M. Martin,	do. [illegible]
Lloyd R. Coleman,	do. [illegible]
W. Guyon,	do. [illegible]
W. G. G. Claiborne,	do. [illegible]
Alex. Castille,	do. [illegible]
J. de Fossee,	do. [illegible]

J. B. [illegible], Secretary pro tem.

Office Good Intent Towboat Co., NEW ORLEANS, March 24th, 1863.

IN accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held on the 21st instant, Stockholders of this Company are hereby requested to attend a meeting at the office, No. 5 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, the 25th of May, next, at 12 M., as required by article sixth of the charter.

D. STICKNEY, Secretary. mh24 60d

Church of St. Louis of the City of New Orleans.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

THE Pew-holders of said Church are hereby notified that an election for FOUR WARDENS will be held at the Presbytery, on MONDAY, the 6th of April next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

mh24 26 29 31 ap2 4 6 ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.

Bacon Sides.

50 BARRELS CANVASSED, SMOKED BACON SIDES, in air-tight casks, in good shipping order. For sale by J. S. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common street. mh24 1w

Wanted to Purchase,

A LIGHT DRAFT SCHOONER, carrying from 200 to 300 barrels. Apply to 111 Old Levee street. mh24 3t

Wanted to Rent.

A PLANTATION, suitable for Cotton or Sugar. To hire or purchase, fifty Mules. To purchase a portable engine and boiler, a circular sawmill, one cane cord wood cutter, and a large corn and cob crusher. Also, a large lot of negro clothing, mosquito bars, barrels, &c. For particulars call or address with full particulars of price, &c., on S. F. SMITH, No. 58 Magazine street. mh13 1m

Empty Bottles Wanted.

ALE, PORTER and CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES, quarts and pints, BOUGHT at No. 25 Bienville street. mh6 1m

For Sale.

FIFTY GOOD WORKING MULES. Apply to F. IRVIN, at the office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 4 Royal street, at 12 o'clock, daily, or at the corner of Eighth and St. Charles streets, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. mh6 1m

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, No. 104 Canal street.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election of Directors will be held at this office on MONDAY, 6th April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

mh13 td E. E. KELLY, Acting Secretary.

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. m18 tf

Spanish Language.

A COURSE of Twenty Lessons begins on the Fourth Monday of every month, at Harmony School, 169 Camp street, near Dauphin st. 7½ o'clock, P. M. Terms, $5 in advance.

O. V. AOY. mh13 1y

DRUGS—Gum Opium, Powdered do., Gum Camphor, Cream Tart, powdered and in crystals, Castor Oil, Chloride of Lime, Gum Olibanum, Dover's Powders, Powdered Ipecac. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

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

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

FROM THE CITY.	FROM THE LAKE.
6½ o'clock A. M. Horse-Car.	6 o'clock A. M. St'm Train
7 ... St'm Train	8 ...
9 ...	10 ...
11 ...	12 ...
1 ... P. M.	2 ... P. M.
3 ...	4 ...
5 ...	6 ...
6½ ...	

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 10 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PARNELL, Superintendent. oct1 tf

Found,

A PIECE of SCRIP, of 1862, of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York. The owner may have it by applying at the office of the Bee, proving property and paying cost of advertisement. [illegible]