New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1863.

GRAND STRAUSS CONCERTS.—We have already mentioned that Mr. Gruelling's orchestra was taking the necessary steps to give a series of concerts at Guth's Beer Saloon, on the plan of the Strauss concerts—the *cafés chantants* of Paris. It will be perceived by reference to our amusement column that the first of these concerts will be given on Sunday, the 3d proximo, the next to follow on Tuesday, the 5th, and Saturday, the 9th.

The concerts will be given at the saloon of Mr. Guth, on Conti street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

The selections of music will consist of grand overtures operatiques, potpourris, solos, &c.

We will refer to this performance again.

PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA HOUSE—*Benefit of Mr. Dubois.*—A performance is to take place this evening at the Opera House, the occasion being the benefit of Mr. Dubois. The *opera comique*, "The Daughter of the Regiment" of Donizetti, two vaudevilles and musical interludes will constitute the evening's entertainment.

The U. S. Mail steamship Morning Star, A. D. Perkins, commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson Square, at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York via Havana, with freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

For New York—Capt Bradbury, Lieut Tainter, P W Bishop, L P Payne, Col Strother, Capt Rowley, Col Thorpe, M Tucker, T P Sears, F A Wells, F Bazin, C Mitchell, Miss J Willett and sister, John L Kirkland, J W Stanton, Col R B Merritt, H Wood, Capt W W Carruth, Mrs Wood, G Randall, H Straus, R E Givens, D M Lobe, D M Tobin, F Tobias, Mrs S J N Smith, F Hubbard, Mrs M Livingston, Mrs Drew, [illegible] Tunnison and child, J W Davis, Mrs Zoebeler, 2 children and servant, Mrs Hart and children, H Wyse, Mrs Slawson and 2 daughters, Mrs Townsend, 3 children and servant, Mrs Le Cog, child and servant, Mrs Hebert and child, Miss Schneider, Mrs Price, Mrs Clemson, J R McMurdo and son, George Bell, W R Bell, J Burgess, J Thomas, J Haven, A Mescole, Jr, A G Maxwell, A G Butterfield, Mrs Molloney, Geo R Young, M Stokes, O Presprick and lady, G Vining Bowers, Miss Otis, Lewis Bass and lady, M [illegible] Woods, E Smith, J Fallon, Miss Stokes, Mrs Harrison, Dr Wright and lady, G R Hatch, Mrs J F Allen and servant, Mrs Lewis, Mrs J Poston, Miss Mary Echlestein, D Duncan, M Foss, Mr Savotelle, J K Warden, J L McKeever, N Esclepon, Rev J Stephen, W Mansfield, J H Wyman.

For Havana—John Lewis, Miss Kelly, Miss Fernandez, Miss [illegible] Martin, Miss St Cyr, Mrs Slawson and 2 daughters, Miss A Talleman, Mrs Dickinson, D W Vigues, J Duval.

We are requested to state that the sale of goods advertised for to-morrow, by Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, is postponed until further notice.

The Reasons of the Failure of the Attack Against Charleston.

The New York *Times* thus enumerates what it considers the reasons of the failure of the attack against Charleston:

Viewed strategically Charleston harbor forms a *cul de sac* four miles in length from its entrance at Fort Sumter up to the city. This blind passage varies in width from one to three miles, and is capable of bearing defensive works on each side and on shoal places in mid-channel.

On these natural advantages have been brought to bear the finest engineering skill in the Confederacy (and it was the flower of the genius of the country) during a period of two years. Lee, Beauregard and Ripley in succession have exhausted their professional efforts to make it impregnable. Everything that the most improved modern artillery and unlimited resources of labor can do has been done to make the passage of a fleet impossible. And it is impregnable. Sebastopol was as nothing to it.

Our fleet got but to the *entrance* of the harbor. It never got within it. Had the iron-clads succeeded in passing the obstructions they would still have found three miles of batteries to run. They would have entered an Inferno which, like the portals of Dante's hell, might well bear the flaming legend, "Who enters here leaves hope behind." Not a point at which they would not have found themselves

"Mid upper, nether, and surrounding fires."

They pass out of the focus of fire of forts Sumter and Moultrie, Beauregard and Bee, and they find themselves arrested under the ranges of Sumter, the Redan, Johnston, and Ripley. They get beyond this, and a concentric fire from Ripley, Pinckney, the Wappoo battery, and the guns of the city fall upon them. Merely to run by the batteries, as was done at the forts below New Orleans, is not a very difficult thing even for vessels not iron-clad; but to be anchored as it were under such fire as these is what no ships were ever called upon to suffer.

I think I am justified in saying that the Admiral and his staff, and the captains commanding the iron fleet have all along well understood the task that was given them to do, and that they entertained no illusions regarding it. But both the Navy Department and the public have illusions as to the nature of the work to be done and delusion as to the instruments with which it was to be done. They saw all the weaknesses of the Monitors as well as the strength. They knew that their working depended on [illegible] mechanical combinations easily deranged. They knew that their powers had never been tested.

But with the usual liberal logic that characterises the common people took everything for granted. Here was a universal panacea for all our ills. Here was a key to unlock all riddles. Take these iron-clads, says the Navy Department, knock Sumter into a brick pile, and sail proudly up to demand the surrender of Charleston.

Indeed, so preposterously did the government regard the matter, that it was not even thought necessary to have a co-operating land expedition. It will astound the country to learn that the whole force which General Hunter could spare from his limited command was under *seven thousand men*. Of course he could do nothing against the force ready to oppose him. From information I received from the Spanish Consul, who came out from that city a few weeks ago, the rebel troops for the defense of Charleston numbered at the time 55,000 men, and their railroad facilities would easily enable them, in twenty-four hours, to bring the force up to a hundred thousand. General Hunter frankly told Admiral Dupont that he could do nothing to aid him. He could garner in what the navy reaped, but he could do nothing in the heat and labor of the field. The military force, indeed, never got any farther up than Stono Inlet, a dozen miles from Charleston harbor, where it was to effect a landing on Folly Island for the purpose of making a diversion. I can make no report of what was done, if any thing, but it had no direct bearing on the business in hand. Thus left alone, the naval chief had *eleven hundred* men, the whole force of the iron fleet, with which to take and hold a dozen forts! Could the ecstasy of folly further go?

These intimations, however, will overshoot the mark if they convey the impression that Admiral Dupont lacked faith in the enterprise, or that he entered upon it unwillingly. It was, in fact, no case for either a blind faith or an unreasoning skepticism. Too little was known, as well of the real character of the rebel defenses as of the true merits of the iron clad vessels, to justify the one attitude or the other. It was absolutely necessary to try certain experiments as the basis of any definitive plan of siege, for it was never thought it would be less than a ten days' affair. The operations of yesterday, therefore, may be regarded in the light of a reconnoissance. The reconnoissance resulted in a repulse, though not a disaster. That it was not so is due to the admirable skill of our naval leaders. In the process we have learnt valuable lessons. And now it remains true to-day as ever that Charleston may still be successfully assailed. But that will begin to be possible for us when, casting off childish illusions as to special arms, an adequate expedition shall be sent, military as well as naval, and in which the navy shall only be required to play its legitimate part.—*Times.*

[From the New York Tribune of the 15th.]

Greece and the Eastern Question.

The American and Polish questions have for some months so entirely monopolized public opinion that all the other unsolved questions of European policy, and among them that of little Greece, have been entirely lost sight of. At another time her anxiety to find a candidate for the vacant throne, her frequent failures to find a Prince willing to charge himself with the unwelcome burden, the intrigues of the grand Powers in the settlement of her destiny, and the counter revolution attempted by the House of Bavaria, might have attracted some attention; but in view of questions of so much graver importance, all this has passed almost unnoticed.

By the latest intelligence from Europe, we learn that once more a King has been chosen—this time not by a direct vote of the people, but by that of the National Assembly. The long delay in performing this act had raised an expectation that the people, tired of their unsuccessful efforts to find a King, might try to dispense with the monarchical form of government altogether. But this depended much less on the pleasure of the Greeks, than on that of the Protecting Powers, and, moreover, the first step toward an aggrandizement of the Kingdom, the annexation of the Ionian Islands, had been expressly made dependent by England on the maintenance of a monarchical constitution. In view of such an alternative, nothing else could be expected from the little nation than quiet submission to the will and pleasure of its patrons.

The King elect is Prince William of Denmark, brother of the Princess of Wales. The young Prince is in his eighteenth year. Of his qualifications for the high post for which he has been chosen nothing is known; but that of course is no consideration, for what would become of monarchs and monarchies if the occasion of a throne were conditioned on the qualifications of the candidates? The Greeks have made only one condition, that the successors of the King elect must embrace the faith of the Greek Church. It is quite common for the Princes and Princesses of Europe to adopt the creed of the Court with which they may become connected by marriage. The House of Denmark will undoubtedly not object to the arrangement on this ground.

The Danish papers, it is said, are generally opposed to the plan, as the succession to the Danish throne rests at present exclusively in the family of Prince Christian, the father of the King elect. The King of Denmark has, however, already intimated his willingness to consent, provided Prince Christian and Prince William desire the arrangement, and Prince William's right of succession to the Danish throne be reserved. Russia, France and England are also satisfied with the arrangement, and it, therefore, is likely soon to conclude the whole [illegible] The youth of the new King, [illegible] questions existing, in other parts [illegible] would, [illegible] further serious agitation of the [illegible] Oriental question for several years, [illegible] contention of the Grand Powers [illegible]

HONOR TO AN AMERICAN ARTIST.—The *Court Guide*, speaking of the bridal festivities at Windsor, mentions the introduction to the Prince and Princess of our young friend Master Willie Pape.

The *Guide* says: "One of the prominent features of the evening was the presentation of Master Pape, the pianist, by Lord Viscount Sydney, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain. This young gentleman, it will be recollected, gave concerts through Canada and the States, for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives, last summer.

"The young pianist, who is but twelve years of age, performed several classic pieces, and received the highest tokens of regard from the royal family. Her Majesty, although not present, was a silent listener in an adjoining apartment, and expressed her satisfaction at his performance. The piano used at the Castle was the one of Steinway & Co. which took the prize medal at the World's Fair."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Morning Star.—In response to an invitation from Mr. Elliott, one of the agents here of the new line of mail steamships just being established between New York and New Orleans, via Havana, we went aboard the Morning Star yesterday to see if she would justify the loud praise we had heard of her. On the wharf, she loomed up so much above the size of our common sea going steamers that we were reminded slightly of that leviathan, the Great Eastern, as we saw her at the dock in New York. To particularize would be tedious; but on every hand it was apparent that ingenuity had been exhausted in devising arrangements to ensure to passengers, even to the most fastidious, every luxury, comfort, convenience, and security possible for a sea-voyage. Every saloon is carefully and elegantly furnished, while the state-rooms, opening into each other, (an admirable arrangement for families and intimate friends) are fitted with the costliest sleeping berths, cushioned seats, carpets, and water fixtures.

We will mention, *en passant*, of the bathrooms for ladies and gentlemen, the dressing saloons for each attached, the ladies chat saloon, the gentlemen's smoking and card room, all luxuriously cushioned and lamped. The dining saloon is spacious, well lighted, and altogether exceedingly comfortable—seating over 100 persons at a time.

Here one of the tables was groaning under the weight of what we were introduced to as a lunch; but it was an elegant specimen of the *cuisine* of the ship—at least it struck us, from the skill displayed, that this department was in the hands of a perfect master of the science of tickling the palate. A goodly company of guests, among whom were several ladies, sat around the board, and while paying proper respect to the edibles, passed a pleasant hour in wine, wit and welcome to the "Morning Star" and her gentlemanly officers.

Capt. Bell, (who goes away to New York to bring out, when ready, in a few weeks, the "Evening Star," the consort of the Morning Star in this line) was helping to do the hostly honors, and well they were done, in conjunction with Mr. Elliott and the purser.

"The Morning Star" shoots from her dock at Jackson Square, at 8 o'clock, this morning.

The Race Again.—The managers of the proposed race for the benefit of the orphans have reconsidered their decision as to next Thursday, and have concluded that it shall come off on Friday, the 1st of May, unless something happens to prevent, in which case a pennant will be displayed from the flagstaff of the St. Charles Hotel.

Contraband.—Special officer Fitzpatrick yesterday arrested Mrs Burbank on the charge of having in her house two bowie knives, one pistol, and four small Confederate flags. She was released on bail to answer in the Provost Court to-day.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a child, 7 years old, named Marion Shaff, found dead at the corner of First and Dryades streets. The verdict was: "Died of disease of the heart"—the result of rheumatism.

Can The Man Write?—Judge Whitaker yesterday gave a decision in the case of A. Dumestre vs. Condon, which involved a simple question of fact that seemed very hard to decide. The suit was on a note for $350, which was not paid at maturity, and which was alleged to have been endorsed by Condon. He declared it was a forgery, and that he neither wrote his name nor authorized any one to write it. The principal witness testified that he had seen Condon write his name on the note; that he sometimes wrote his name and sometimes made his mark; that he had seen him write his name in the docket of the First Justices' Court; and that he knew Condon could not write anything but his name. On the other side, a host of witnesses, who had been intimate with defendant for many years, in business and otherwise, swore that he could neither read or write, and that he always made his mark. His name, besides, was no where to be found on the docket of the First Justices' Court. Thereupon the Court gave judgment for defendant with costs.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(*Wednesday*)—In the case of Duvall vs. Walker, the Court decided as follows: "The motion for a new trial in this case, I have come to the conclusion, after a careful examination, must be denied. The evidence does not seem to me to sustain the defense, when the evidence of the plaintiff is taken into account."

In the case of Ribas vs. Dyke, on motion of Wm. H. Hunt, attorney for plaintiff, and on filing the powers of attorney of plaintiff to Chas. Harrispe, it was ordered that the exception herein taken be dismissed, and the defendant, through his *curator ad hoc*, be allowed three days to file his answer herein.

The case of St Ceran vs. Evans was tried, and, after argument, was taken under advisement. Plaintiff had bought at public auction a steam engine for $[illegible], which had been sold by Col. Stafford, as Sheriff of the First District Court, under a judgment by Judge Bell in favor of the creditors of one Watson, whose property it was alleged to be, and who was engaged in a contract for building a steam sawmill on the Bayou St. John for the construction of Confederate gunboats. The arrival of the fleet caused a failure of the enterprise, and the defendant claimed the engine as his property. Mr. Roselius, for the defendant, contended that Col. Stafford had no more authority to order the sale than Sheriff Mazaran would have had, since he was the only sheriff of the First District Court after the removal of Mazaran to Fort Lafayette; and therefore the purchaser at this sale did not carry with it a good title. Mr. Thomas, for defendant, urged that the plaintiff's title was sound, that he had purchased the engine from a regular auctioneer, upon advertisement, at defendant's store; had paid for it, and had left it in the latter's possession, because there was no occasion to remove it till the present time. The Court is to decide who has the best title to it.

The Court, after this case, was adjourned to Monday next.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Foraging in General Grant's Army—Cotton Picking.

The New York *Post* publishes the following paragraph:

A letter from near Vicksburg says that within the last month foraging parties have been frequently sent out from the different corps of Grant's army and have succeeded in obtaining possession of large quantities of cotton and corn. Grain has been found in such abundance on some of the plantations that most of our army horses have been fed at the expense of the Confederacy since the commencement of the siege. In addition to the thousands of bales of cotton already seized and sent up the river, there are thousands more in hiding-places of which our officials are informed, and which will be taken care of as soon as the water recedes so as to give our troops a chance to get at them. In one place there are twenty five hundred bales of the staple belonging to the Confederacy, being a part of the basis for the government loan. It is inaccessible at present, but will be within reach in a few weeks.

The same writer adds:

"When General McPherson came to Lake Providence he found several thousand acres of unpicked cotton in the neighborhood of the town, on plantations that had been deserted by their owners and occupants. By directions from General Grant this was all turned over to a party from Memphis, who agreed to harvest it on shares for the Government, they paying all the expenses for picking, baling, ginning and transportation to Memphis. The field labor is done by the contrabands furnished by the Government, but fed and paid by the contractors. The negroes not unfrequently make from three to four dollars per day at the price allowed them, one dollar per hundred for picking. They get the best of rations and good quarters. The contractors make large profits from the bargain."

Life in Richmond.

THE FARE AT A FASHIONABLE BOARDING-HOUSE.

A Murfreesboro' correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* communicates to that paper a copy of a letter recently found on the person of a lady near the Federal outposts, from the wife of a Confederate Congressman, and directed to a person in Nashville:

Richmond, Va., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

MY DEAR ANNA: I have an opportunity offered this morning for conveying a letter to you, and embrace it gladly. * * * My little boy is named "Malvern." His papa called him after the battle ground of Malvern Hill, where our braves fought so nobly. He begins to play, and tries to talk. He is a great boy, and the best and prettiest baby I ever saw. He is much petted by the members of Congress who know him. Mr. F. is very much engaged in the "House" during the day.

We are boarding at Mrs Johnson's, on Governor street, just opposite Governor Letcher's mansion. It is a large boarding-house, *high prices and starvation within.* Such living never was known before on earth. Tell grandma the poorest hut in the Western District of Tennessee is a palace compared with this, so far as fare goes. We have to cook almost everything we eat in our own room. In our "larder" the stock on hand is a boiled bacon ham, which we gave eleven dollars for; three pounds of pure Rio coffee we gave four dollars per pound for, and one pound of green tea, seventeen dollars per pound; two pounds of brown sugar, at two dollars and seventy five cents per pound; one bushel of fine apples, about the size of a good common marble, which were presented to me by a member of Congress from Missouri; one pound of butter, about six months old, at two dollars per pound, and six sweet potatoes at fifty cents.

We have to give a dollar for a very small slice of pound-cake at the confectioneries. I forgot to say I had a present of a fine jar of pickles and a piece of cheese from a member, also. Well, so much for the way we live. You see the board is three dollars each per day for Mr. F. and I, and half price for the servant, and then we get nothing on earth to eat. Yesterday for dinner we had nothing on the table but two eggs and a slice of baker's bread, and a glass of water. Well, linen such as we gave one dollar for at home, when I left, sells here at six dollars, and the commonest domestics two dollars; calico two or three dollars per yard of the most indifferent kind. You may well believe I get but little.

RAILROADS IN ITALY.—The new railroad from Rome to Naples has been formally opened. The depot in Rome is situated near the ruins of the bath of Diocletian, and the route to Naples—a journey of only nine hours—passes some of the most interesting places in South Italy, places like Albano, Capua, Caserta, and others of historic interest. The railroad from Rome to Spoleto and Foligno will be finished by July next. Two other lines run from Rome, one to Ancona and the other to Civita Vecchia. These railroads completely revolutionize the modes of travel in Italy, and replace romance by comfort. They greatly reduce the expenses of locomotion in the classic land, and of course save time.

WORK AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.—Upwards of thirty five hundred men are employed at the Charlestown (Massachusetts) Navy Yard. Among the vessels building and repairing is the old Niagara—one of the finest vessels in the navy—which has been razeed five feet. Five hundred men are at work upon her, and it is thought she will leave the dry dock in three weeks. She is rated at three thousand tons, and will carry twenty-eight guns of the heaviest calibre. The Monitor Monadnock—two turrets, two hundred and sixty feet long, with fifty feet breadth of beam, is also building. The five-inch plating of the wooden hull will have over forty inches of timber to support it, and is regarded fully as strong as iron monitors. The machinery for this vessel is making at Philadelphia.
[*New York Evening Post.*

Troubles with University Students in Dublin.

The Dublin *Nation*, in clearing up the mystery of the darkness of the Catholic University in Dublin on the night of the wedding illumination, unwittingly reveals a bad state of affairs in that institution, as follows:

"The authorities had ordered the illumination of the University, but the whole body of the students revolted, and determined that there should be no illumination. It was, we are told, a most exciting contest, and never before, except on one occasion, was there so much unanimity displayed among the students, encouraged, it is said, by two or three of the professors whose disloyal teaching drove away Dr. Newman and Mr Arnold in disgust, and with them all the sons of gentlemen who had entered the University. They posted a notice in the University Hall convening a meeting of the students to express their feelings on the subject; this notice was torn down by the University authorities. The arrangements were made for the lighting on Friday. On Saturday the gas pipes were cut by the students, who also injured the illuminating materials. The injuries were repaired, but they were once more destroyed by the students, whose victory over the authorities was demonstrated by the darkness on the wedding night. On Wednesday the rector returned to the contest, and succeeded in lighting the place the day after the feast, intending to punish the ringleaders; but the *Nation* thinks it will be difficult to single out ringleaders where all were alike forward and zealous."

FUGITIVE NEGROES.—A letter from Murfreesboro' to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

The slaves continue to pour in from the adjacent country. The men always have been in, or off, some time ago, and now come the women and children, the aged and infirm. A negro camp has been established, and is fast filling up. From one farm of a man by the name of James King, thirty nine negroes ran away, and came into Murfreesboro', during one night. The farm is seven miles from here. The blacks came in with all their plunder. They had taken their master's teams, three large wagons, each wagon drawn by three yoke of cattle. They also rode in some mules and young horses—in fact cleaned the place of live stock. The wagons were piled high with their beds and bundles, pots, whitish cotton cloth, and on top were infants covered with little and old negroes, afterwards were turned over to the Chief [illegible], there to be [illegible] and the people sent out [illegible] cooking, put on the fortifications, and the like.

FROM VICKSBURG—*Yet Another Canal.*—The New York *Post* of the 13th says:

A new canal is to be cut in the vicinity of Vicksburg. The present enterprise is under the direction of Colonel Bissell, who cut the famous canal at Island No. 10, and is to extend from the Mississippi about a mile above Young's Point into a small bayou, which itself runs to the river at a point some distance below Warrenton.

The use of this canal would be that our gunboats and transports once safely below Warrenton, we may silence its battery and land troops below it to ascend and occupy its heights, and thus threaten Vicksburg's rear from below in the same manner that our attack on Haines's Bluff would threaten it above. Moreover, we could ascend Big Black river [illegible] the rear of Vicksburg, and cut off its retreat.

SECESSIONISTS IN INDIANA.—A letter from Indianapolis says that "hereafter all persons who may cheer for the Southern Confederacy, utter treasonable sentiments, or print disloyal papers in Indiana, are to be sent to Gen. Rosecrans, to be sent across the lines to the land they love so well."

NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.—News has been received in England from Dr Livingstone, to the 20th of November. The Doctor had just returned to Quillimane after a trip to Johanna for supplies—a severe drought on the Zimbesi having caused destitution in that region.

Miscellaneous Items.

We copy the following from the "Art Notices" of the New York *Evening Post*:

The Count de Paris has painted a large picture of the "Battle of Gaines's Mill," from which photographs have been taken and several sent to this country. One of them was exhibited in Gignoux's studio, at the last artists' reception, and attracted much notice. Among the portraits introduced, those of Fitz John Porter, who was then in command, Baron de Radowitz, Capt Monteith, Duc de Chartres, Gen Morrell, Gen Meade and the artist are readily distinguished.

E. Wood Perry, of San Francisco, formerly United States Consul at Venice, has recently sent to this city a number of pictures painted by himself, illustrative of Chinese life as it is found in the former city, transferred from the Flowery Empire. A few of the subjects, however, are taken from the story of Aladdin, in the Arabian Nights; for instance, "The Princess Badroulboudour Poisoning the Magician," and "Who will Exchange Old Lamps for New?" But the larger number of them are painted from life, and are portraits of Chinese men, women and children. Most of the dresses are elaborately worked up, and the coloring strong and brilliant. These pictures are at Goupil's.

Wallace's latest opera, "Love's Triumph," is now appearing in parts from the press of Hall & Son, the music publishers, all the pieces given in the original key. The music is sparkling and melodious, but the words are of the traditionally twaddling style, which has done so much to repel people of taste from English opera. It is a wonder that a composer of ability can consent to wed his music to such lines as these:

Patience, prudence, circumspection;
Palace floors are slippery ground;
Polished to such great perfection,
Sudden falls of course abound.

Is War the General Feeling in England.

A few days since we published an extract from the London correspondence of the New York *Times*, referring to the great preparations being made for a Confederate navy in England. We now give other portions of the correspondence, which is one of the most interesting we have read:

[From the London Correspondent of the Times.]

Mr. Laird, the builder of the Alabama, declared, in the House of Commons, that he had been perfectly open and above board, and had in no respect violated the law, and amid the cheers and laughter of the House, declared that he had received proposals from an agent of the Federal navy department to build iron-clads and rams, completely armed and equipped, and offered to place the correspondence in the hands of Lord Palmerston. He asked which was the greatest violation of neutrality, to sell ships without guns, or to send to New York cargoes of rifled cannon? He stated that since the commencement of the war there had been shipped from Liverpool to the Northern ports, more than sixty thousand muskets, three hundred and seventy rifles, fifty-two million percussion caps and many cargoes of "hardware." These were from Customhouse manifests which had passed through the hands of the American Consul at Liverpool.

What more could be said? Mr. Bright declared that war steamers, iron-clads and rams were building now for the Confederate Government. The localities of fourteen of them have been given; but the Government cannot interfere. A whole fleet is preparing as rapidly as possible, ostensibly for the Emperor of China. Everybody knows they are intended to open the Confederate ports. Everybody knows that the Confederate loan was raised to purchase their outfit. This was the reason why eighteen millions—nearly $100,000,000—was subscribed when only $15,000,000 was wanted. This was the reason why the stock went up to par and to five per cent premium, though taken at eighty and put on the market at ninety.

The simple truth of the matter is, that with the active sympathy of the upper classes, and the "neutrality" of the Government, a strong party of English capitalists, cotton speculators, ship builders and merchants, have taken up the cause of the South in earnest, and mean to put it through. They have embarked their millions, and do not mean to lose them. The Government cannot interfere, and has no disposition to do so. As Lord Palmerston said last night, if they attempted to amend the law, they might make it worse. The Government will be neutral. It might even pass over the seizure of the Peterhoff by Capt. Wilkes. They will let the North buy all the "hardware" in Birmingham, but they neither can nor will prevent the departure of a single one of the fourteen steamers which Mr. Bright says are fitting out for the Confederate Government. England, as a Government, is not at war with you, but English capitalists and manufacturers are, and I do not see how it is to be helped.

The interest, you must grant, is a very strong one. Look at the millions of capital rusting away in Lancashire; look at the great cotton manufacturing interest, which has encircled the world; at the closed cotton ports, the dragging war which shows no sign of a termination, the starving populations already beginning to break out into riot and disorder.

You talk of war. They ask nothing better. The more you threaten, the less likely the Government will be to interfere with their projects. A war, they think, would soon end the matter. You will take Canada. Well, it was but the other day that Gladstone was for getting rid of that troublesome province, on any terms. You will send out privateers. If you do your ports will be blockaded, and all others closed against them, so that privateering will not be profitable. Ships will go armed with Armstrong guns, or be guarded by men-of-war steamers. This is the way Englishmen feel. They are growing so irritated and disgusted with the war that they are ready for anything that will put an end it. The efforts of the Emancipationists have not changed the feelings of the upper classes at all. If abolition was ever a favorite idea of the aristocracy, it is so no longer. It is consigned to the oblivion of the lower million.

The *Times* openly defends Slavery. The other higher-class papers apologize for it. Mr. Bright is at the brave and eloquent champion of the North, but he finds very little sympathy in or out of Parliament, except among the working men. The *Times* is not far from right when it asserts that the whole public of England—meaning the voting and income tax paying public—all but a few disappointed Republicans, hope for the success of the South.

Lord Hartingdon, in an election speech this week, stated the whole case. He had just come from America, where he had traveled in both sections, and he was out and out Southern, and declared that no union could be restored, nor could the South be conquered. This opinion was never so firm as at this moment. Is it strange that strong efforts should be made to hasten a result in which faith is so general?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—The alarm last night was in consequence of fire breaking out in the residence of Philip Dram, at the corner of St. James and Tchoupitoulas streets, but it was stopped without damage.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(*Wednesday morning*)—James Hays was up on the charge of refusing to obey an order of Col. French, to deliver up a dog to be shot which had bit a boy. The accused stated that he had only begged the policeman to allow him to see Col. French before the dog was shot; and the Court ordered him to go and settle the matter with the Colonel.

Ann Williams was up on the charge of robbing P. W. Hart, a soldier, of his pocketbook. There was no proof, except the belief of the prosecutor, and, as the pocketbook was lost in a bard set in a bawdy house, the case was dismissed.

Martha Brown, an immense colored woman, and finely dressed, was up on the charge of attempting to stab with a dirk-knife another colored female named Liza Ward. It appeared that the accuser had supplanted the accused in the affections of a white lover, and, the accusation being proved, she was sent to prison for three months.

Raphael Jacomo was accused by Jacques Alves with pursuing and threatening him with a knife. The affair being ventilated, it was shown to have been a regular Dago quarrel, a mistress or two being mixed up closely in it; and as Raphael was most in fault, he was fined $20.

A grocery man was fined $30 for having no license.

Three women were fined $5 each for dispensing Louisiana rum to soldiers.

Kate Maroney was charged by Mary Stewart with cutting her in the head with a mug. Kate said they were both drunk, and she would be the first one to stand up for her friend Molley—so they were both fined $5.

Two ladies in black, of very respectable appearance, were arraigned for [illegible]. The guardian [illegible] enticed away a girl of over sixteen years of [illegible] and tutor an [illegible] away from the house [illegible] and she stated that the house of the accused [illegible] there the girl being called, testified that she had [illegible] dissatisfied at her tutor's house, and having a wish to travel [illegible] induced to apply to these ladies whose advertisement was in the "Bee," that she told the ladies she had no parents and no one to care for her, and she wanted to engage with them to [illegible] an actress, that they agreed to take her to Havana and Mexico, and that they used no improper inducement to persuade her to stay, or to secrete her from her guardian. One of the tutor's counsel testified that he went with the tutor to demand the girl, when the accused denied that any such girl was there.

Col Field thought it unnecessary to bring any witnesses for the defense, and asked for the dismissal of the charge as frivolous and ridiculous. The Court was inclined to believe that it was simply a case of employment being given to the girl who was seeking for it according to the advertisement, and discharged the accused—remanding the girl, however, to the care of her tutor.

A negro was charged by a young soldier with calling him a d——d [illegible] Poydras Market; but as the accused denied it, and showed that he had been very badly cut and bruised in the affair, he was discharged.

Henry Clay, a colored soldier, was charged with trying to pass a $5 bill of the Bank of Commerce, and to sell a $50 Confederate note. The money was returned and he was discharged—there being no convicting evidence.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, 1863.

COTTON.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 47 bales Middling [illegible] sold at [illegible]. By auction, [illegible] bales sold at [illegible], and 1 sold at [illegible].

SUGAR.—The sales to day are confined to about 10 hhds. at previous prices; Fair [illegible]; Fully Fair 9¾ [illegible], the seller paying the tariff. By auction, 3 hhds sold at 4¾.

MOLASSES.—Today's sales embrace about [illegible] bbls at 24c for [illegible], 21 [illegible] old, and 33 [illegible] for fermenting, [illegible] auction, [illegible] at 37.

CORN.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 1000 sacks sold on private terms.

OATS.—200 sacks sold at $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR.—Transactions are [illegible] small lots not exceeding [illegible] bbls at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl for superfine, and $12 [illegible] for extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 30 1863.

Arrived yesterday 31 Beeves, 6 Hogs and 56 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 40 Beeves, 7 Hogs and 37 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 67 Beeves, 104 Hogs, 54 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	$25@28
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	$20@25
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross	13@16
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$100@150
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	$6@10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 30, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Perkins, New York, via Havana, Elliott & McKeever
Bark Pearl, Harding, Boston, Master
Brig J P Witherell, Strowbridge, Philadelphia, G A Fredick
Brig Clara Pickens, Righ, Matanzas, Master
Schr Harriet Wood, Bendall, Belize (Hon), J Kelly
Schr Isabel Blake, Bulvers, Philadelphia, Master
Schr Henry Travers, Goodspeed, Tampico, Master
Sloop Primera, Suldani, Sisal, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St Mary, Talbot, from Baton Rouge, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist
Bark Adeline C A Adams, ——, from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist
Bark Felix, Paddock, from Bordeaux, 21st March, to master—2d dist, 21
Brig Secolia (Italian) Monastero, 55 days from Palermo, to A F Cochran & co—2d dist, 25
Schr Bcr, Tulford, from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist
Schr Georgia, from the Coast, to master—23 dist
Lugger Bachelder, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Lugger Tigre, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Cook's Barge, from Coast, to master—23 dist

STEAMBOATS.

Any One, Taylor, from Lafourche
Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Anglo-American, Wright, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 26th inst, ship Molocka, barks Brilliant and Comet and brig Julia—brought up bark A C A Adams, Faith, and Laura Ross, and brig Secolia.
The towboat Boston, Tibbetts, from the Passes—Brought up schr Ben

MEMORANDA.

The bark Laura Ross, hence for Philadelphia, in going down the river, met with an accident to her rudder, and returned to the city for repairs.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA—Per steamship Morning Star—39 bales cotton 45 bbls sugar
BOSTON—Per bark Pearl—1 bale cotton 108 hhds sugar 84 bbls molasses 86 bales moss 556 hides 7650 staves
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig J P Witherell—Ballast
MATANZAS—Per brig Clara Pickens—Ballast
BELIZE—Per schr Harriet Wood—20,000 shingles
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Isabel Blake—Ballast
TAMPICO—Per schr Henry Travers—104 bbls flour 32 kegs lard 80 bbls potatoes 10 bbls onions 2 do vinegar
SISAL—Per sloop Primera—Ballast

IMPORTS

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Adeline C A Adams—Coal to U S Quartermaster
BORDEAUX—Per bark Faith—Assorted mdse
MARSEILLES—Per brig Ali—[illegible]
PALERMO—Per brig Secolia—321 boxes lemons 35 do oranges to A F Cochran & co—[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Bcr—Coal to U S Quartermaster

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr Georgia—71 hhds sugar to order
COAST—Per lugger Bachelder—6 sks rice to order
COAST—Per Cook's barge—66 bbls molasses 36 half bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per lugger Tigre—61 bbls molasses 1 hhd sugar to A J Bickman
LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Any One—200 bbls molasses to Oliver & Duplantier—171 do 50 do cistern sugar C Kock—8 do do 9 bbls moss to order
COAST—Steamer Louisiana Belle—No cargo

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD:
38 bbls molasses 3 do sugar to A Laforrest—1 bbl do 6 hhds do 25 bbls molasses to order
190 bbls molasses to T M Roland—168 do do 8 bbls sugar 1 hhd do E Durive & co—95 bbls molasses 18 hides M T [illegible]—2 hhds sugar A Laforrest—9 do do 95 bbls molasses 41 hides Col Clander

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
NEW ORLEANS, April 30, 1863.
This day having been designated by the President of the United States "as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer," I hereby give notice that the Post-office will be closed during the day, except between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.
Letters for the Columbia can be deposited at any time previous to 6 o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING, May 1st. JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.
ap30 1t

Twice a Week—Tuesday and Friday.
To leave on FRIDAY, May 1, at 5 P. M.
FOR UPPER COAST, BATON Rouge, Brulé Landing, Plaquemine, Bayou Goula, Donaldsonville, Ascension, St. James, St. John, and all intermediate landings.
The steamer UNION, James H. Ure, master, will leave on FRIDAY, May 1st, at 5 P. M., for all the above landings. For freight apply on board, or to S. P. GRIFFIN, Agent, No. 17 Tchoupitoulas street
ap30 2t

Grand Concerts a la Strauss.
TO be given on SUNDAY TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 3d, 5th and 9th at the Saloon of Mr. GUTH, on Conti street, between Royal and Bourbon, under the management of the following artists:
CONDUCTOR ....Mr. P. GREULING
VIOLIN SOLO ....Sig. OLIVEIRA.
A. DANTONET; F. MENINGS
L. MAYER; J. CHARLTON,
C. DANTONET, C. HOPF,
Sig. BASTIANI, G. MINIERI,
F. EBERHARDT, F. KERKEL
The selections of music consist of Grand Overtures, Operatic, Potpourris, Solos and the last compositions of Strauss, Gung'l, Lumbye, &c., &c.
Sunday's concert to commence at 8 o'clock—on Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock.
Admission ....25 Cents.
ap30 6t

The Bronze Pen.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PAPERS AND STATIONERY,
Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
RECEIVED per steamships Creole and Continental—
375 reams Writing Paper;
[illegible] Letter Paper;
[illegible] Packing and Wrapping Papers,
185,000 assorted Letter Envelopes;
150 reams Printing Paper.
ALSO—A selection of Fancy Printing Papers of all sizes and weights, Invoice Paper, Bands, Colored Papers and Ladies' Fancy do., &c.;
Stationery and Account Books,
Porte-monnaies and Portfolios.
The whole on the lowest terms, by wholesale and retail.
At the "Bronze Pen Store," FRANCIS BOUVAIN, Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
ap30 1m

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, Games, Rules, bound and paper covered Copy Books. A complete assortment of BUSINESS BOOKS with [illegible] and ruling of all kinds, [illegible] moderate terms.
PLAYING CARDS, DOMINOES, CHESS BOARDS &C.
Books made to order and Type Printing.
Commission house for special Papers [illegible] direct importation. Specialty: PAPER GIFT GOODS.
[illegible] street 63
corner of Bienville street.

JEAN AUGÉ has received, per steamers Marion and George Washington, the following goods from Paris: [illegible] a beautiful selection of Shell Combs, Ivory Combs; an extensive variety of [illegible] a large assortment of Perfumery from the best manufactories in Paris and London, a large selection of HAIR and HAIR WORKS from his own manufactory.
New Fancy Goods of both sexes.
His Hair-cutting [illegible] is recommended [illegible] Those who have used it have done it justice.
Lessons are still given in Hairdressing. A saloon for ladies and another for gentlemen are attached to the house.

Bale Rope----Bale Rope.
BALE ROPE—Very superior machine-made [illegible]
Hemp, in lots to suit.

Old Rye Whisky.
OLD RYE WHISKY—six barrels very old and fine, for sale by GEORGE R. BEARD, St. Louis Warehouse.
ap11 1m

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, the stockholders of this Company are hereby requested to attend a meeting [illegible] at the Company's Office, No. [illegible] Carondelet street, on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of May, next, at 12 M., [illegible]
D. ST. CENEY, Secretary

Champagne Wines.
10 BASKETS, 12 bottles [illegible], H. Desbordes fils [illegible]
[illegible] Creme de Bouzy, H. Desbordes fils
[illegible] Royal Hunter,
Landing ex ship St. Genevieve, and for sale by OSCAR BERTIER & CO, 17 St. Louis street.
ap16 1m

Oil Silk.
500 YARDS, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

In Store and for sale in Lots to Suit Purchasers.
200 BARRELS MESS PORK;
[illegible] do PORK, New,
[illegible] bbls. F. M. BEEF, Hoisted & Chamberlain;
[illegible] tierces Rawson's HAMS;
[illegible] Kirtland & Evan's Hams;
[illegible] tierces choice LEAF LARD.
[illegible] barrels No. 1 MACKEREL, new.
[illegible] half barrels No. 1 MACKEREL, new.
[illegible] quarter barrels No. 1 MACKEREL, new.
[illegible] kits No. 1
[illegible] kits No. 2
[illegible] dozen BROOMS, assorted;
[illegible] reams BAG PAPER, assorted sizes;
[illegible] STRAW PAPER.
[illegible] barrels PICKLES;
[illegible] sacks small TABLE SALT, 5's and 10's;
[illegible] RIO COFFEE.
[illegible] pockets JAVA COFFEE;
[illegible] half chests OOLONG TEA, choice;
[illegible] YOUNG HYSON TEA, choice;
5 cases GUNPOWDER TEA, choice;
[illegible] boxes CASTILE SOAP;
[illegible] boxes Fay's Family SOAP;
[illegible] Lyman's ERASIVE SOAP;
[illegible] boxes STARCH;
25 kegs SAL SODA;
15 boxes G. W. Bartlett's TOBACCO;
15 quarter boxes Golden Seal
[illegible] Champion Twist
[illegible] Royal Gem
10 half [illegible] Law's Twist
25 boxes Anderson's Navy
3 [illegible] Grey Eagle
40 gross Anderson's SOLACE
BROTT, DAVIS & SHONS, New Levee, corner Gravier street.
ap17 tf

Wines, Brandies, &c.
50 CASKS FAMILY CLARET, St. Estephe.
50 casks [illegible] St. Emilion.
[illegible] casks ordinary
100 boxes White Wine, Haut Sauterne pints and quarts.
[illegible] boxes Claret, Leoville, Chateau Bernone.
[illegible] Pape Clement, Larose,
[illegible] St. Julien, Boyer-Canon,
[illegible] Cos d'Estourel.
[illegible] Batailly, Chateau Lanessan,
[illegible] Desmirail, Margaux.
[illegible] Chateau Leoville.
[illegible] Superior and genuine Chateau Lafitte.
75 boxes Burgundy Wines—Beaune, Volnay, Pommard, St. Georges, Nuits, Romaine, Richebourg, from J. Lausseure & Co.
45 casks Cognac Brandy, V. Lecocq, 1825; Raynal & Alasse, 1856; Goddard.
45 quarter casks Port Wine, S. Reig.
15 [illegible] Sherry Wine.
20 barrels old Bourbon Whisky.
For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 37 Old Levee.
mh25 1m

FEVER AND AGUE EXTINGUISHED.—Martyrs to intermittent fever, a word with you. The responsibility for your sufferings rests upon yourselves. Just as surely as you shake to-day, or will shake to-morrow, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will extinguish the disease under which you labor. Had you taken this genial tonic as a preventive, you would have no need of it as a cure, for it renders the system impervious to all miasmatic fevers. But since you neglected the precaution, rid yourselves without delay of the complaint by resorting to the only reliable remedy. Break the chills with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and they will never return more. This is the experience of thousands, and it will be yours. Quinine is a slow means of relief; it is nauseous to the last degree; it is more dangerous than the malady itself; in many cases it utterly fails. How different is the effect of the Bitters. Their curative action is rapid; they are agreeable to the palate; they are not only entirely harmless, but tend inevitably to strengthen the constitution and prolong life; they *never have failed*, and it is confidently assumed that they *never can fail* in any case of fever and ague, however inveterate in its character. To live without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in any region infested with intermittent or remittent fever, is simply to reject safety and court disease.
Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 20 Common street.
G. N. MORISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.
SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, 23 and 25 Common street.
ap7 6t

Drainage Tax.
OFFICE COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT,
No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, March 28, 1863.
OWNERS of lots in the First Draining District, viz: Julia and the New Canal on the upper limit, St. Peter street and Bayou St. John on the lower limit, from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, are hereby notified that the second instalment of the assessment for the cost of draining said district is now due and payable at this office.
The Commissioners beg to remind property owners who have not paid the first instalment, that judgment has been rendered against them for the amount, and if not immediately paid execution will positively be issued, and the property sold according to law.
By order of the Board. G. INGRAM, President.
mh29 1m

"Harmony"
Musico-Phonetic Practical School,
103 Barracks street, near Dauphin.
BY a happy combination of Music and Phonetics, the art of reading is taught in less than the half of time and labor necessary with the common system.
As singing and marching are peculiar attractions of that method, children can fruitfully begin at a very early age.
For terms, &c., see prospectus.
ap11 1y O. V. AGY.

Spanish Language.
A PRACTICAL COURSE begins on the Fourth Monday of every month, at Harmony School, 103 Barracks street, near Dauphin, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. $5 in advance.
O. V. AGY.

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad.
REDUCTION OF FARE
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863.
TRAINS leave New Orleans at 6 and 8 A. M., and hourly thereafter until 8 P. M., then 10 P. M. Trains leave Carrollton at 5½ and 7 A. M., and hourly thereafter until 7 P. M., then 9 P. M.
Fare, 10 Cents.
To or from Head of Napoleon Avenue, FIVE CENTS.

Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad,
REDUCTION OF FARE
On and after MONDAY, May 4th, 1863.
Trains leave { New Orleans at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. / The Lake 11½ A. M. and 3½ and 8 P.M.
Fare Through, 15 Cents.
TWENTY-FIVE TICKETS, $3 10—or 12 cents each.
A ten mile ride in the cars, and all the inducements of good fishing banks, HICKOK'S, and the New Canal Shell Road, for 15 cents.
No monthly tickets, and no half-price passengers.
RICHARD J. EVANS, Superintendent.
ap8 1m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25c.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after SATURDAY, March 28, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:
—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
4½ o'clock A M	Horse Car	5½ o'clock A M	St'm Train
6½	St'm Train	7	
7½		8½	
8½		9½	
10½		11½	
12 M.		1 P. M.	
2 P. M.		2½	
3		3½	
4		4½	
5		5½	
6		6½	
7		7½	
8		9	Horse Car.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
mh25 G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

TO BAKERS.
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 24, 1863.
The price of Flour being this day twelve dollars ($12 00) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, as follows, until further notice:
44 ounces of bread for ....20 cents.
22 [illegible] ....10 cents.
11 [illegible] ....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. GIBBONS, Secretary.

Notice.
The Collector of the Internal Revenue having given notice that the Collection of Taxes will be enforced from this date,
Depositors are hereby notified that all checks (in sums of over [$20] Twenty Dollars,) must have a Tax Stamp of two cents on the same, when presented for payment, and that the person using or affixing a Stamp, must write thereon the initials of his name and the date when used.
New Orleans, April 23, 1863.
L. BERNARD, Cashier [illegible] Bank.
F. [illegible], Cashier Bank of La.
[illegible] MONTROSE, Cashier [illegible] Orleans.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier Bank of New Orleans.
CH. DUCONVILLE, Acting Cashier Canal Bank.
[illegible] CRUZAT, Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
AM. FORTIER, Cashier Bank of America.
ap24 tf

New Clothing.
THE subscriber is in receipt of a large and complete STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, of low, [illegible] and medium priced goods to which he invites the attention of the trade and country buyers. Also a full assortment of PLANTATION CLOTHING [illegible]
GEORGE SEARING, [illegible] of Gravier st.

Landing Ex Bark Faith, from Bordeaux.
12 CASKS good CLARET;
[illegible] Salad Oil;
[illegible] Montferrand Claret;
[illegible] St. Julien Claret,
[illegible] Margaux
For sale by OSCAR BERTIER & CO., 17 St. Louis street.
ap25

To sail on FRIDAY, May 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, 31 Magazine street.
All letters for the North intended to go by this steamer, must pass through the Post Office. ap25

For Havre.
THE fine A1 French ship STE. GENEVIEVE, Picard, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

To Rent.
THE House situated at the corner of St. Claude and Dumaine streets. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply at No. 20 Conti street, between Old Levee and Chartres. ap24

For Sale.
20 SACKS JAVA COFFEE.
2 boxes PEPPERMINT OIL.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

THE undersigned has just received from France a new assortment of SPECTACLES, OF EYE-GLASSES and of choice LENS of every kind, which he will sell at very moderate prices.
LENS fixed and changed at the goldsmith shop, and manufacture of Alfenide Table Sets, warranted.
C. ROUYER, No. 135 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel.
ap22 m

Stores to Rent.
A THREE STORY Brick Store, No. 25 New Levee.
A five story Brick Store, No. 24 Common st.
A five story Brick Store, No. 44 Canal street.
A four story Brick Store, No. 17 St. Charles street.
A four story Brick Store, No. 4 Front Levee.
A five story Brick Store, No. 126 Common street.
A five story Brick Store, No. 42 Union street.
A five story Brick Store, No. 122 Gravier street.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., No. 16 St. Louis street.
ap25

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
MADAME LA BLANCH,
THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD,
Can be Consulted at her Residence,
No. 109 Bienville street.
Nothing is more surprising than to hear a stranger tell one's whole history of a past life—even give the most minute particulars. Is there one of the many who have consulted her that can deny her superior powers of sight, or that she will lead them, step by step, from infancy, recalling, one by one, the most prominent incidents of each year of their lives? What one who has seen her but will admit that she has brought back most vividly to the mind, scenes of youth and circumstances deeply hidden away in the heart, deemed impossible for another to discern? And yet she has, with her remarkable talent brought it forth from the hidden depths of his mind, and laid it bare before him. And those that are afflicted with curable diseases should consult this truly wonderful lady at once, for the cures that her medicine has effected in this city alone, have established for her an unapproachable reputation in her profession.
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.
April 18 1m

New Family Grocery.
No. 112 Gravier street, under the St. Charles Hotel.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large, new and well selected stock of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, which will be sold for CASH at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED, and delivered to any part of the city free of drayage.
ap22 1m

Dissolution.
NEW ORLEANS, March 31, 1863.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of LANATA FRERES is dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. ANTOINE LANATA is charged with the settlement of the business.
DOMINIQUE LANATA,
JOSEPH LANATA,
ANTOINE LANATA.
The undersigned will continue the same business for his own account, at the same old stand, Nos 9 and 11 Jefferson street.
ap20 10t ANTOINE LANATA.

Turlaf, Dupre & Co.,
Plantations, Families' and Grocers' Supplies.
Just received—
LARD, BACON SHOULDERS,
PIG TONGUES, HAMS,
BEEF TONGUES, COFFEE,
GOSHEN BUTTER, CANDLES,
STARCH, COGNAC,
WHISKY, SUGAR,
FLOUR, MESS PORK,
SALT, &c. &c.
Warehouse will receive Flour, Oats, Corn, &c., in storage, 19 Old Levee street. ap25 6t

FOR SALE.
250 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE;
40 boxes Choice OOLONG TEA;
40 boxes Lillienthal's Fine-cut TOBACCO;
For sale by ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 33 Natchez street.
ap29 6t

Storage! Storage!
THE undersigned is fully prepared to receive on Storage in his splendid Fire-Proof Warehouses, "Mississippi," "St. Louis" and "Western," all descriptions of Merchandise and Produce, at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Separate Warehouse for storing Cotton, Hay, and all other extra-hazardous merchandise. Moss, Cotton, &c., rebaled at short notice.
GEO. R. BEARD, Office, St. Louis Warehouse, Fulton, between Girod and Lafayette sts.
ap24 3m

Flour, Flour, Flour.
FOR SALE—300 barrels choice extra FLOUR, various brands.
300 barrels Superfine FLOUR, by J. S. VANHORN, 86 Magazine st.
ap26 6t

Wines......Wines.
30 CASKS ordinary Claret;
15 do Family do;
25 boxes Frontignan Muscat;
20 do Turin's Vermouth.
For sale by L. E. SANARENS, No. 264 Chartres st., near Esplanade.
ap28 3m

AUCTION SALES.

100 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
—AND—
10 cases Mens' and Boys' Straw Hats.
BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at his auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street—
100 cases BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS,
—and—
10 cases of Mens' and Boys' STRAW HATS.
Terms at sale ap30

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 96 Royal street.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 2d May, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—
ONE LOT OF GROUND in the Third District, measuring sixty-three feet front on Waltz street, between D'Abadie and Aubry streets, by one hundred and five feet deep; together with the buildings and improvements thereon.
Act of sale before Jh. Cuvellier, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
Terms cash. ap30 3t

Nails.......Nails.......Nails.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 2d of May, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—
20 kegs Cooper's Hogshead NAILS.
Terms cash ap29

Household Furniture, Piano, Paintings, &c.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1863, at 10 o'clock, in dwelling corner of Seventh and Prytania streets—
A splendid assortment of Black Walnut FURNITURE, nearly new, consisting of Sofas; Arm, Rocking and Sitting Chairs, extra fine Paintings; Pianos; Dining and Bedroom Furniture; Carpets, Mattings, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, &c.
Terms cash. ap28

First-rate Opportunity to Those Raising Cattle, and to Milkmen—Cows of English breed, Durham.
SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
BY E. M. BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 4th and 5th May, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the other side of the river, at McDonogh bank of the Marine Hospital, at Mr. Pierre Nougue's Dairy—
75 fine Milk Cows, choice English breed, several with calves.
2 Heifer, 2 Bulls
2 Mules and one Mare Mule for buggy.
1 Stallion, Arabian breed, well known for his speed and breed
1 Mare, Arabian breed, with her colt.
1 Mare, trotter, of Canadian breed, with her colt, the son of the stallion Rolland
1 English Mare, in foal for the stallion Rolland.
1 Arabian Filly, 3 years old, broken to the saddle.
1 Filly, 2 years old, daughter of Rolland's sister.
1 Filly Canadian breed, in foal, from Rolland.
1 Milk Cart, one Provision Cart, and Harness.
1 Buggy and Harness.
The Utensils of a large Dairy.
Also 1000 new Pickets and 3 Sows.
Terms—Up to $200, cash; above $200, six months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, with privilege of discounting at 8 per cent.
The sale will commence on the 4th, with the Cows, and will be continued on the 5th, with the Calves, the Heifers, Horses, Mules, &c.
Persons owning cattle in pasture [illegible] establishment are invited to [illegible]
[illegible] Auctioneer.
18th of May next

Grocery Store, [illegible]
BY [illegible] DAY, the 1st of May, 1863, at [illegible] at No 86 St. Peter street, between [illegible] Dauphin streets—
[illegible] STOCK IN TRADE of a Grocery Store and [illegible] ware.
Terms cash. ap28

Valuable Property in the Third District.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 21 of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
TWO LOTS OF GROUND designated by Nos. 1 and 2 at the corner of Love and History streets. Lot No. 1 measuring thirty-two feet front on History street by seventy-eight feet in depth and fronting on Love street, together with a frame house, used as a grocery store, three rooms back, a large yard, and two closets, double kitchen, [illegible] cistern, double hydrant, &c., leased up to 1st of July, 1864 at $18 per month. Lot No. 2, adjoining Lot No. 1 measures forty-nine feet ten inches and five lines front on Love street, by thirty-two feet in depth, together with a frame house having two rooms, gallery on the side and back, double kitchen, well, privy, cistern, &c., rented at $15 per month. The City Railroad [illegible] in front of this property, and the street lights [illegible] with gas. See plan at the Exchange.
Terms—Half cash and the balance at a credit of one year, for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date and mortgage.

PHINNEY & AMORY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Office, corner Camp and Common sts.
ATTEND to sales of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, &c.
Cash Advances on Consignments. ap17 tf

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. feb16 tf

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,
OFFICE No 96 ROYAL STREET,
Between St. Louis and Conti streets

DR. D'AQUIN
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 193 Esplanade street.

Bricks for Sale.
FOR SALE—[illegible] River BRICKS. Apply on St. Peter street, near Chartres, opposite the Arsenal at Mr. M. Petit's Grocery Store. ap24 6t

GOLD----SILVER.
THE highest price is paid for old GOLD AND SILVER, at the Exchange Office, No. 20 Royal street in the Auctioneers' Exchange building. ap17 1m

Exchange.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale in sums to suit purchasers by W. J. REID, 31 Magazine street.

NOTICE.
NEW ORLEANS, November 1st, 1862.
RETIRING from business, I hereby leave as my Successor Mr. T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., who will attend to the liquidation of the late house.
Thanking the public and my friends for their patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same for my successor.
A. CARRIERE.

The undersigned referring to the above, has in store and offers for sale the following goods:
FAMILY WINE—6 casks Montferrand claret; 500 St. Estephe, do; 10 do St. Emilion do; 6 half casks St. Lambert do; 5 do Haut Talance do.
FINE WINES—20 casks Boyer-Canon claret; 15 do superior Pauillac do; 87 boxes Larose Medoc claret, 30 do Batailley Pauillac; 50 do Boyer-Canon; 100 do Cos d'Estournel; 10 do superior Desmirail Margaux; 27 do Chateau Larose; 10 do Chateau Lafitte; 30 boxes Pope Clement, claret; 100 do St. Julien; 100 do Chateau Bernone.
WHITE WINES—10 barrels Haut Sauterne; 200 boxes do.
BURGUNDY WINES—25 boxes Beaune; 15 boxes Volnay; 25 do. Pommard; 10 do. St Georges; 20 do. Nuits; 5 do. Romance; 10 do. Richebourg; 5 do. Clos Vougeot.
CHAMPAGNE—20 baskets Rubis Rose, Goerg & Co.; 20 do. Moet & Chandon, Green Seal; 10 do. Moet & Chandon, English Wine; 5 do. Imperial Red Wine; 11 do. Mumm & Co., Sillery; 5 do. La Perle.
BRANDY—5 half pipes Z. Lecocq, 1825; 10 quarter do. do; 10 do Raynal & Alasse, 1856; 5 quarter do. Godard; 2 half pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co.
SHERRY AND PORT WINE—15 quarters Ponsardin Sherry; 5 quarters superior Port; 35 do Reig Port
BOURBON WHISKY—30 barrels Old Whisky.
PRESERVES, Etc—50 cases Sardines, in Oil; 20 boxes Macédoine, Bouillon Gras, Carrottes, &c; 100 boxes assorted Fruits in Juice; 30 do Stawberries, do.; 25 do assorted Brandy Fruits; 25 do. assorted Cordials; 25 do. Anisette; 1 case Mexican Vanilla.
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, JR., 39 Old Levee st.
nov1

OIL SILK, 700 yards;
Snake Root, 1 barrel;
Seneka Root, 1 barrel;
Window Glass, 1300 boxes;
Varnish, 6 barrels;
Bay Rum, 3 puncheons;
Manilla Paper, 200 reams;
Cayenne Pepper, 2 barrels;
Cochineal, 2 cases;
Borax, 10 barrels;
Chipped Logwood, 25 bbls.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.
feb25

CHAMPAGNE—300 baskets choice brands.
CANTON GINGER—50 boxes.
BRANDY FRUITS—250 boxes.
PRESERVES—100 boxes, assorted.
ROCK CANDY—50 boxes.
SARDINES—50 boxes.
LONDON PORTER—50 casks, pints and quarts.
LOAF SUGAR—50 boxes Northern.
EMPTY SUGAR HHDS.—300.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st
feb25

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

FOR SALE,
BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street
30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours;
50 [illegible] St. Julien;
15 [illegible] Haut Brion;
30 [illegible] Cos;
10 [illegible] Ducru;
50 [illegible] Leoville Larose, Margaux
[illegible] Lafitte, Labreve;
100 [illegible] White Wine, Chateau Yquem. an21

CARBONATE AMMONIA—50 jars.
QUININE—1000 ounces.
CHLOROFORM—300 pounds.
CALOMEL—200 pounds.
MORPHINE—150 ounces.
BORAX—5 cases.
ALUM, Ground and Lump—50 bbls.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st
dec21

NOTICE.
A CERTIFICATE OF FIFTEEN SHARES, owned by Theod. Capitaine, in the Capital Stock of the Banking Department of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, No. 84, dated 14th October, 1854, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that application has been made at said Bank for a new certificate.
New Orleans, April 24, 1863.
AM. COUTURIE, Test. Exr.
ap24 1taw6w

For Sale.
300 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, King & Co., landing ex French ship St. Genevieve, from Havre. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.
ap4

Preservation of the Sight.
M. L. C. DUHAMEL, optician, No. 46 Chartres street, begs leave to inform all those whose sight is defective that he has just received a fresh invoice of patent Cylindrical Glasses, approved by the most renowned oculists in Paris, and Drs. Beard, Fennisson, Crowcour, Roe and others in New Orleans. The curb is such that these glasses can be used without the least danger to the weakest eyes.
The most skillful opticians have made a report declaring that the above articles are unquestionably the best for the preservation and improvement of the sight.
Their superiority over all others consists in the focus being equally divided over the whole surface, instead of being in the center only, as is the case with spectacles generally. The double surfaces of the two cylindrical curbs make them besides achromatic, and, consequently, much clearer than the others.
Near-sighted persons will find a great improvement in these glasses.
A [illegible] showing the advantages of these new glasses will be exhibited and explained, on application to Mr. Duhamel, to all persons who may be desirous of being further informed on the subject.

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		$69,225 [illegible]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1862,		
On Fire Risks	$221,416 17	
On Marine Risks	33,971 62	
On River Risks	7,8[illegible] 60	[illegible]
Total premiums		$33[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1862	$58,323 00	
Return Premiums	10,668 53	68,991 53
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1862		$269,3[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$36,021 46	
On Marine Risks	19,540 05	
On River Risks	1,373 [illegible]	
	56,944 73	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,781 04	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest and contingent	28,882 78	
		89,[illegible]
Net profits		$180,[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		25,[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits		$244,[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	28,[illegible] 73
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	163,564 [illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Confederate States Loan	[illegible]
Bonds State of Louisiana	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$415,683 [illegible]

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 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 accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
ALBIN ROCHEREAU, Pres't. pro tem.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed 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 on 30th September, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.
—DIRECTORS—
G. Babcock, J. M[illegible]
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.,
Placide F[illegible]
J. M. Lapeyre,
Albin Rochereau
Chas [illegible]
oct15

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE [illegible]utual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1862		$2[illegible],704 4
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1861		$8,544 [illegible]
Total premiums for the year ending 31st of December, 1862		$238,248 4[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$2[illegible],718 14	
Marine premiums	39,[illegible] 77	
River premiums	11,[illegible] 65	$3[illegible] 46
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1862	$6,183 09	
Return premiums	[illegible]	[illegible] 27
Net earned premiums for the year ending December 31, 1862		$2[illegible] 10
Losses paid during same period, viz.,		
On fire risks	[illegible]	
On marine risks	67,5[illegible]	
On river risks	17,7[illegible]	$1[illegible]
Add re insurances, profit and loss, expenses, taxes, &c., less discount and interest	$ 5[illegible],411 92	
To which add amounts paid Gov. B. F. Butler's Orders Nos. 55 and 105	2[illegible],[illegible]60 00	[illegible],411 [illegible]
		$1[illegible],211 [illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31 1862		$ 67,514 [illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.	311,[illegible] 00
Invested in City and State Bonds	377,[illegible] 00
Loans on pledges of Bank Stocks, &c.	13[illegible] 00
Bills receivable for premiums	51,[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection	4[illegible]
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Cash on hand	141,[illegible]
Total amount of assets	1,183,761 90

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 14th day of January 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of January, 1863. JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans
The Board of Directors have resolved (after reserving for contingent losses arising from the depreciation of our [illegible]) to PAY SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding certificates of scrip to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Monday, the 9th day of February next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.
—DIRECTORS:—
James D. Denegre, R. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly, John C. Rieks,
Hugh Wilson, Nelson McStea,
Henry Renshaw, J. H. Stauffer,
A. C. Tremoulet, John G. Gaines,
H. T. Lonsdale, Thomas Sloo.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.
FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—

Premiums on Fire Risks		$110,[illegible] 85
River Risks		35,9[illegible]
Marine Risks		20,689 27
Total		$166,716 4[illegible]
Less return Premiums		5,755 54
		$160,960 [illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		50,000 00
Net Premiums		$210,960 [illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$40,928 75	
River Losses	12,4[illegible] 46	
Marine Losses	13,864 27	
Total Losses	$67,258 48	
Reinsurance	4,787 04	
Fifteen per cent. return	8,181 04	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	21,634 [illegible]	101,861 [illegible]
Gross Profits		$109,099 65
Reserved for intermediate Risks		59,000 00
Net Profits		$50,099 65

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital Stock Notes	$156,156 [illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage	23,500 [illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	28,216 14
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time	52,974 01
Premiums in course of collection	29,143 12
Scrip of other Companies	10,990 00
Stocks and Bonds	26,000 00
Cash on hand	189,314 60
	$507,294 17

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, May 14th, 1862. [Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 19th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary, pro tem.
The certificates of profits for the year 1856, issued by this Company, being due and payable in full, as well as the interest on all certificates of profits issued up to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.
DIRECTORS:
John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Eimer, firm of Eimer & Co.
F. B. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of O. Talamon, Descommes, & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Rhorer & Zunts.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Meignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co.
John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Gobs & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cuesachs & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charpantier & Co.
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Devnoodt.

Sundries.
12 CASKS CLARET, Queyries;
150 boxes, 12 bottles each, Common Claret;
150 boxes, 12 bottles each, St. Julien Claret, Lion's;
2750 quarter boxes Sardines in Oil, Brand;
70 half do. do. do.
Landing ex ship Laura Ross, from Bordeaux, and for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 17 St. Louis st.
ap7

Exchange
ON PARIS AND BORDEAUX. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.
dec27

Rye Flour.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE BBLS. fresh Extra Rye Flour, now landing and for sale by GEO. R. BEARD, St. Louis Warehouse.
ap24 1m

Exchange
ON PARIS, HAVRE and BORDEAUX, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., No. 17 St. Louis street.
ap17

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!
HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. S. VALENTINE & CO, 81 Common street.
ap17 tf

For Sale.
100 BOXES VERMOUTH, Noilly, Prat & Co. Marseille, landing ex steamer Roanoke, from New York. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.
ap1

Soap, Tea, Pickles.
200 BOXES SOAP.
50 half chests BLACK TEA.
50 boxes PICKLES.
For sale by J. S. VALENTINE & CO., 81 Common street
ap7

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 or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.
GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.
Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

SUNDRIES.
THE subscribers offer for sale—
ANISEED—3 barrels;
CANARY SEED—3 barrels;
MUSTARD SEED—10 barrels;
GERMAN CAMOMILE—5 casks,
SENECA ROOT—1 bale,
SERPENTARIA ROOT—1 bale,
VALERIAN ROOT—2 bales,
PERUVIAN BARK—2 bales,
BORAX—5 barrels,
TURMERIC—10 barrels;
IRISH MOSS—10 barrels;
WHITE WAX—5 cases;
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—150 cases,
CAYENNE PEPPER—2 barrels,
MANNA FLAKE and sorts—4 cases.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.
mh26

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August 31, 1861.
THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, 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, Boulet & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot, do. Elliot & McKeever
F. Luling, do. Mummy, Luling & Co.
E. Duplantier, do. Roman & Kernion.
Loyd R. Coleman, do. Coleman, Britton & Withers
W. Querrell, do. Wm. Pitt & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne,
Chs. A. Castillo, do. W. A. Gordon & Castille
J. de Fuentes, do. S. Oser & Co.
EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. O. [illegible], Secretary pro tem.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.
IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:
NEW ORLEANS, December 1st, 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1862		$2[illegible]
Viz—On Fire Risks	$1[illegible] 91	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	13,0[illegible]	212,777 [illegible]
Less Premiums unterminated	[illegible]	
Returned Premiums	[illegible]	27,715 16
Earned Premiums 30th November, 1862		185,0[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$67,5[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent [illegible] November, 1862		31,683 [illegible]
Reinsurance		[illegible]
[illegible] on which 15 per cent. has been returned		$2,194 18
Amount participating in profits		$1[illegible]

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for premiums	43,7[illegible] 82
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible] 79
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	16,[illegible] 70
Invested in Mortgage Loans and Bonds	[illegible] 04
Bank Stocks, City Railroad and Confederate States Bonds	150,765 [illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	10,620 [illegible]
Cash	[illegible] 51
Total amount of assets	$327,216 38

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 10th day of December 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared J. Leisy, President, and A. Granger, Secretary of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the above accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
J. LEISY, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, December 10, 1862.
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 for the years [illegible], payable on and after the second Monday in February next.
The Board of Trustees have also declared a dividend of Twenty Per Cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for which Certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.
—TRUSTEES—
J. Leisy, President, C. Ollivier,
Jas. A. White, A. Bobo,
A. H. D'Meza, J. A. Blouse,
Ar. Miltenberger, A. Bidault,
J. Lemore, U. Lamonical,
Pa. J. Jugeais, A. Marquez,
U. Gaillard.
The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.
Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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 6[illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine do.	[illegible]	
River do.	[illegible]	297,412 6[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Less Unterminated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses paid, viz—		
Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Reinsurances	[illegible]	
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	[illegible]	161 162 [illegible]
Net earned Profits for the year ending 28th February, 1863		$45,6[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested on mortgage of Real Estate, worth double the amount of Loans thereon	$99,536 [illegible]
Invested in Bank Stock	45,380 [illegible]
Invested in City Bonds	11,770 [illegible]
Invested in State and other Bonds	54,250 [illegible]
Invested in Scrip	65,444 [illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks	82,125 [illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	25,257 [illegible]
	$591,732 [illegible]

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 F. ROUX, Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS.
J. F. 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. F. ROUX, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. Briggs, J. Avet, Wm. Urquhart,
Ant. Carriere, J. S. Maunsell, A. R. Montgomery,
G. A. Fredick, A. Freitchs, O. W. Dunbar,
M. Pilcher, P. J. Luling, W. Lorenzen,
E. Cramer, O. Pressprich, F. F. Stockmeyer,
E. Dupassier, A. Kearny, F. W. Schonfeld,
J. Vincent, Jr., P. Anderson, Geo W. Hynson,
C. Lafitte, Hy. Rodewald, H. J. Voss,
Jno. Fox, N. M. Benachi, Wm. Frehn,
R. Brugier, A. P. Nobiom, W. T. Williams,
A. Lecourt, C. Fasey, Jas. Jackson.
mh19 3md

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		$157,156 [illegible]
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$143,[illegible]	
For premiums on River Risks	11,[illegible]	
For premiums on Marine Risks	2,277 [illegible]	$157 [illegible]
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862	$ 23,690 00	
Return premiums	21 [illegible]	$ 23,714 [illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862		$133,442 [illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
Fire Risks	$ 18,309 [illegible]	
River Risks	4,3[illegible]	
Marine Risks	[illegible] 43	$25,9[illegible] 71
Discount, interest &c., less expenses, interest on scrips issued, &c.	$ 6,1[illegible] 01	$ 31,137 72
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862		$102,404 [illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and State bonds	$906,[illegible] 67
Loaned on pledge Bank et Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 78 Camp street)	42,[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	47,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$1,294,6[illegible] 33

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as contingent losses arising from 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 or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 78 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.
—TRUSTEES—
John R. Shaw, J. J. [illegible], Jno. H. Rodewald,
Elijah Peale, Alfred Moulton, Lafayette Folger,
J. P. Harrison, W. C. Thompkins, J. Villerubis, Jr.,
Joseph Hooy, S. B. [illegible], S. W. Huntington
D. C. Jury, Geo. Hall, A. S. James,
S. L. [illegible], W. A. Johnson, C. [illegible],
A. Baker, John T. Moore, T. K. Price,
Jno. A. [illegible], Jno. C. Rogers, Joseph [illegible],
Edward Hebert, Thomas [illegible] Dix, Jas. S. Rees,
S. [illegible], John M. Hall, P. H. [illegible],
J. G. Brown, Amedee Couturie,
feb17 6m

MAIRIE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.
Hôtel-de-Ville, 25 avril 1863.
LE prix de la farine étant aujourd'hui de douze piastres ($12) le baril, les boulangers sont requis de donner, durant la semaine commençant le dimanche 26 avril, et jusqu'à nouvel ordre:
Quarante-quatre onces de pain pour .... 20 cents.
Vingt-deux .... 10 ..
Onze .... 5 ..
Les acheteurs de pain auxquels on demandera un plus haut prix rapporteront leurs noms, celui du boulanger et laisseront un pain ainsi acheté et le prix payé à une station de police ou à l'assistant du Prévôt Maréchal.
Par ordre, JAMES F. MILLER, [illegible]
D. L. GIBBONS, [illegible]