# The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres Street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,367.


TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1862.

SUBSCRIBERS BY THE WEEK.

The ... of the Bee are ... to carriers ... our paper at the rate of 25 cents per week, payable in all cases to the carrier.

Auction Sales This Day.

By ... at 11 o'clock at the corner ... streets, olive oil and castile ...

## BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND.

There is ... reason to believe that the leading Northern journals publish special editions for ... circulation, which are forwarded ... the ... packets. These are ex ... parte publications, made up expressly to influence the transatlantic mind, and containing such views of events in this country as may best support Yankee interests. Under ordinary circumstances it might appear absolutely monstrous for newspaper proprietors surreptitiously to put forth a special edition filled with either perversions of the truth, or glaring fabrications; but experience proves that all such devices, infamous though they be, are familiar to our enemies, and indeed constitute an essential part of the machinery they employ to hoodwink and deceive others. We perceive that they scruple at no misrepresentation whatever; that they assert and tenaciously adhere to the most wanton falsehoods. We see this illustrated in all their accounts of the war, and we have quite recently witnessed a signal example of their incurable propensity to falsehood in the statement every where made and as every where contradicted by the Federal press, that at the battle of Shiloh the Confederate force was from thirty-five to forty thousand, and that we were completely routed, and pursued by the foe even to Corinth. With such huge specimens before us of Yankee capability in this particular line, there is nothing very astonishing in their contriving systematically to mislead England and France by narratives of imaginary victories, and romantic accounts of Confederate defeats.

It has been said a lie will travel a thousand leagues while truth is putting on its boots; but we must not forget that if the progress of truth be slow, it is sure in the long run to come out ahead. The foreign press has no doubt been greatly deceived respecting the different phases of the war not alone because of the deliberate inventions of the journals of the United States but because of the exceeding care which has been taken to exclude Southern prints from all possibility of crossing the Atlantic. This is fully admitted by a London paper—the Standard—which, while commenting upon the absence of a safe channel for news from the Confederate States, remarks:

"Letters and newspapers seem but rarely to run the blockade, and we are left with comparatively little information as to the condition of Southern affairs. What we receive through the North is so untruthful and so wilfully perverted as to be worse than none. Strict precautions have been taken to prevent unpleasant truths from reaching the ears of Northern people or of foreign readers of Northern newspapers. Nothing can be published by those organs without the permission of Mr. Seward, who has caused military possession to be taken of the various lines of telegraph, and has made use of very effective means of terrorism, exclusion from the mails, prosecutions before servile tribunals, and the severities of club law, in order to check the publication of any obnoxious reports which the editors may receive through such channels as cannot be closed in a similar manner. Consequently the Northern press has a monopoly of falsehood, and the independent journals are wholly stopped from contradiction. We may not, therefore, place the least reliance on any statement relative to the situation of the Confederate States, the policy of their Government, or the feelings of their people, which rest on the authority of the Northern journals, or the partisans of the Federal Government in this country. The utmost pains are taken, first, to preclude them from knowing the truth; and, secondly, to deter them from speaking it. On the other hand, we receive very little intelligence direct from the South, but what we do receive seems to be thoroughly trustworthy. The exigencies of the struggle has had a sobering effect upon the journals and statesmen of the Confederacy; and they are too hard at work and too much in earnest for falsehood and braggadocio."

From such language we can easily understand that the Yankee game of suppressing all information from Southern sources, and draping up the news in a Yankee garb is beginning to be understood. Although the British press cannot precisely distinguish the grain of truth in the bushel of falsehood furnished by Federal sheets, it has learned enough in its limited experience to feel a profound distrust for the tricksters and dissemblers. Indeed the paper just quoted comprehends remarkably well, and discriminates nicely between the characteristics of the two sections. We have no journals in the South which write for the mob—none which address such audiences as feast upon the malignant fanaticism of the Tribune, or the wretched balderdash and garbage of the Herald. Nor is the Southern press held in durance, and constrained to measure its utterances by the arbitrary standard of a military despotism. Its appeal is to men of property and education, and not to the vile rabble of New York, or the crazy Abolitionists of Boston. And this fact accounts for another which is well expressed in the language of the Standard. It says:

"There has always been a remarkable difference between the political systems of the two sections of the late Union; the institutions of both have been absolutely democratic, but the Northern democracy has been governed by its tail, the Southern by its head. The Senators of the North generally, its representatives almost invariably, have been demagogues, intriguers, or nobodies; those of the South have been more frequently statesmen and gentlemen. The difference still exists, and while the bewildered men who administer the Government at Washington are obliged to conciliate and manage as best they can by falsehood, flattery, intimidation, or cajolery, a Congress of vestrymen, Mr. Davis is surrounded by the elite of the intelligence and statesmanship of the South, to whose guidance he and must speak the truth. Without supposing him to be an honester man than Mr. Lincoln, or an abler man than Mr. Stanton, it is quite clear that a far higher value attaches to his assertions and to his language than theirs. What they may say signifies little; it is spoken to Buncombe. We know that it affords no real proof either of what they have done or what they mean to do. Mr. Davis's tone, as well as his position, offers a tolerable guarantee for the sincerity and earnestness of his meaning."

A democracy which is governed by its head and not its tail possesses something both of intelligence and dignity. Hence it is not at all singular that while the Standard refers to the untruthfulness and willful perversions of every thing received through the North, it adds that the little intelligence obtained direct from the South seems to be thoroughly trustworthy. Of course it is, and the only misfortune is the case is that foreigners cannot invariably receive those accounts which are justly considered as "thoroughly trustworthy."

The Attack Upon Fort Jackson.—On Sunday evening the annexed was received from an officer in Fort Jackson, and may be considered as entirely authentic:

Fort Jackson, April 20, half-past 8 P. M.

The enemy's fire has very much slackened. He has fired 370,000 pounds of powder, and over 1000 tons of iron. I have never heard of such a bombardment. There is no such recorded in history. Our loss is five killed and ten wounded.

The firing is now very slow. All his mortar vessels are out of sight behind a point of woods. We sunk two yesterday and disabled a steamer.

McCerren & Landry invite the attention of buyers to ... perfumery and fancy articles; also of ... shoemakers and others to their auction sale, ... of a cargo of merchandise, just arrived from Havana, on Wednesday, April 23d, at 11 o'clock. They also will sell at the same time and place 1000 sacks Turks Island salt. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

The Gen. Hodges brought down one hundred recruits for Hood's Texan Brigade, now in Virginia.

Good News.—A friend, writing to the Mobile News on business, gives the following interesting and gratifying intelligence: ... just from Coahoma county, Mississippi, ... through the entire ... the ... planted from Coahoma ... down the bottom between Sunflower and Tallahatchie rivers, crossing Yazoo river at Greenwood, and in all this rich section, of the State, corn is ... planted.

Prince Polignac.—The Richmond Enquirer learns that Prince Polignac, who has been for some time on General Beauregard's staff, has ... the oath of Congress taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and become a citizen of Virginia.

... Words of the South.— ... resolution has been adopted ... Congress of the Confederate States ... the thanks of the Con... States are eminently ... for the energy, ... they have manifested ... contributions to ... the various mili...

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### From Norfolk.

Norfolk, April 20.—There was heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon at the Rip Raps, from which thirty-one shells were fired at Sewell's Point, without doing any damage.

The discharges of musketry ... were heard Friday and Saturday nights, continuing for hours, is supposed to have been some distance above Newport News.

A large Federal force, supposed to be 5000, landed on the Pasquotank river, in Camden county, and near Elizabeth City, North Carolina. They were attacked yesterday by Col. Wright, of the Third Georgia regiment, and Capt. Forbes' militia company. Our small force fought with great bravery. The Federal loss was heavy. Six Confederates were killed, including Capt. McComas, of Henningsen's battery, in the Wise Legion; and Lieut. ... of the Third Georgia regiment; 18 wounded and 15 missing.

The battle continued five hours. Colonel Wright's force retired from the field at midnight, and fell back to the half-way house, on Dismal Swamp canal, a very strong position, and have been reinforced. Our wounded have arrived here, and been placed in the hospital. Most of them are wounded slightly. The body of Capt. McComas also arrived here.

### From Charleston.

Charleston, April 21.—The Courier of this morning says some prisoners that were captured by the Federals at Fort Pulaski have been released and arrived in the city. They state that the Federals report their loss in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski to have been 17 killed. Our loss 1 killed. The walls of the fort were not breached.

A train of cars on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Railroad were thrown off the track Saturday night, two persons were killed and one fatally injured.

### From Wilmington.

Wilmington, April 20.—Nothing further has been heard from Fort Macon. It is generally believed that communication has been cut off. The blockaders captured a schooner off Cape Fear bar last Friday, while she was trying to make her way in. All quiet here.

### From Richmond.

Congressional.

Richmond, April 20.—The Senate on Saturday passed the House bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the construction of a railroad between Galveston and New Orleans; also passed the House bill providing for the organization of partisan Rangers. The Senate refused to concur in the resolution of the House, which rescinded the resolution of adjournment on the 21st.

In both Houses the report of the committee on flag and seal, with the accompanying design for flag was passed. The design is a red field on white satin, having in the centre a device of the sun on azure of shield, one star for each State. The House postponed the consideration of the report for the present. Yeas 39, nays 21.

### Louisiana Items.

The Houma Civic Guard says:

A few days ago we had a most propitious rain, which seemed to enliven all nature. The young corn and cane, and vegetables are now in a most flourishing condition. Our planters are planting more corn, and preparing the ground for peas, beans and potatoes and such other esculents as will meet the demands of their plantations. Their sum-mum bonum is in the ground, and if Lincoln keeps the ball rolling a few more years our land will be the land of "milk and honey."

Says the Opelousas Patriot:

We are pleased to learn that the patriotic ladies of the parishes of Tensas, Concordia, Madison and Carroll are making strenuous exertions to raise funds by subscriptions of cotton to build a gunboat, to be called the Louisiana. A large number of bales have already been subscribed by the planters of those parishes.

We have no doubt the ladies will be successful in the accomplishment of their noble enterprise, for the reason that whatever they undertake they are sure to carry out. Huzza for the ladies, say we.

The Iberville Sentinel and Gazette has the following:

Weather, Etc.—The weather has been beautiful the past week. Spring is in its balmiest attire. The rain previously has done much good. The river looks threatening, though it appears about on a stand.

Some idea may be formed of what our parish is doing to aid the war, when we state that in one ward, out of eight, it pays monthly the sum of $878 50 to the families of soldiers who are fighting for our liberties. Can a people with such wealth, liberality, patriotism and courage ever be subjugated? Nonsense.

The Tensas Gazette has the following:

The storm last week was in some localities in our parish of terrific force and disastrous execution. The two plantations belonging to the estate of Calvin S. Routh suffered very severely. The gin at Kenilworth was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, with about two hundred bales of cotton; on the other place, Cypress Grove, six quarters were blown down, without any other damage, however. At the residence of the Hon. E. D. Newell the lightning struck in the yard, and several members of the family were affected by the shock, but we are glad to be enabled to state that they are all fast recovering. The quantity of water which fell during that day exceeds all the floods ever known here before; large fields looked like lakes, and the water remained standing for several days.

The river, which had fallen about three inches before that rain, perhaps caused by the break in the levee at New Carthage, had recovered its former height soon after the rain, and continued to swell gradually. On Monday it was within a foot of the water of 1859, since when it has risen steadily at the rate of one-half inch per day.

The Alexandria Democrat rejoices at the abundant rains of the previous week, and adds:

The usual number of steamers have touched our wharf, with only, we are sorry to say, poor freights. A few beeves have arrived and been shipped to the city. We note the arrival of a few Texas wagons with wool and bacon. There is plenty return freight for as many as come here.

The river has risen over four feet, and still rising at a fair rate.

### From Savannah and Fort Pulaski.

The latest dates from the Southern Atlantic coast received are from the Savannah News of the 14th. From this we learn nothing additional to what has been already received by telegraph. The bombardment took place on the 13th. Only four of the garrison were injured.

The fort, it is stated, was breached in several places by the heavy rifled Parrott guns, twelve of which were in the King's Point battery, distant about a mile and a quarter from the fort. Early in the day all guns in the barbette except two were dismounted or otherwise disabled by the fire of the enemy's batteries, and seven of the casemated guns bearing on the batteries disabled. The shot and shell of the enemy's batteries having made extensive breaches in the walls of the fort, their fire was directed towards the magazine, the location of which they had doubtlessly learned from deserters, and which was in imminent danger of being exploded, having been breached in three places. The fort having become untenable under the terrible fire of the heavy guns of the enemy, nearly all our guns that could be brought to bear against their batteries having been disabled, and the magazine being in imminent danger, a longer resistance was deemed hopeless, and the fort was surrendered about two o'clock in the afternoon.

It is also stated that the effect of the enemy's batteries on the walls of the fort was utterly demolishing, and that the strong masonry, heretofore deemed almost impregnable, offered but feeble resistance to the steel-pointed shot of the immense Parrott guns. The result has shown how little reliance is to be placed in brick walls against modern batteries.

[Memphis Appeal, 20th.

The Chicago Times furnishes the following:

John C. Fremont.—There was no very great objection to Fremont having command of a "Mountain Department;" it was supposed to be where he could do little harm or little good, and it enabled him to carry a new feather, ... While he is undoubtedly the great, ... while his operations at St. Louis were frightfully expensive, yet there was a very general willingness ... the pet of the Abolitionists ... and if it had not been ... that his department is ... the Rosecrans of ... who ... is superseded ... Western Virginia ... the ... to the Administration.

The New York Tribune.—A gratifying ... the ... stockholders of the New York Tribune ... Mr. Dana ... Greeley ...

Gen. ... Gives Up ... Clay ... Beaumont, ... Battalion ... Regiment ... Alexandria, Va., ... delivered themselves ... of our pickets ... allowed, ... conveyed to Fredericksburg ... Tuesday night, to this city ... horses in Fredericksburg, ... to the Provost Marshal here ... to the French Minister at Washington. All are intelligent and young, and express the utmost disgust at the service which they voluntarily left. The Secretary of War is called upon to say what disposition shall be made of them.—Richmond Whig, 18th.

## French View of the American Question.

... a considerable ... an article from the Patrie, of 10th March.

During the ... and while the American ... speaker, M. Calnet ... to some ... ideas ... classes who are so seriously affected by the American crisis. The war which is now desolating the United States has caused a stoppage of industry to the extent of nearly two hundred millions. M. Calnet ... a man of feeling, ... the ... gain by the ... the ... the Government ... to persons in France who ... the end of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States. Are those wishes, so much in accordance with the principles of humanity and the interests of Europe, nearly accomplished? We do not even dare to hope.

At the first view it seems that the question is already determined, and that there is nothing left for the Confederate States but to submit. The New York journals raise their cries of victory. The English press is not so unanimous. The confidence of Mr. Jefferson Davis in the ultimate success of the war is remarkable, inasmuch as he does not dissimulate the difficulties of the situation, nor the grave nature of the reverses which the Confederates have sustained. But at the side of the danger he sees the resources. If the enemy is powerful, there is, he says, no want of the elements of resistance.

But are the people of the South determined to employ all these resources? Here is the whole question. Definitely, success depends a good deal less on material force than on moral energy. The Government at Washington has made great efforts; it has called a formidable army into the field; the recent victories of Springfield, Roanoke and Donelson, and the capture of Nashville and Charleston (this latter city has not yet been captured—news later) have effaced the memory of the defeats of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff; but the public debt has assumed uneasy proportions; the expenses of the war are such that the Northern States will exhaust their credit, if the struggle be continued for another year. The Confederate States know this well.

We now know that the capital of Tennessee has finally fallen into the hands of the Federal Government, and that Governor Harris has disbanded the militia of that State. Nashville is an important acquisition to the Federals. Tennessee is, therefore, lost to the Southern Confederacy; but there are still eleven States to subdue. We know that Virginia and the two Carolinas are threatened. The navy of the Union has seized the seaports, and the Federal troops have gained some successes in Missouri and Arkansas, but they are not completely masters of those States nor of Kentucky. In admitting that they have succeeded in driving into the South the armies which defend those States, it is plain that they must leave a sufficiently important force to restrain the population, and it still remains to conquer Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. There must be a squadron of sufficient strength to blockade the coasts to the far west limits of the gulf of Mexico. What will the Federal Government say to the powers of Europe on that day when, invoking the fourth article of the treaty of Paris, they shall place the Federal Government under the necessity of proving an effective blockade or to suffer neutral vessels to enter freely into the Southern ports? In such a case, according to the rights of nations, the seizure of a vessel would become an act of hostility against the nation whose flag it carried.

The stragetic situation is very grave, but it is not absolutely hopeless. Masters of the outer line, the Federal forces have before them an immense country to conquer with one part of their forces, the other part being indispensable to keep the territory already conquered, and to maintain communication. They will have to traverse vast countries, endure a burning climate, and fight frequently at points where their navy cannot come to their assistance. To these difficulties we may add the embarrassment of a financial crisis. The Northern States have vainly appealed to foreign capitalists; they have been unable to inspire any confidence abroad, and at present all the scrip issued by the Government is now in the hands of American citizens. Some of these are voluntary creditors, being subscribers to the loans; the others, and these from the great majority, are the holders of paper money, which the recent law of Congress has made a legal tender. Here is one cause of the evils and ruin which we pointed out yesterday.

The Southern States have nothing of the kind to fear, and President Davis has good reason to regard this gnawing worm of debt which devours the finances of his enemy as an auxiliary of his cause.

Such is an important resume of the state of affairs. It is melancholy for the Northern States, which are in danger of ruin and bankruptcy; it is mournful for the people of the South, who, inferior in numbers and in military resources, will have to oppose to their adversaries an indomitable energy. It is deplorable to the European nations, whose commerce has lost the most lucrative outlets of their exports. The American crisis has its victims at Manchester and Liverpool, at Lyons and Roubaix, as well as at Donelson and Springfield.

There is no use in dissimulating and exaggerating any thing. We must weigh the chances which may prolong the struggle, so as thoroughly to understand the necessity of seeking a solution as promptly as possible. The first step towards discovering a remedy is to measure the extent and gravity of the disease.

Later from Mexico—Armistice Broken Off—Gen. Robles Executed.—The Houston Telegraph of the 16th furnishes the following late news from Mexico:

Brownsville, April 8.—News was received yesterday that the armistice between Mexico and the allies was broken off.

Orders were issued, March 25th, by the Secretary of War, to commence active operations against the allies.

Gen. Robles, formerly Minister to the United States, was one of the Commissioners to treat with the allies. On his return, papers were found on him compromising not only himself, but other prominent Mexicans. Among the papers was an address from Almonte, advocating a change of government, and placing Maximilian on the throne. Almonte is with the allies. Robles was immediately tried by military commission, and executed.

The late disaster near Orizaba, by which 1800 persons were killed, was occasioned by the explosion of a large amount of ammunition in the magazine of the Mexican army encamped there.

Corwin reigns supreme in Mexico, and the tax on the trade at Matamoros is his dictation.

It is believed there is a treaty in existence between Mexico and the United States, for the protection of the former. If the armistice had not been broken up, there is reason to apprehend they would have committed acts of war against us.

The United States Consul at Matamoros is very active in soliciting deserters from this side. He makes them all sorts of promises, agreeing to give them their back pay. He keeps a boarding-house for them, and gives them money. Besides, there are some fifteen or twenty rascals who have left Texas, all of whom are doing every thing they can to demoralize our soldiers.

Every day a fresh set of these traitors reach the Abolition haunts of Mexico, and from its shores hatch their infamous designs against our liberties! Martial law should be declared at once over the country west of the Nueces.

—Amigo.

Arrest of a Republican Editor on a Charge of Disloyalty.—Under this head the Times has the following paragraph, taken from the Detroit Free Press, of the 1st inst.:

Our citizens were startled yesterday afternoon by the announcement that one of the editors of the Detroit Advertiser had been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal of this city, on a charge of treason. Of course it was hardly credited at the first thought, but on examination proved that the announcement was too true. It seems that some person addressed a letter to the United States authorities in this city, setting forth that an individual who was connected with one of our city papers had confessed to him that he was engaged in aiding the Secessionists, and had dispatches from Mr. Slidell, in cypher, which he should forward at once to the South. It also gave the name and description of the individual. A detective was immediately put upon the scent, and a Mr. Doyle, who has for some time been a regular correspondent of the Advertiser, and has recently become connected with the editorial department of that paper, was arrested, his person and papers examined, and himself held over for further examination until this morning.

A Northern Growl.—We make the annexed significant extract from the financial article in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 24:

Our dispatches from New York this evening report gold active at 2¼ premium, being a further advance of ¼ on yesterday's quotations. It will require another victory to sustain the market. It makes capitalists nervous to hear about three or four millions a day of the national expenses, while an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men, costing two millions a day, ... the Government ... [illegible] ... at the ... the ... of the people.

Bethel, Manassas and Shiloh.—It is a little remarkable, as we heard remarked yesterday, that the scene of three of the most noted battles of the present war and of the most brilliant Confederate victories, should bear such solemn and impressive scriptural names as those which stand at the head of this notice. And the most solemn and significant of all is that given to the battle of last Sunday, being that by which the Hebrew prophets referred to the coming one, the hope of the nations, understood by Christians as pointing to our Savior.—Wilmington Journal.

## Another Description of the Battle of Elkhorn—Operations of Price's Column.

The Richmond Whig has been permitted to publish the following letter from ... the commander ... from Missouri to the ... Confederacy:

... Arkansas, March 19, 1862.

Col. A. H. Conrow—Dear Sir: You will doubtless have learned by ... before this reaches you, of the ... on Sugar creek, in Benton county, but ... details of the battle ... to you.

We left our camp on Cove creek, twenty-five miles south of Fayetteville, on the morning of the 4th inst., the army being divided into two divisions, one of the ... under Gen. McCulloch and the other under Generals Price and Van Dorn. ...

We encamped the first night at Fayetteville, the next day we moved to the Elm Springs, about ten miles from Bentonville. At the latter place we learned the enemy were unaware of our approach, and were scattered some miles apart; but they soon learned of our approach and concentrated their forces. Before they had concentrated, however, in getting their forces together, we overtook ... under General Sigel, from whom we captured some ... prisoners and two hundred muskets. Siegel retreated to the main body of the army, which was encamped between Elkhorn tavern and Sugar creek.

We followed on to within a few miles of their camp and rested until daylight. When morning came we moved to the attack—Gen. McCulloch's division attacking the enemy from the west, and Gen. Price upon the north. Gen. McCulloch drove the enemy before him, and, capturing seven guns, but, upon his fall, his column became disheartened and were forced to fall back.

Upon the side of the Missourians the enemy was defeated at all points, the troops under the command of Gen. Price sleeping at night in the camp which the enemy had occupied the night before. During the night Gen. McCulloch's command was ordered around to where the Missourians were, but for some cause unknown to me, were not brought into the fight the next morning. About one hour after we commenced the fight, the next morning, we were ordered, from some cause unknown to me, to fall back, and continued to do so until we reached this place.

On the first day of the fight Gen. Slack was wounded in the same hip wounded at Springfield, though not so badly. He is in the hands of Yankees; they treat him, we learn, with the respect due to his rank. The saddest occurrence is the death of Col. B. A. Rives, who was killed on the second morning of the fight, as he was bringing his regiment from the field. We lost in the two days' fight about 125 killed, about 400 wounded, and 300 prisoners. The enemy's loss, as admitted by them to Col. Shambough, was 300 killed and 900 wounded, and we brought with us to this place 350 prisoners and three pieces of cannon captured by the Missourians. The seven pieces of cannon captured by Gen. McCulloch's forces were left on the field, after having burnt the carriages and rendering them useless to the enemy.

Lager Beer.—In a letter to the Journal dated Washington, March 21, the writer in noticing the proceedings of Congress, says:

The House got rather jolly in discussing the duties on lager beer yesterday. Mr. Pendleton of Ohio, said that he might be "considered a specimen of lager beer." Mr. Stevens confessed that he once drank one or two glasses, and that "its influence was high;" and Frank Blair expressed his belief that "lager beer did more to elect Mr. Lincoln President of the United States than any other drink." Yet with all this joviality, the House would not humor those who have Teutonic constituencies by placing lager beer on the free list.

From the Peninsula.—We learn from the Peninsula that on Sunday last ten gunboats and about thirty transports loaded with hay came along, feeling their way very cautiously, towards Yorktown. When near Gloucester Point battery two of the gunboats went in advance of the others, and when within about half a mile of the battery it opened upon them with one gun. The first shot passed over the foremost gunboat, and she replied to it. The next shot, however, told a better tale, and struck her such a fair lick that she and the balance of the fleet turned tail and left without ceremony. It was the design and hope of our boys to get a few hot shot on board the hay transports, in order to get up a slight conflagration, but the Yankees were too timid for that. It is believed the gunboat struck was severely damaged.—Norfolk Day Book, 9th.

A lady of Greensboro', not long since, gave a very fine quilt to Rev. J. J. Hutchinson, to be sold for the gunboat fund. He offered it for sale in Marion, and got over $100 for it. The crowd gave it back to him to be sold over again. He carried it to Tuscaloosa and got about $500 for it, and received it back again. He then carried it to Summerfield and got another $500 and the quilt back again. He then carried it to Selma and sold it for $1005, for the benefit of soldiers' families, and we suppose will continue to sell and resell it until he foots up thousands more.—Eutaw (Ala.) Whig.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Special Police Officer Among the Editors.—"We wonder," said the Picayune of Sunday last, "whether or not, in the opinion of the Provost Marshals, a cotemporary of ours, in its issues of yesterday, did not somewhat signally distinguish itself by giving the enemy an opportunity of being informed of what was doing the day before at the forts below the city?" We don't know whether or not the confreres there alluded to signally distinguished itself last Saturday, by giving the enemy the opportunity spoken of; but if it is certain that the Sunday Picayune did distinguish itself in another manner by writing the lines above. The Provost Marshals read carefully all the newspapers of the city, and, should any of them ever publish an objectionable article, those functionaries know very well what their duty would be in such a case, without waiting any advice on the subject from a rival editor.

Ridiculous and Startling News.—It was noised about yesterday afternoon in the Second District, that Gen. Paul Juge, of the European Brigade, was arrested. We knew at first that this startling report was as preposterous as ridiculous; but wishing to be quite satisfied as to its origin, we went for information from office to office, until we found in the books of the Second District police station, the following item: "Ned Judge, arrested at half-past 10 o'clock, in the morning, on Main street, for larceny, at the request of Peter Burns." We beg leave to inform newsmongers that Gen. Paul Juge and the individual named Ned Judge are two very different persons. Many of the startling news current every day in our good city are as groundless as that one.

City Railroad Accidents.—On Thursday evening a man named Thomas Mooney, who was returning from home, had his legs crushed at the corner of Canal and Dauphin streets by one of the city cars, as he was attempting to jump to it.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, while jumping from a car on Camp street, near St. Joseph street, missed his footing, fell on the track and had his left foot crushed. None of these accidents would have taken place were the managers of the city railroads to prohibit passengers from jumping in or out of the cars at the front door.

Burglary.—Night before last the residence of Mr. Campbell, No. 154 Felicity road, was visited by burglars, who stole a gold watch (No. 9630) and $25 in coin.

Arrests Yesterday.—There were a few arrests yesterday in the Second District on various serious charges. One was that of Xavier Manver, who, it is alleged, assaulted a person with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.

Theodule Adam was caught in the French market in the act of breaking and stealing the gas fixtures of Mr. Miller's stand.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., Tim, slave of Mr. H. Schmidt, was taken to the lockup, charged by Mr. Marselle with stealing a lock from his house on Burgundy street.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, April 21, 1862.

COTTON.—100 bales sold on the spot at —.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The sales embrace about 300 hhds., at irregular prices. Some of the transactions were at 3c for Fair, and 7c for White Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The sales embrace about 1500 bbls., at fuller prices: Fermenting 14c., Reboiled 24@15 and 16c.

BACON.—We notice wholesale and retail transactions of the tariff rates.

FLOUR.—There being no receipts and no stock, we have no sales to report. The tariff prices are $10 for Superfine, and $11 ₱ bbl. for Extra.

BEEF.—We hear of small sales of Prime Mess in bbls. and tierces at $18 ₱ B.

PORK.—The retail demand has been supplied at $45 @$50 ₱ bbl. for Mess.

WHISKY.—The retail demand for Old Bourbon and Monongahela has been supplied at $1 70@$2, and Rectified, made from Louisiana Rum, at $1 10@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

RUM, Louisiana.—The retail demand is supplied at $ ₱ gallon.

LARD.—The transactions are confined to small sales at tariff rates.

Nothing else reported.

### Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, April 22, 1862.

Arrived ... 100 Texas Beeves, 100 Hogs ... Sheep, ... Calves, ... Goats. ... Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs. net, 1st qty ... [illegible]

### MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 22, ...

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

---

Algiers Guards, Sumter Regiment, FOR THE WAR!

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY and the usual Commutation, Uniform, &c., will be given to all good men.

The Company is now quartered (on special duty) at the Depot of the N. O. O. and G. W. R. R., Algiers, and men can leave with the Sumter Regiment—needing only a few Recruits. Apply at the office of the ... ... TREPAGNIER, Captain. C. E. McCarthy, O. S. ap23 3t

A CARD.

OUR thanks are earnestly due and respectfully tendered to the Bayou Sara Mail Line Company, and about the Iberville, for so using all Capt. Grose, of their boat the Iberville, for using all ... every conveyance ... their companies to the city, and to carry back to Pointe-Coupee the body of one of our deceased comrades.

We understand that the Company has extended the same liberality to all military companies from Bayou Sara and the Coast to the City; and that, on their safe and elegant boats, our brave volunteers have always received not only a free passage, but the most courteous treatment from the gentlemanly officers.

Such patriotic conduct certainly deserves the gratitude of the community, and will, we hope, be remembered by the country when its trials are over, and its prosperity is equal to its sense of justice.

HENRY KNAPS, Captain False River Guards. F. ECHELARD, Captain Pointe-Coupee Creoles. ap21

Notice.

WANTED to hire, by the month, a negro boy, 16 to 20 years of age, for a small store and outdoor business. Apply at the office of the Bee. ap22 3t

Notice.

WHEREAS vigorous measures have been taken to bring an ample supply of Provisions to New Orleans before long, it is resolved by the Board of Provost Marshals that the notice prohibiting shipments of Wheat, Flour, Corn, Cornmeal, Meats and Rice from New Orleans to the country, be rescinded, and shipments of these articles in moderate quantities, to the country, for family and plantation purposes, may hereafter be made, without special permits from a Provost Marshal.

By order of the Board of Provost Marshals. EMMANUEL BURTHE, Sec'y. ap21 tf

Notice.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, New Orleans, April 20, 1862.

PURCHASERS of Six Per Cent. State Bonds are hereby notified that the Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 21st and 22d insts. THOS. O. MOORE, Governor. ap21 3t

Provost Marshal's Office, Third District.

THOSE who have been Registered at this office are invited to call for their Certificates, that they not be exposed to be brought before me for contumacy. PIERRE SOULE, Provost Marshal. ap21 6t

For Sale, at Tariff Prices.

FORTY bbls. Superior Lard; two hundred sacks Liverpool Salt, half course; Whisky; Starch; Coffee; Liquors, and sundry Grocery articles; in lots to suit purchasers. J. KURSTEINER, Nos. 18 and 25 Conti st. ap21 3t

Scott's Cavalry Regiment.

New Orleans, March 29, 1862.

CAPTAIN KOSCIUSKI R. HYAMS is authorized to raise a Company of Mounted Men, to be attached to my Regiment. I will supply arms and all equipments, except horses. Will report to me with his Company, on Elk river, Middle Tennessee, or at Gen. A. S. Johnston's Headquarters. J. S. SCOTT, Colonel First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry.

Under the above authorization I am now raising a Company. Until mustered into service, members received will rendezvous at Side Cane Plantation, Black river, parish of Catahoula. Communications addressed to me there will be promptly forwarded, if left at the Adjutant-General's office, New Orleans, at No. 125 Common street. K. R. HYAMS. ap1 2w Rnw

## TO THE PLANTERS.

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY, Baton Rouge, La., April 1st, 1862.

UNDER the authority of Governor T. O. Moore, the undersigned take charge of the Penitentiary this day, and conducts its business for account of the State. With the view of furnishing directly to the Planters material for clothing their slaves, we are authorized to receive from Cotton Planters cotton in exchange for goods to such an extent as may be necessary to supply the immediate wants of each and every Planter, so far as it can be done without interfering with the requirements of the Government for clothing; Volunteers and for the use of the army.

In order to effect an exchange with Cotton Planters we will furnish them with one yard of seven-eights Osnaburgs for two pounds of good, clean, Middling Cotton, (delivered here) or one yard of either four-quarters Osnaburgs or four-quarters Shirting for two and a half pounds of Cotton, (delivered here). Their orders, accompanied with the Cotton, will be received, registered and filed in the order in which they may be received, and will be filled in the order received. The object in making this exchange is to extend to the Planters generally its benefits, it is expected that no one will order a larger supply than will suffice for his immediate wants. So long as Cotton is sent in, for which the ... such neighbors who will unite with ... orders. Should Cotton Planters prefer to pay for their orders in money, such orders will receive the same attention, and will be filled at the prices stated below, and at New Orleans at the prices as ... the orders of Sugar Planters will be supplied:

Seven-eighths Osnaburgs at twenty cents per yard. Four-quarters Osnaburgs at twenty-two cents per yard.

Four-quarters Sheeting at twenty-two cents per yard. Each party making application for goods, either in exchange for Cotton or for cash, will append to his order a certificate in the following form:

"The undersigned, ——— Planter in the parish of ———, do hereby certify on honor, that I have upon my plantation ——— slaves, and that I require to supply their immediate necessities,

——— yards ⅞ Osnaburgs;
——— 4-4 do.;
——— do. Sheeting;

For the purpose of supplying the order, you will receive with this, ——— bales of Cotton.

Ship the Goods to ———

To S. M. HART & CO., Agents La. Penitentiary, Baton Rouge, La. } My Postoffice is ———

(Signed) ———

We will acknowledge promptly the receipt of each order, and will execute them in the manner herein indicated with the least possible delay.

We are purchasing Wool, free of burs, at from 30 to 45 cents per pound, for which we will pay cash, or give goods in exchange, at the prices above stated. S. M. HART & CO., Agents.

April 10, 1862.

Planters sending Cotton are particularly requested to mark it distinctly, enclose bill of lading with their order, and state in their application the number of bales sent, and the marks of same. Already great confusion has occurred, and perhaps in some cases Cotton has not been assigned to the proper owners, in consequence of its being impossible to decipher marks.

We are in receipt of a number of letters accompanied with Cotton, that we are unable to acknowledge receipt of, the parties write from their plantations and fail to give us their postoffice.

The rapid accumulation of orders renders it necessary that we should limit the quantity to be supplied to each slave at not more than "Seven Yards." To exceed this quantity will render it impossible for us to supply in any reasonable time the demand, and thereby defeat the object desired of serving the Planters of the State generally with a sufficiency for immediate purposes. Parties sending Cotton must make the quantity sent approach as near as possible the amount required to pay for the goods ordered, and each and every Planter must make application for himself, and furnish the required certificate of the number of his slaves before his order can be registered.

"From Sugar Planters we cannot take Cotton in exchange. Their orders must be accompanied with remittances in cash or sight drafts." ap15 10t S. M. HART & CO., Agents.

Volunteers' Relief Committee.

CITY HALL, Room No. 19, New Orleans, April 15, 1862.

All families of volunteers entitled to relief under the resolutions of the Common Council, who have not had their tickets delivered to them, will at once call upon the Committee of the Ward in which they reside and obtain them. All parties having tickets will present them for payment to the City Treasurer, basement story, City Hall.

Should any families entitled to relief have been overlooked, they are requested to make it known to the Committee in the Ward in which they reside.

WARD COMMITTEES:

First Ward—At 291 Nayades street; from 8 to 12 o'clock. Committee: E. Cox, S. A. Kingsland, M. Gordon, Jr.

Second Ward—At F. Alchile's, 312 Apollo street; from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee: J. M. Laborde, F. Aiskin, Thompson Greenfield.

Third Ward—City Hall, Room No. 13, from 9 to 11 o'clock. Committee: Gerard Stith, T. W. Bothick, Wilhelmus Bogart.

Fourth Ward—At Jules Bouit's, 84 Bourbon street, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Committee: Jules Bouit, Dr. Chas. Delery, Aug. Delaroux.

Fifth Ward—At Oscar Robin's, corner Villeré and St. Ann streets, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee: Dr. O. Robin, Lafayette Guyol, Jules Cassard.

Sixth Ward—At J. A. D'Hémécourt's, 297 Royal street; from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee: L. E. Forstall, François Carrojolles, J. A. D'Hémécourt.

Seventh Ward—Committee: Frejus Betchaberydra, Alexis Robert, W. O. C. Claiborne.

Eighth Ward—At the office of the Branch of the Mercantile Insurance Company, corner of Casacalvo and Elysian Fields streets, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee: P. ... L. Robertson, Judge T. H. Kennedy.

Ninth Ward—At 55 Louisa street, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Committee: J. Magioni, Emile Tabary, G. de Feriet.

Tenth Ward—At the office of the Seventh Justice of the Peace, Magazine street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets, from 12 to 3 o'clock. Committee: Chas. Mannes, R. A. Patterson, A. D. Kelly.

Eleventh Ward—At D. T. Glenn's, corner Washington and Rousseau streets, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Committee: Jos. H. Huckins, D. T. Glenn, E. Macpherson.

GERARD STITH, President.

J. C. Delavigne, Secretary.

HOFFMAN & MARKS, (JAMES HOFFMAN, ...) 65 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS, HAVING opened a general ... are ready to receive Goods on ... and will give their punctual attention to ... cal 17

Superintendent's Office New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad ... [illegible] ... A. B. SEGER, Superintendent.

St. Louis Church of New Orleans. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that in conformity with new arrangements concerning burials, no orders will be received from the ... of May next for interments and funeral services, ... be sold in the St. Louis Cemeteries unless the amount is previously paid cash at the office of the undersigned. ANT. DUBUC, Secretary. ap15 to th at Slawkmy No. 20 St. Anthony Square.

---

... April 21, 1862 ... F. C. BARRIERE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MADAM LA BLANCHE, THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD,

Can be consulted at her Parlor, No. 15 BOURBON STREET, a few doors below Canal street. ... [illegible] ... unsurpassed reputation, in her profession. ap1 1t

Supplemental Tariff.

CORN MEAL.

At wholesale, not to exceed ... $1 50 per bushel.
At retail, not to exceed ... $1 60 per bushel.

HAY—WESTERN.

At wholesale, not to exceed ... $75 per ton.
At retail, not to exceed ... $80 per ton.

CRAB GRASS—AND OTHER SOUTHERN HAY.

At wholesale, not to exceed ... $60 per ton.
At retail, at the rate of ... $70 per ton.

By order of the Board of Provost Marshals. H. D. OGDEN, P. SOULE, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, V. BURTHE, N. TREPAGNIER, H. M. SPOFFORD.

New Orleans, April 7, 1862. City papers will please copy. ap7 tf

For Sale.

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnston and St. ... streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with ... Saw Mill. Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a saw distillery. Information as to price, &c., enquire of J. D. DEREGRE, ... mh14

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

WE will remind the public that an office of subscription to the Capital Stock of the above Company has been open for the better accommodation of our population by the undersigned, Agent of said Company, at 95 Exchange Alley, where all information will be cheerfully given concerning the Charter, Legislative Acts, &c.

Come and subscribe! J. CASTANIE. ap18 1m

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive Proposals for the GRADING, BRIDGING and SUPERSTRUCTURE of their entire Road, from New Iberia, on the Bayou Teche, to Orange, on the Sabine River, one hundred and seventeen miles.

The road passes through the prairies of Calcasieu, a region of country perfectly healthy and abundantly supplied with provisions, being adjacent to the great stock and grain growing region of Texas; and safe from invasion, the coast of the Gulf being lined by an impassable marsh.

It is the only link wanting to connect New Orleans with the railroad system of Texas, and thus opening to our whole country one of the most productive regions on the continent.

This Company will be prepared to contract, with one or more individuals, for the construction of the whole or a part of their road, or to hire from one to two thousand Negroes.

Payments will be made in money, and such proportions of stock as is usual for each class of work.

Transportation, provisions and clothing for all Negroes brought on this work will be furnished, if desired.

There will be about one million and a half cubic yards of Excavation and Embankment, and about thirty thousand lineal feet of Bridging.

The wants of our community require the completion of this Road in the shortest possible time, and it will be done. All interested parties will keep this in mind.

Communications must be addressed to Col. A. M. GENTRY, President, or to E. L. HEBION, Chief Engineer, 94 Common street, N. O. ap29 1m

For Sale or Rent.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Druggist's Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to P. LACROIX, No. 12 Toulouse street. ap2 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has removed his Clothing Manufactory to T. C. PAYAN'S STORE, No. 72 Canal street, between Camp and Magazine. ED. DUFORESSIERS. mh24 tf

## Notice to Steamboats.

New Orleans, April 2d, 1862.

ALL Steamers and other Vessels, leaving the port of New Orleans, via the Mississippi river, are hereby notified that Lieut. W. McILREEVY, in the First District, and Sergt. J. E. HOLLAND, in the Second District, are appointed Inspectors of River Passports. The inspection will be made at the wharf, or in the stream, at the option of the Inspectors, immediately before the departure of each boat.

Captains of Steamboats and others who take away passengers from New Orleans, without an approval of their passports by an Inspector, or who violate any other order of the Provost Marshals, will be dealt with summarily.

H. M. SPOFFORD, Provost Marshal, First District. CYPRIEN DUFOUR, Provost Marshal, Second District. ap4 tf

CRESCENT CITY

## STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED, GRANULATED and CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street. jan24 6m

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL. For sale by A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 15 New Levee and 11 Fulton st. mh10 1m

Kerosene or Coal Oil, and Lubricating Oil.

AT wholesale and retail, at C. ESPINOLA, Druggist, No. 136 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Dumaine streets, at the rate of $1 50 a gallon for the Lubricating Oil, and $3 for the Kerosene. mh17 1m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday March 23, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

| FROM THE CITY. | | FROM THE LAKE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 o'clock A.M. Horse Car. | | 5½ o'clock A.M. St'm Train. | |
| [illegible] | | [illegible] | |

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

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. mh3 tf S. PANDELY, Superintendent.

A Light Battery for the War.

THE applications of Young Men will be received for the completion of the required number, to serve in a Light Battery for the war.

The inducements offered and future of this corps make it a rare chance for those ... for this brilliant arm of the service; and the recent order of Gov. Moore gives permission to those of volunteer companies throughout the State, in camp or otherwise, wishing to come forward, the right of transfer from infantry to artillery.

Uniforms and undercloathing furnished, and as a full battery of six pieces is on hand, no delay will be occasioned in immediate active service.

For particulars apply to H. M. ISAACSON, 118 Common street, down stairs. mh31 tf

Board of Provost Marshals.

All Masters of Steamboats engaged in trade are hereby inhibited from taking white men as deckhands, and are required to discharge, at once such as they now have employed by them.

The Captains, Clerks, Mates, Carpenters, Pilots and Engineers, are the only white men to be employed on such boats.

N. TREPAGNIER, P. SOULE, C. DUFOUR, H. M. SPOFFORD, V. BURTHE, GEO. GARR, H. D. OGDEN. ap1

Board of Provost Marshals.

ALL traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the Government, and will be dealt with summarily.

P. SOULE, GEO. GARR, V. BURTHE, C. DUFOUR, H. M. SPOFFORD, H. D. OGDEN, N. TREPAGNIER. ap1

Board of Provost Marshals.

New Orleans, March 27, 1862.

THE traffic in Gold and Silver against the Notes of the Confederate States of America is hereby expressly prohibited.

Delinquents will be visited by prompt and severe punishment. By order of the Board.

N. TREPAGNIER, H. D. OGDEN, H. M. SPOFFORD, VICTOR BURTHE, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, PIERRE SOULE. mh28 tf

Board of Provost Marshals.

[illegible]

Board of Provost Marshals.

[illegible]

Board of Provost Marshals.

New Orleans, April 10, 1862.

The Board of Provost Marshals orders the immediate seizure of all steamboats which ... the possession of ... and ... for sale to bakers and ... P. SOULE, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, H. M. SPOFFORD, H. D. OGDEN, N. TREPAGNIER. ap11

## AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music. ST. CHARLES STREET.

D. BIDWELL ... Proprietor.

Summer Season—Museum Open Free.

HARRY MACARTHY, THE SOUTHERN COMEDIAN AND AUTHOR ... ASSISTED BY— ... MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE, Will appear EVERY NIGHT in his Musical Entertainments, embracing Songs, Dances, New Characters, ... Admission to the Academy and Museum, 50 cents. ... Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at a quarter before 8. ap22

Candidate for Mayor, ... OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. ... 2d and 31st January, 1862.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election January ... NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Notice.

THE holder of a Mortgage Note, drawn by Justin Fremaux, for $1000, (one thousand dollars) due since December, 1861, is hereby notified to present the note at No. 50 Carondelet street, where the amount will be paid by the maker of the note. No interest will be allowed after the publication of this notice. ap19 3t

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A few pounds in store and for sale to close consignment by QUEYROUZE BROS., 12 to 14 St. Louis street. ap12

State Tax Collector's Office, SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

I HEREBY notify all persons following Trade, Profession or Occupation in said District, who have not paid their License Tax for the year ..., that ... be made against them according to law; this being the third advertisement. J. HERNANDEZ, State Tax Collector Second District. ap16 10t

HAVANA CIGARS.—A few thousands superior Havana Cigars, for sale by ALVAREZ, FERNANDEZ & CO., at their store on Royal street. ap18

LOUIS CROISY, WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT, No. 130 St. Louis street,

SELLS WOOD, split and sawed by steam, to suit purchasers, at $7 a cord. Wood likewise sawed at $4 50 a cord. feb27 1m

THE Committee of Safety give notice that they have made arrangements with the following houses, who have kindly offered to sell for the Committee their Breadstuffs, &c., at tariff prices, in small quantities as the poor may need:

AVET & BRO., corner Old Levee and Bienville, and W. A. VIOLETT & Co., 49, 51, 53 and 55 New Levee streets.

They will sell at tariff prices, except in small quantities, when a small additional price must be put on the cover cost, say:

RICE, per tierce ... 7 c.
" by retail ... 7½ c.
FLOUR, per sack ... $7 50
PEAS, per bushel ... $1 75

By order of Supply Committee. H. T. LONSDALE. mh26

Committee of Public Safety.

New Orleans, April 5, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that F. H. HATCH, Esq., Collector of the Port, will hereafter receive and acknowledge the receipt of all Bells and valuable Metals; and Capt. H. J. R. RAPHAEL, of the Ordnance Department, all the Old Iron contributed by Planters and other citizens for the use of our Government. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Sec'y. mh29 1m

Committee of Public Safety.

New Orleans, March 29, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to planters and other persons donating Iron to the Government, that the bottoms of old sugar kettles, grate bars, and all iron that has been badly burnt, being worthless, should not be sent to the city. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary. mh31 1m

Committee of Public Safety.

New Orleans, March 30, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to Steamboat Captains that only four (4) dollars per ton freight will be allowed by this Committee for old iron brought to the city. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary. mh30 1m

## LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas Drausin B. Macarty having purchased, at a sale made by Anthony Fernandez, an auctioneer of this city, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale, executed on the 27th March, 1862, before Octave de Armas, a notary of this city, was recorded, on the second day of April, A. D. 1862, for a monition, or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled, "An act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved the fifteenth day of March, 1855—

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the said auctioneer on 27th day of February, A. D. 1862, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1862, in the matter of the succession of Marie Louise Beauchamp, wife of F. Pascal, f. m. c., No. 17,89? of the docket of this Court, at which sale the said Drausin B. Macarty became the purchaser for the price of $610 cash.

Description of property, as given in the judicial conveyance, viz.:

"The half of a certain vacant lot of ground situate in Faubourg Tréme, designated by No. 13, of square No. 71, on a plan drawn by Vol quin, on the 27th of December, 1835, and deposited in the office of H. Pedesclaux, Esq., notary, as plan No. 1, having, said half lot, American measure, 30 feet front on Robertson street, between Dumaine and St. Phillip streets, by 63 feet 11 inches 5 lines in depth; which half lot is nearer St. Philip street.

Said lot No. 13 makes part of a lot designated by No. 1, of square No. 71, on the original plan of said faubourg, drawn by Joseph Pilié, and annexed to an act of sale dated on the 18th August, 1829, before F. de Armas, Esq., notary.

Together with all the dependencies and appurtenances thereto belonging.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name and affix the seal of office this 2d day of April A. D. 1862. E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk. ap3 22304

Succession of Stephen C. Michel.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,804.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk. ap18 22 26

Succession of F. G. Rodewald.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,745.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk. ap18 22 26

C. D. GRATIAA & CO., IMPORTERS OF WINES AND BRANDIES, 28 Customhouse street,

OFFER for sale, from bonded warehouses and store—

COGNAC BRANDIES—300 packages in half, quar ... pale and dark, of Saserac & Co., Planat Co., Sazerac Bros., Larronde Bros., Otard Dupuy Co., Union Proprietors, &c.

RED WINES—... casks good family Claret, Mar ..., St. Emilion, Pauillac and St. Estèphe.

WHITE WINES—30 packages, in casks and barrels Sauterne and Barsac.

PRESERVES—10 cases Truffles, 10 cases Truffles, Pâté, 10 cases Mushrooms, 20 cases Peas, half and quar ter boxes.

WHISKY—80 bbls. superior Bourbon and Rye.

CATAWBA—15 bbls. superior quality. oct28

## For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, AND GENERAL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

One of the best preparations for the above diseases, in their incipient stages, is

Clarke's Pulmonic Troches,

a purely Southern Remedy, warranted to contain no opium, or any ingredient that can be hurtful to the constitution. They may be used by the most delicate female and the youngest child; are indispensable to public speakers, and singers for clearing and giving power to the voice, and may be used as freely as requisite. One trial will convince the most incredulous.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by ... AD. D. WRIGHT & CO., Chartres street, ... JAS SYME, Canal street, ... And retail, by Apothecaries and Druggists generally.

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for Oil and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand.

Contracts ... with the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

For sale, 1000 boxes SOAP, various brands. A. PEPIN, Agent, 82 Canal street.

Jefferson Academy, 83 ... BOURBON STREET, N. O. ... Conducted by ... J. LORD. ... [illegible]

MELISSA CORDIAL BY THE CARMELITE MONKS.

[illegible] ... ED. GUILLOT, and D. FEARS. ... ocl

CAULIER PAPER BALSAMIC NITRATED.

This paper, burnt close to the sick, stops immediately all oppression and suffering from Asthma. Sold in New Orleans by ED. GUILLOT—Paris, No. 44 VILLE-L'EVEQUE STREET.

## AUCTION SALES.

Unreserved Sale for Liquidation of 23 Improved Lots of Ground, and 140 Vacant Lots in Suburb Delachaise, Jefferson City.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, May 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND designated by Nos. 17 and 18, square No. 8, bounded by Louisiana avenue, Delachaise, Chippewa and Jersey streets, and fronting Louisiana avenue. Together with a house of several rooms, a slaughter-house in good order, shade, cistern, well, privy, &c. Rented $30 per month.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, designated by Nos. 20 and 21, adjoining the preceding and fronting Louisiana avenue, having the same improvements. Rented, likewise, $30 per month.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, designated by Nos. 19 and 20, square No. 6, bounded by Laurel, Louisiana avenue, Jersey and Delachaise streets, and fronting Laurel street. Together with a house of four rooms and gallery, another building of three rooms, sheds, two cisterns, well, privy, &c.

EIGHTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, designated by Nos. 1 to 8 and 15 to 24, of square No. 7, bounded by Laurel, Louisiana avenue, Live Oak and Delachaise streets.

Lot No. 1 forming the corner of Laurel and Delachaise streets. Together with a house of four rooms, another building, fronting Delachaise street, having several rooms and a gallery, well, cistern, privy, &c.

Lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4, fronting Laurel street, and Lots 23 and 24 adjoining the rear line of the above three lots and fronting Delachaise street; together with the following buildings: a main house, slate-roofed, having four rooms, two closets, front and back galleries, a kitchen of five rooms and gallery; another building of three rooms and gallery, a small house on Delachaise street, a well stocked pigeon house, chicken house and out houses, four cisterns, well, privy, &c.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND designated by Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining lot No. 4, having several buildings.

TWO LOTS, Nos. 15 and 16, fronting Louisiana avenue.

Lots Nos. 15 and 16, forming the corner of Louisiana avenue and Live Oak street; together with a house of eight rooms, double kitchen, cistern, well, privy, &c.

Lots Nos. 17 to 22, fronting Live Oak street—Lot 22 forming the corner of Delachaise street.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND designated by Nos. 11 and 12, in square bounded by Chestnut, Pliquemine, Fenelon and Amelia streets; together with a house of four rooms and gallery, two servants' rooms and shed, well, cistern, privy, &c.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX LOTS OF GROUND, forming whole squares and portions of squares, bounded by Delachaise, Foucher, Amelia, Apollo, Bacchus, Dryades, St. Denis, &c., &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of 1 and 2 years' for notes bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum from date and mortgage, with privilege of paying cash. ap21

Property on Bienville Street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. Office No. 90 Exchange Alley.

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

A LOT OF GROUND situated on Bienville street, between Derbigny and Roman streets, measuring 54 feet front on Bienville street, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a house covered with slates, having four rooms, back gallery, with staircase leading to the attic, divided into two rooms, and closets; another building contiguous to the preceding having two rooms and gallery, a room in the attic, a closet, kitchen of three rooms, three cisterns, well, privy, &c.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND forming the corner of Gasquet and Miro streets.

See plans at the Exchange.

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

Acts of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, N. P. ap22

Property on Claiborne Street.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. No. 90 Exchange Alley.

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

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

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of two notes, each of the sum of $166 66⅔, ending 1st October, 1861, and 1st October, 1862, as well as the interests at 8 per cent. from 1st October 1861, and the balance cash.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, N. P. ap21

A Cargo of Merchandise from Havana at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL BE SOLD, on Wednesday, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, the following goods recently arrived from Havana:

| | |
|---|---|
| Packages Shoemaker Thread. | Spool Cotton, assorted. |
| Elastic Cloth. | Cottonades. |
| Calf Skins. | Colored Shirts, assorted. |
| Patent Leather. | Castile Soap. |
| Blankets. | Olive Oil. |
| Manna Flake. | Gum Shellac. |
| Blue Vitriol. | Sweet Oil, fine. |
| Sulphate of Quinine. | Isinglass. |
| Blue Mass. | Tartaric and Citric Acid, in Crystals. |
| Chloroform. | Magnesia. |
| Rhubarb Root. | Snuff in Bottles. |
| Rhubarb in Powders. | Champagne in Qts. |
| Seidlitz Powders. | Claret in Cases. |
| Mercury. | Ginger Root. |
| Printing Paper. | Bi Carb Soda. |
| Wrapping Paper. | Flour Sulphur. |
| Saleratus. | Alum. |
| Chip Logwood. | Cologne Water. |
| Fancy Soaps. | Pomade. |
| Lilly White. | Extracts, etc., etc., etc. |
| Morphine. | Twine. |
| Red Precipitate. | Snuff, in bladders. |
| Corrosive Sublimate. | Jamaica Ginger. |
| Shoe Blacking. | Powdered Colombo. |
| Sponges. | Carb. Iron Precip. |
| Ludly's Mixtures. | German Mustard. |
| Pulv. Peruvian Bark. | Glue. |
| Camphor. | Block Tin, &c., &c. |

Terms Cash. ap 21

Salt ... Salt ... Salt at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—

1000 SACKS TURK'S ISLAND SALT, just arrived. Sale positive and without reserve.

Terms cash.

Samples can be seen at the salesroom. ap22

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

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

WILL be sold at auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on SATURDAY, April 26th, at 12 o'clock, M.,

THIS IMPROVING AND ELIGIBLE SITE for country residences, and market gardens; safe retreat for families in epidemics and in war times; well wooded lands, salubrious and good water. The town is laid out in lots of 75 feet by 150, and into market garden lots adjoining, varying from 5 to 20 acres.

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

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

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

Acts of sales before ———, at the expense of the purchaser.

See plans of town at the Merchants' Exchange. ap18

Succession of Widow Louis Foucher.

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

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, May 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, at the risks and peril of whom it may concern, the following property, situated in the First District of this city—

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Annunciation, Thalia (or Estelle), Erato (or Melicerte) and Constance streets, and designated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 on a plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, Deputy Surveyor General, dated 12th August, 1861. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 31 feet 10 inches and 4½ lines front on Thalia (or Estelle) street, by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth. Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 9 measure each 31 feet 10 inches 4½ lines front on Erato (or Melicerte) street, by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash; and the balance at 1 and 2 years, divided into coupons to suit the parties interested, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date of sale to maturity, and 4 per cent. after maturity if not then paid. The purchasers to have the right to pay cash if he desires it.

Act of sale before C. de Armas, notary public. ap15

Succession of Widow Louis Foucher.

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

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Ramudau, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 4th February, 1862, the following described property situated in the First District of this city, for account of the succession of Widow Louis Foucher—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, in square bounded by Constance, Thalia, (late Estelle) Magazine and Erato (late Melicerte) streets. Said lot of ground is designated as Lot No. 1 on a plan drawn by C. A. D'Armas, Deputy Surveyor General, dated 12th August, 1861, and forms the corner of Constance and Thalia streets, and measures 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Constance street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 6 lines in depth and front on Thalia (late Estelle) street. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame House, kitchen, &c., subject to a lease which expires 1st May, 1863.

Terms and conditions—One-third cash; balance at one and two years for notes secured by mortgage on the property, dividing into coupons to suit.

Act of sale before D. D'Armas, notary public. ap15

Sale on Account of a former Purchaser.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer, Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 26th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, for account and risks (à la folle enchère) of Mr. F. Stubesrdieck, who refuses to comply with the terms of adjudication made to him on the 29th of March, 1862—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Elysian, Esstré, Love and Goodchildren streets, measuring 30 feet 8 inches front on Elysian street by 120 feet 7 inches in depth. Together with a handsome, new house, recently built, having three rooms, papered and plastered ceilings, front and side galleries, kitchen, servant's room, privy, &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

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

Act of sale before A. Breyfous, notary public. ap18 22 26

Barber at Auction.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 24th April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street— ... mulatto, aged about 30 years, good house servant and barber, fully guaranteed. Terms cash. ap22

Succession of ... 

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, ... of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date April 18th, 1862, all the movable effects belonging to said succession, consisting of— ... Movable Effects, Office Furniture, ... gold Patent Lever Watch. Terms cash. ap21

Sale of a Fine Lot of Mahogany Furniture.

BY J. B. OROZAT, Auctioneer. Office, No. 83 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Greatmen street, between Union and Frenchmen streets, viz.—

A lot of Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Toilets, &c., &c. Terms cash. ap21

Olive Oil and Castile Soap.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at the corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, the following goods—

150 cases Olive Oil.
60 cases Castile Soap.

Terms cash. ap21

---

## Etats Confédérés d'Amérique

DEPARTEMENT DU GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL No 1.

Nouvelle-Orléans, Louisiane, ... 15 mars 1862.

Ordre Général No 10.

Par l'autorité du Président des Etats Confédérés et en son nom, LA LOI MARTIALE est par la présente proclamée dans les paroisses d'Orléans, Jefferson, St Bernard et Plaquemines.

Tous les blancs adultes dans ces paroisses, les étrangers non naturalisés, ... serment aux Etats Confédérés, ... de quinze jours ... 

Un système d'enregistrement et de passeport établi et mis ... dans ces paroisses ... 

Tous les établissements où l'on vend des liqueurs ... fermés à huit heures du soir. ... 

Nombre de gens, qui, n'ont ... arrivés à la Nouvelle-Orléans ... 

Sont nommés Maréchaux-Prévôts pour la paroisse d'Orléans, les personnes dont les noms suivent:

WILLIAM FREERET, Premier District.
CYPRIEN DUFOUR, 2me ...
Hon. PIERRE SOULE, 3me ...
Col. H. D. OGDEN, 4me ...

Pour Alger, le capitaine Norbert Trépagnier.

La paroisse Jefferson, le juge Victor Burthe, qui entreront immédiatement en charge.

Les maréchaux-prévôts pour les paroisses ... mines et de St Bernard seront nommés ...

Par ordre du major-général LOVELL. J. G. PICKETT, Adjudant-général.

Artillerie Volontaire.—Une douzaine de quelques jeunes gens patriotiques ... remplir les cadres du ... Régiment ... Confédérés ... excellent uniforme ... fournis. Pour la gratification ... s'adresser dans la rue Tchoupitoulas ... rues St Joseph et Delord, ... des rues Jackson et Rousseau ...

JOHN F. McMILLEN

N. B.—J'ai nommé, pour la compagnie la Légère Hannibal les officiers suivants: CHARLES FAGOT Jr., capitaine. JOHN C. COSTLEY Jr., 1er lieutenant. ... JAMES LAFOREST, 3d ...

Artillerie volante, de Mazureau.

Cette belle Compagnie sera ... à partir pour le Quartier Général du Major-Général Polk, aussitôt que sa compagnie quelques ... du Bataillon volants Hannibal se présentera au Cabinet ... pour la durée de la guerre. JOHN F. McMILLEN.

N. B.—J'ai nommé, pour la compagnie ... suivants: J. M. Greenhow, capitaine. E. H. Augustus, 1er lieutenant. Robert M. Austin, 2me lieutenant. E. E. H..., 3me lieutenant. Oliver W. Austin, 4me lieutenant. Pour les renseignements et le prix, s'adresser dans la rue St Charles, No 165 ... JAS. GREENHOW.

## AVIS JUDICIAIRES

Ventes par le Receveur.

IL sera vendu, samedi, 26 avril, à midi, à la Bourse des Marchands et des Encanteurs, dans la ... entre les rues Douane et Canal, en vertu de l'honorable Cour de District des Etats Confédérés d'Amérique, siégeant à la Nouvelle-Orléans. Dans chargements de chalands de ... très entre nos mains, savoir:

Chaland No 5, contenant ... barils ...
" No 99, ...

Conditions comptant.

JNO. M. ... Receveur. 14 avril—10

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Der... District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ... Louisiane, à tous ceux que ces présentes verront, salut.

Attendu que Drausin B. Macarty ayant acheté à la vente faite par Anthony Fernandez, encanteur de cette ville, la propriété ci-après décrite ... de cette Cour ... vente passée devant Octave de Armas, notaire en cette ville, le 27 mars 1862 ... 15 mars 1855.

[illegible]

Description de la Propriété d'après l'acte Judiciaire ...

La moitié d'un certain terrain situé au Faubourg Tréme ... désigné par le No. 13 de l'îlot No. 71 ... 

... E. MICHOT, Dep.

Succession de F. G. Rodewald—No ...

DEUXIEME COUR de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans—Avis est par le présent donné aux créanciers de la susdite succession ... 

Succession de Stephen C. Michel.

DEUXIEME COUR de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans ... E. MICHOT, Dep.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN conformity with the requirements of ... the Hope Insurance Company ... statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861.
Premiums on Fire Risks ...
" Marine do ...
" River do ...

Less premiums returned ...

Losses paid during the same period, viz:
On Fire Risks ... 71,605 54
On Marine Risks ... 15,455 ...
On River Risks ... 1,958 ...

15 per cent. returned to parties insured ... 16,487 ...
Re-insurance ... 9,861 ...
Expenses, less interest ... 12,152 ...

Profits ...

The Company have the following assets:
Stock Notes ...
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon ...
Bills Receivable on Pledge ...
For premiums ...
Stocks ...
Due for Premiums in course of collection ...
Cash on hand ...

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

Be it remembered that on the ... 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared ... Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who ... duly sworn according to law, did depose ... the foregoing accounts are just and true ... extract from the books of said company.

(Signed) B. PEYCHAUD ... LOUIS BARNETT ...

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ... of May, 1861. (Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Parish ... my14

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861 ... $125,116 ...
Premiums on Marine Risks ... 60,950 ...
Premiums on River Risks ... 22,700 ...
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861 ...
For Return Premiums ...

Net Earned Premiums ...
Losses during the same period, viz:
On Fire Risks ... 24,481 ...
On Marine Risks ... 31,327 ...
On River Risks ... 16,011 ...

Reserved for Losses unpaid ...

Fifteen per cent. returned on $30,016 ... 4,502 ...
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest ... $41,125 ...

Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861 ...
Net Earned Premiums as above ... $17 ...
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid ... $30,016 ...

Amount participating ...
Profits ... $152,071 ...

The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Bills Receivable at short date ...
Scrip of other Companies ...
Premiums due ...
Cash on hand ...
Balance of Subscription Notes ...

Total Assets ...

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

Be it remembered that on this ... day of ... 1861, before me, the subscriber, ... in and for the city aforesaid, ... Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and are taken from the books of the Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ... August, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 12th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-two per cent. ... on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Agreeably with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash on and after the 15th instant, to the original subscribers on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President. EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary. au14