The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1862. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No 12,3 [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS: WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1862.

We call the attention of capitalists to the auction sale of two tracts of very valuable land, by W. D. Hennen, at the Merchants' Exchange, to-day, at 12 o'clock, M. The first tract known as the "Don Manoel" tract, will be sold in four separate lots of about 1400 acres each. The lots all front on Bayou Cane, and consisting partly of fine timber, and partly of rich prairie, are admirably adapted either to the culture of cotton or sugar, or the establishment of vacheries or stock-farms. They are situated about twenty-five miles from Opelousas, and three from Ville Platte, thus presenting a ready communication by water with the city, while the Opelousas railroad, now in progress of completion, will soon bring them within a few hours' ride from our great emporium. The other tract is situated on the Bayou Nez Piqué, and will be sold in two separate lots of ab. at 1377 acres each. These, too, are adapted to the same purposes as the former. The climate is one of the most healthy in the State, the locality offers a safe refuge from fever and other incursions incident to the city, and the terms of sale afford a ready investment for those who are considerate enough to deal in Confederate notes. Plans of the tracts may be seen at the place of sale.

THE MARKETS.

It is high time that the measures adopted by the City Council for the provisioning of the city should be carried into effect, and that the community should be relieved from the state of anxiety and suffering to which it has been subjected in consequence of the scarcity of food. But the mere introduction into the city of cattle, flour, and other provisions will not of itself accomplish this object. Means must be employed to correct abuses of the most shameful character which now exist. Since the disaster which has befallen our city, the various markets being freed from supervision and control, have presented a really afflicting spectacle. Bread has been sold at most extravagant prices, altogether disproportioned to the cost of the raw material. Meat has undergone a similar exorbitant increase, the poorer qualities being vended at fifty cents per pound, while choice pieces command almost any fancy price. But those who have established this monstrous monopoly are not satisfied with extorting immense profits from an almost famished population. Some of them have rendered themselves justly odious by their brutal and violent conduct towards the public. Taking advantage of the absence of supervision, they have laid down an imperious and despotic law for the government of purchasers, not merely with regard to the prices of food, but with respect to the particular description of paper to be given in payment. Observe that these exceedingly fastidious gentlemen must have made their own purchases with the very money they now disdainfully reject; yet they do not hesitate to profit by the public necessities, and daily increase their exactions. Such a state of things must be speedily terminated, or the magnitude of the evil will render it intolerable.

In the first place nothing would be more easy than to repress all exhibitions of impertinence and brutality on the part of some shameless butchers, by supplying the commissaries of the different markets with a sufficient police force to protect the public, and to arrest all who fail to conduct themselves with propriety. Or the City Council might attain the same object by a more decisive measure. Let them pass an ordinance depriving such persons of the right of selling in the markets, who do not conform to the conditions rendered imperatively necessary by the deplorable situation of New Orleans with respect to food.

Touching prices, they must necessarily diminish in proportion as provisions reach us from the interior. But as these supplies are placed under the direction of agents of the city, we deem it but just that the latter should adopt such regulations as will preserve our population from being the victims of a system of odious and iniquitous extortion. Perhaps the best possible and most equitable arrangement would be to have an understanding with a number of honest and trustworthy butchers and bakers, in virtue of which they may daily sell to the public bread and beef at prices which, while giving them a reasonable profit, will preserve the poor from being starved or plundered. In this way the extortioners would be compelled to reduce their prices to the same level, or they would lose their customers. Under all circumstances, it is absolutely indispensable that the beef and flour which may reach this city should be disposed of under the personal superintendence of agents of the municipal authorities, and that the prices should be officially promulgated, so that they may serve as a basis for the retail rates.

The public will hereafter bear in mind all those who, without respect for its sufferings have not recoiled from the idea of aggravating them by their unjust exactions, while it will equally remember those stores which refuse every thing but specie, which is equivalent to a refusal to sell. When better times shall have come, the people will have an opportunity of displaying their gratitude to those who have aided them, and their remembrance of those who have opposed them. They who decline receiving paper money may say that, strictly speaking, they are in the right, but our citizens will say the same thing, when in the midst of abundance, they cease to patronize these Shylocks. Let us, however, acknowledge that the cases we have referred to are exceptional, and that many butchers and bakers show themselves as accommodating as circumstances enable them to be. Let the public, too, not forget the grocers and dealers in provisions who, instead of prudently closing their doors on the arrival of the Federal squadron, threw them open to our citizens, and sold their entire stocks for the money in current circulation.

CHARCOAL.—We are told that charcoal is not to be obtained save for specie, and then at a terribly high price. If half a dozen persons with moderate capital would go into the business of burning charcoal, they would soon destroy this reprehensible monopoly. The charcoal business is an important one, and offers a most excellent field for profitable competition. Hundreds of idle mechanics might now be employed in cutting down the particular descriptions of wood suitable for making charcoal.

RAILWAY ACROSS THE ANDES.—Our American engineers scale the highest range of mountains with the locomotive. Mr. William Wheelwright, an American, who has been engaged for a long time in building railroads in South America, has explored the route, and reports that a railway can be built across the Andes, thus making a line from the Pacific to Rosario via Cordova, a distance of 1100 miles. It is claimed that the advantages which would accrue by opening up the South American States to commerce, the Rio de la Plata being navigable for vessels drawing twelve feet of water, would be immense. The Argentine Republic has offered a free grant of land five miles in breadth on each side of the railway, to aid in its construction, and the project is generally thought practicable. It is stated that Mr. Wheelwright, in constructing railroads in South America, has used gradients of 132 and 259 feet per mile, and carried them to an elevation of 9000 feet above the level of the sea.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 17th ultimo says:

During a week past this gentleman has been undergoing an examination on the charge of high treason before a court of inquiry. Messrs. Wm. T. Joynes, A. J. Crane and Raleigh T. Daniel were employed and appeared as his counsel. The examination of witnesses was concluded yesterday, but the court has not yet pronounced its opinion. We have reason, however, to believe that Mr. Botts will be discharged, and as the charges against Stearns, Mockler and Higgins are said to hinge upon the testimony of the same witnesses examined in his case, their ultimate release may also be pretty safely predicted.

The Question of Supplies and Our Present Currency.

"SUUM CUIQUE."

Messrs. Editors:

You certainly never go to marketing, because otherwise you would have long ago raised your voice against the tyranny and oppression which this community is now experiencing and suffering from a certain class of men, disgracing the human form by their brutalities, who have grown rich in prosperous times by the privilege accorded to them, of providing the public with bread and meat, and who now are actually reveling and feasting over our misfortunes, and lord it over us with a high hand! A certain class amongst these vampires are particularly conspicuous by the brutality of their language, even against ladies. It must be witnessed to be believed. It is high time that those men be taught that they are not yet our masters. There are a few honorable exceptions, but they are few and far between.

We would not desire our authorities to interfere with the question of supply and demand, except so far as to procure supplies by all imaginable means. But this we would, that a reasonable tariff, based on wholesale prices and varying every week accordingly, should put a stop to the combinations of men, "who have the privilege to provide us with meat and bread." The public has not yet forgotten that sudden and unnecessary reduction in the size of our bread some six weeks ago. If it is correct that 100 pounds of flour produce 127 pounds of bread, our late tariff, based on $18 per barrel, leaves at 7 oz per 5c. bread about 54 per cent. profit, with which any baker might be satisfied. But not so those harpies who lord it over us with a high hand.

Even the Federal military authorities have seen the absolute necessity of continuing our present currency, based on Confederate notes, yet not so, our lords and masters, the bakers and butchers. Although our authorities are willing to receive the small notes issued on that basis for the accommodation of the public by houses of unquestionable standing with ample securities, yet these men refuse to receive what every other man in the community is obliged to receive in payment, namely, those notes acknowledged good by our authorities. We are all in the same ship, and must swim or sink together.

Is there no remedy for such evils? We humbly think that there is a remedy, where there is a will, there is a way. Let our authorities put a stop to this disorder and wholesale plunder. By giving a space to this communication in your columns, you will oblige.

A SUFFERING COMMUNITY.

A letter addressed Henriette Young has been left at our office, where it may be obtained.

A ROMANTIC STORY.—The Richmond *Dispatch* chronicles a remarkable story, derived from a gentleman for many years engaged in the prosecution of military claims, who obtained the particulars from a descendant of the parties that form the subject of the narrative. Early in the revolutionary war a man named Lane enlisted in a company raised for three years. The company went north and joined Washington's army. Taking part in all the previous battles, Lane was severely wounded at Brandywine or Germantown, and during the battle and after, he was taken care of by a brother soldier to whom he had become greatly attached, and who belonged to the same company as himself. The term of the service having expired, these two soldiers were discharged, and returned home devoted and inseparable friends. In the meantime the tide of war rolled on the south, and they again enlisted to serve in General Lincoln's army, at the time engaged in the siege of Savannah. In that siege they did their duty bravely. At last, Lane's friend was wounded in turn, and was carried off the field in the arms of his devoted friend. While under the care of the surgeon it was discovered that his brave and tender companion was a woman!

It appeared that she had formed a strong attachment to Lane, whom she had accidentally met, but made so little impression upon him that he did not recognize her when he afterwards met her disguised as a soldier. She was in despair when Lane enlisted, and under the inspiration of affection she fled from her parents, donned the Continental uniform, and followed him to the wars. What ensued was a proper *finale* to such a romance. The woman recovered, and, as soon as the twain were released from captivity they became one. They lived many years very happily together, and left several children. Both the man and his wife received pensions until their decease, for services rendered as soldiers.

ICE SHOWERS OF INDIA.—The following is an account of the squalls and storms preceding the Monsoon rains in Eastern and Central India: Three or four of these occur during the months of April and May, and are frequently accompanied by furious hail storms, the hail being on an average about the size of walnuts, frequently that of duck's eggs—single hailstones have occasionally been found from one to three pounds in weight. There are, indeed, four cases on record, within the last seventy years, of masses of ice having fallen from the firmament of from half a ton to a ton and a half in weight.

Recent observations have shown that the maximum fall of rain occurs, as might be expected, at the ordinary altitude of the principal layers of rain cloud, between three and five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the amount regularly decreases above this as the higher levels are attained. The discharge where this sea of vapor impinges on a cold mass of mountains is tremendous. At Mahabaleshwar it amounts to between two hundred and sixty and three hundred inches.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]

BOARDING AN ENGINEER.

BY ANDERSON.

[Concluded.]

He could not misunderstand her, and taking her in his arms, he kissed her! That instant there was a revulsion of feeling—he was free; her power over him was gone; and as he looked into her face, as she lay there on his bosom with closed eyes and lips parted, with quick-drawn breath, he despised her for her folly, and turned his head away almost with loathing. And then, through the thick foliage, he saw a face; oh, how different! the Gipsy face—so full of scorn and passion. How the large, lustrous eyes glared upon him, and their glance seemed to burn into his soul. He started, and the next instant the face was gone. Miss Dean, in pretty confusion, turned her head away; but Frank was not thinking of her now; he was scarcely conscious of her presence, as he turned towards the house. Not a word was spoken as they walked back. Perhaps Miss Dean thought his conduct singular; his great love had made him speechless! his face looked so white and solemn. He left her at the door, and turned again down the garden walk, but he did not find Katie. The French exercise, torn into a thousand pieces, was scattered across the walk. He went round the arbor, where he had seen her, but she was not there—only little Bessie, sitting platting a wisp of straw.

"Bessie, where is Katie?" he asked.

But Bessie maintained a pouting silence. When he repeated the question, she said:

"Done, done under de dound."

"What do you mean?" he asked; "where is she?"

But Bessie would give no other answer, and when he turned away, she looked after him, and said, poutingly:

"Ou a mean ting, to make Tatie tie."

"Katie! Katie Foster!" Frank called aloud, but there was no answer, only a stifled sob, under the dry leaves at his very feet, and he did not hear it. She had hidden herself there when she saw him coming back, and Bessie would not have betrayed her for all the world. After a vain search he turned gloomily away. He sent to her room for her, that afternoon, to come with her lesson; but they came back and said she had gone to bed sick.

"Oh! I hope Katie won't get sick and spoil our play," cried Miss Dean.

How selfish she is, thought Frank.

The play was to come off the next evening, and he saw Katie no more until it commenced. It had become a great bore to Frank.

"Grimes," he said, "if you will take this foolish business off my hands, I will do you any favor."

"Oh, no," replied Grimes, "I could never act your part—forsake the State Gipsy for yonder butterfly."

He only spoke in jest, but it brought another shadow to Frank's troubled face.

"Pshaw," he replied. "Nobody minds what is done in a play, of course. Confound the Profence and his play; I wish they were both in Botany Bay."

There was every prospect of the play's being a success. The company was large and the actors sustained their characters very well. Miss Dean, becomingly dressed in some light gossamer material, acted well the languid lady of fashion. Frank, who acted the part of her accepted suitor, had once been the lover of a Gipsy girl; but attracted by the beauty and wealth of a woman of fashion, had forsaken the poor Gipsy. There was a murmur of admiration in the company, when Katie, attired as a Bohemian girl, stepped on the mimic stage. The dress, of crimson plaid, she wore, was not long enough to conceal the graceful foot and ankle of which the Colonel had boasted; and the scarlet cloth, which she wore turban-fashion around her head, contrasted well with the dark, liquid beauty of her eyes.

In the first scene she seemed languid and indifferent; but the second, in which she appeared as a fortuneteller, she ran over rapidly the fate of them who had come to learn of her their destinies. Then seizing Frank's hand, she foretold a life of such woe and misery, as made a listener shudder. She repeated vehemently the curses which follow a broken vow; then jerking up her guitar, which hung at her side, she sang a song of such touching pathos, with such sweet, and melody, that there was scarce a dry eye in the audience. Even Frank felt such moisture in his eyes, that he was constrained to turn his head away. In the third scene, Frank and the Gipsy appeared alone; she was upbraiding him for his desertion—talking with such melancholy gladness of their joy before her rival came; then raved with such perfect imitation of passion—of her own misery and ruin, the audience seemed spell-bound. Once a voice cried, "She is born for the stage." She did not heed it. Her eyes were dazzling in their dark splendor; a fever spot burned on each cheek. Dropping on her knees, she seized his hands and besought him, in tones of such wild despair, not to leave her—not to forsake her, that the company, wild with excitement—forgetting where they were—thundered down their applause, as though it had been a stage in reality. Frank looked like a man crazed; his part was to have turned away from where she knelt; but he stood gazing down into her face with a look of wonder and astonishment. Slowly the color faded from her cheek; the heavy lids closed over her eyes, and ere Frank could save her, she fell to the floor insensible. Then there was a scene of wild confusion, a rushing to and fro, a mingling of audience and actors, many proffers of assistance, and but little real good done. The Colonel was in one of his finest frenzies; swore he knew how it would be when they took a sick child out of her bed to act in their tomfooleries. Something like a calm was restored, when a physician, who was present, assured him it was nothing more than a fainting fit, brought on by the over exertion of acting. The evening passed away pleasantly enough, but the last act in which there was a bridal scene, a fair bride, and a forsaken gipsy, was never acted. Miss Dean saw no more of her faithful knight during the evening; he could not have excluded himself more entirely if he had fainted himself. In the days that followed, she was made to wonder at the change in his manner; upon the plea of work he kept himself aloof; and when he did make his appearance, he was cold and distant. Katie was still kept in her bed, receiving daily visits from the physician. Col. Foster rarely left her. One morning he invited Frank into the room. She did not raise her eyes when he went to the bed, and when he took her hand, with a gesture of impatience she turned herself away from him. The Colonel seeing he was mortified, said:

"Well, well! sick folks will have whims; let's go away and leave her alone."

Frank gave a headache as an excuse for not going down to tea that evening, and watching when they all left Katie's room, he crossed the passage and knocked at her door; a servant opened it, and making some excuse to send her down, he entered the room. She was sitting up, and he went and stood by her chair; her head was thrown back and her eyes were closed, but she was not asleep, for there was a blush on her cheek and a nervous twitching of the mouth, which betrayed a consciousness of his presence. He bent over her, and gazed long upon the beautiful face; thinner now, and so much older looking.

"Katie, darling," he whispered.

She opened her large eyes, with a startled look, full in his face; then closed them again without speaking.

"Katie," he said, "why are you angry with me; what have I done? Open your eyes again and look at me."

She never moved, but the tears stole out from under the closed lids.

"Katie," he said, slowly, "you are angry because you think I love Miss Dean, and I do not."

"You kissed her," she answered, looking at him again.

"Because she was a flirt and I was a fool, but I never loved her; I love you, I loved you then, only I did not know it." He paused a moment, but she did not answer, and he asked again, "Was it that made you angry?"

"Yes," she answered.

"Katie, was that what made you sick?" he asked, tenderly.

"Yes," she answered, scarcely above a whisper.

"My Katie, darling," he said, passionately, pressing his lips upon her brow, "then you love me! Say you love me."

She did not answer him, but looked into his face with such an expression of innocent confidence and perfect love, that in perfect rapture and delight, he caught her in his arms, pressed her to his bosom, and kissed her burning, coral lips. "My darling one," he murmured, "you shall be my own, precious, happy little wife."

"They are coming back," whispered Katie.

Frank started out, but when he got the door, little Bessie, who had been tumbled upon the sofa, asleep, he thought, raised and said:

"Nis Melson, yer Nis Melson, does, does oo love Tatie? tause I does."

Frank did not wait to reply, but hurried out.

"He tut Tatie," she said as Mag entered the room. They did not understand her, and one look from her beloved "Tatie" silenced her.

Katie was soon well enough to leave her room. The household was in total ignorance of a love affair, until Miss Dean came upon them rather suddenly one day, and discovered something that betrayed them. A deadly pallor overspread her face for one moment, then, with a burning blush, she gracefully apologized for her intrusion, and left them. It was with much inward trepidation Frank carried the affair to the Colonel, but he was gratified to find there was no opposition, only great astonishment, and the dry remark: that she might as well have you as to go to New Orleans, if he was to lose her anyhow. Miss Dean found, suddenly, that her presence was required at home. When leaving, she told Frank, laughingly, she had often heard of a man's bringing up his wife to his mind, but he was the first she had ever known do it. Frank thought he could well afford to let her have her jest. When he told the story to Ned, he took his hand and said:

"God bless you, Frank; be kind to my little Katie. The romance is my life you have so often hinted at, was the love I bore her mother; but she never knew it—she never knew it."

Frank only pressed his hand; he knew a heart like Ned's needs not the sympathy of words.

Frank kept his little scholar as long as he boarded with the Colonel, and when he left she went off to New Orleans. In two years she came back, and there was a merry wedding in that old country home. A bright, happy groom, and a lovely bride; a dark, rich beauty, whose long silken hair hung around her in cloud-like splendor. You would scarce have known the little Katie of yore.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, as a flatboat loaded with coal was endeavoring to reach the Federal steamship Rhode Island, on the opposite side of the river, about half a mile above the old marine hospital, a violent eddy caught her and capsized her. The flatboat sunk almost immediately. There were fifteen men on board, of whom three were negroes. Seven white men were saved by the strenuous exertions of the officers and crew of the Rhode Island. The negroes and several white men are supposed to have perished.

Foul Murder.—An old colored man, who has for several years past been cultivating a small garden somewhere down the Bayou road, was brutally murdered night before last, while on his way to market. The assassins are yet unknown, but no doubt they expected to find money on the old man's person, as he was reputed to be well off in "more." The scoundrels, after stabbing him with their knives, bound him to one of the wheels of his cart, in which position he was found by some passers-by.

New Issue.—It was rumored yesterday that the Committee of Public Safety intend issuing small notes for the purpose of meeting the increasing demand for change.

Common Council.—Board of Aldermen.—The Common Council held their regular meeting last evening. Hon. S. P. Delabarre in the chair and six members present. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Assistants informed this Board that they had concurred in the following: A resolution expressing the gratitude and respect of the Council for Gen. Duncan and his officers and men for their gallant defence of Forts St. Philip and Jackson; a resolution thanking Gens. Juge and Maignan, and their commands for their valuable services; a resolution authorizing the Mayor to organize a citizen's police in each and every ward; a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to pay the nurses for the hospitals.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the petition of Jefferson Lodge, No. 9, in reference to the confirmation of titles of lots in Lafayette Cemetery, and offered a resolution, which was adopted.

The resolutions from the Assistants relative to the issue of small notes by private individuals, were concurred in, as were also those relative to the present state of the river.

The Treasurer informed the Board that the second issue of city notes amounts to $261,519 50.

A resolution from the Board of Assistant Aldermen authorizing the publication of 5000 copies of the letters forming the correspondence between General Butler and the Council, in reference to the surrender of the city to the Federal forces, was concurred in.

Messrs. Wm Freret, Moses Greenwood, P. N. Wood, J. B. Leefe, M. Musson, F. Generes, P. S. Wiltz, H. J. Ranney, H T. Lonsdale and A. D. Grief were appointed of a committee of subsistence to act with the Council.

The Surveyor was instructed to dig ditches and build bridges, as soon as practicable, on Derbigny street, between Esplanade and Kerlerec streets.

The Board then adjourned to meet the Assistants, and act on a message to the Mayor.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Board met. A quorum being present, business proceeded.

Resolutions were adopted that the Finance Committee of Council be authorized to require from all who have issued their individual notes for circulation in the city, a statement of the amount of their issues up to date, giving security to the city for the amount of their issues. The city is to redeem such secured notes, and thus take them out of circulation. The City Attorney is also authorized and directed to institute suit against all defaulters.

The Treasurer reported balance on hand up to Saturday last, $322 917. Small notes issued to date $261,519 50.

Resolutions were adopted with regard to the threatening high stage of the river—directing the proper officials of the city to exert themselves speedily to provide against the impending danger.

Resolutions by Mr. Leefe that the correspondence between the Mayor and city authorities and Com. Farragut, be published in pamphlet form, and 5000 copies issued, were passed unanimously, and sent to the upper Board for concurrence.

A resolution that the Mayor be authorized to organize in each and every ward a citizen patrol, that the city authorities may be enabled to preserve the peace of the city, in compliance with the obligations of the Council entered into with the Federal authorities. Passed and sent up for concurrence.

Wm. Freret, H. J. Ranney, Moses Greenwood, J. B. Leefe, P. S. Wiltz, H. T. Lonsdale, M. Musson, L. F. Generes, A. D. Grieff and P. N. Wood were appointed a Committee of Subsistence.

The Finance Committee reported, viz: That in regard to the adjudication of the right of way for city railroad on St. Charles, Carondelet and Baronne streets, the Committee approved and accepted the security. Also, approving the claim of C. C. Borod, policeman, wounded in the discharge of his duty.

Report and resolutions adopted.

The Upper Board here came into joint session, to consider a message from the Mayor—8 members of the Upper Board and 11 members of the Lower Board present.

It was moved to go into secret session, and the reporters accordingly adjourned.

P. S. The secret session adjourned after an hour's session, but we could not learn the purport of the Mayor's communication.

First District.—The following arrests were made yesterday in the First District:

Daniel Donohoe, Wm. Toomey and James Barry, three youths, were arrested for assaulting John Lovelle with intent to kill.

Patrick Harrel, charged with assault and battery by Wm. Hopkins.

Eliza Costello, whom Peter Conway charges with larceny.

Second District.—Mrs. Martin had her husband, Jean Martin, arrested for an assault and battery.

Thomas Hart is charged with insulting officer Fortier, while in the discharge of his duty.

Third District.—On Monday night, at about ten o'clock, three men forcibly entered the residence of Mr. F. Sambola, near the Convent, tied that gentleman and his niece, and afterwards carried away clothing and a lot of cigars.

Peter Camphouse and Mrs. Camphouse were arrested on a charge of assault and battery.

The River.—We regret to state that the river is still rising, though no serious overflow has yet taken place at any point in the city. At the foot of Customhouse street yesterday afternoon, we found the water had been driven back almost entirely from the landing there, by means of a small levee erected by the city authorities from Canal street to Customhouse street.

MARRIED,

On Monday, 5th May, by Rev. A. K. Guthrie, Mr. CHARLES NATHAN to Miss EMMA GOODMAN, daughter of the late Daniel Goodman, Esq. of this city.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., HENRY B. LEAUMONT, aged 35 years. The friends and acquaintances of the Leaumont and J. B. Colin families are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, TO-DAY, 7th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, on St. Ann street, between Marais and Villere streets.

FUNERAL HONORS.

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-'15.

THE members of the above Association are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their comrade in arms, EDOUARD GR[illegible], that will take place THIS DAY, at half-past [illegible] o'clock, at the Obituary Chapel Rampart street.

Come with your badge.

By order of the President,

ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

PHILIP LABAUX, Secretary. my7

Notice.

THE holder of two Notes, for one hundred and twenty dollars ($120) each, dated April 28th, 1861, payable one year after date, 28th and 29th April, 1862, subscribed by B. H. Dwyer to the order of Theodore Dauziger, and endorsed by the latter, is hereby notified to present the same to Mr. A. Ducatel, notary, No. 40 Toulouse street, otherwise said notes will be at his own risk.

PAUL LACROIX, No. 13 Toulouse street.

New Orleans, 7th May, 1862. my7 3t

Notice to Stockholders of the Star Insurance Company.

THE Commissioners of Liquidation of the Star Insurance Company have declared a dividend on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 1½ Carondelet street. my7 6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Series No. 2.

WITH all due deference to the Committee of Public Safety, I beg leave to say to the public *at large*, that I am prepared to redeem my bills on *presentation*. The City Council, with the Mayor at its head, have not deigned through its specials to say what I should do—I am the public's servant, and shall adhere to their cause and determination.

If I can understand Gen. Butler's proclamation, it appears to me that all places of business open for the benefit of all concerned.

G. W. HOLT, No. 167 Gravier street.

my6 3t

Notice.

A. CONSTANT & CO. invite holders of notes issued by the firm to call as soon as possible for payment of the same. As they intend to liquidate, a premium of 10 per cent. is offered to those presenting notes in sums of $50 and upwards. Fifty cent notes and notes of a larger denomination are redeemed from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.

A. CONSTANT & CO., No. 21 Hospital street.

my6 3t

Notice.

THE holder of a certain promissory NOTE for One Thousand Dollars, ($1000), signed by Justin Fremaux, and given in payment to Mr. Olivier, residing at the corner of St. Philip and Claiborne streets, is hereby notified that the amount of said note which has been deposited with Messrs. Gottschalk & Magner, notaries, 26 Carondelet street, as heretofore advertised, is from and after this date at the risk of the holder, or owner of said note. my6 3t

Notice

IS hereby given that the Public Schools of this District will be reopened from this day.

ALF. BOURGEOIS, Superintendent Public Schools, Third District.

New Orleans, May 5, 1862. my6

Notice.

THE undersigned will redeem their Notes between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Southern Store, 161 and 163 Poydras street.

my6 3t — J. HOCKERSMITH & CO.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

The Commanding General of the Department having been informed that rebellious, lying and desperate men have represented and are now representing to the honest planters and the good people of the State of Louisiana, that the United States Government, by its forces, have come here to confiscate and destroy their crops of cotton and sugar, it is hereby ordered to be made known by publication in all the newspapers of this city, that all cargoes of cotton and sugar shall receive the safe conduct of the forces of the United States, and the boats bringing them from beyond the lines of the United States forces, may be allowed to return in safety after a reasonable delay, if their owners shall so desire. Provided, they bring no passengers except the owners and managers of said boats, and of the property so conveyed, and no other merchandise except provisions; of which such boats are requested to bring a full supply for the benefit of the suffering poor of the city.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

my7

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. Major J. M. BELL, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp of the Division Staff, is hereby appointed Provost Judge of the City of New Orleans, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Captain J. H. FRENCH, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General, is hereby appointed Provost-Marshal of the City of New Orleans, and Capt. S. K. STAFFORD, Aid-de-Camp, Deputy Provost-Marshal. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

Under the foregoing order the undersigned this day assumes the position of Provost-Marshal, for the purpose of carrying out such of the provisions of the Proclamation of the General commanding within this Department, as were not left to the Municipal action, and ensuring life, property and tranquility to all peaceably disposed citizens. He informs the public that, until further notice, his office will be in the United States Custom-House on Canal street.

Particularly does he call attention to the prohibition against assemblages of persons in the streets; the sale of liquor to soldiers; the necessity for a license upon the part of keepers of public houses, coffee-houses and drinking saloons; to the posting of placards about the streets giving information concerning the action or movements of Rebel troops, and the publishing in the newspapers of notices or resolutions laudatory of the enemies of the United States.

The soldiers of this command are subject, upon the part of some low-minded persons, to insult. This must stop. Repetition will lead to instant arrest and punishment.

In the performance of his duties the undersigned will in no degree trench upon the regularly established police of the city, but will confine himself simply to the performance of such acts as were to be assumed by the military authorities of the United States, and in such action he hopes to meet with the ready co-operation of all who have the welfare of the city at heart.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Aid-de-Camp and Provost Marshal, New Orleans.

my 7

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.

A Military Commission, of not less than five commissioned officers, of and above the rank of Captain, with a Recorder and Legal Adviser, is constituted and appointed for the trial of all high crimes and misdemeanors which, by the laws of any State in the Union, or the United States, or the Law Martial, are punishable with death, or imprisonment for a long term of years.

The sentences of such Commission will be assimilated to those provided by such laws, due regard being had to the necessity for severity and for prompt punishment incident to the disorders and crimes arising from a state of war.

The Commission will sit at all convenient hours for the dispatch of business, and will be attended by the Provost Marshal or his assistants. All its orders will be respected and obeyed, and its summons complied with.

As the motives of men make so largely the element of the crimes cognizable by this Commission, the rules of evidence of the English Common Law may be so far relaxed as to allow the accused to be questioned in presence of the Commission, always leaving it at his free choice to respond or not to the question proposed. The accusation will be substantially in the form used by Courts Martial, excepting that it should fully set forth a description of the accused, with his residence and business, whether or not he has been a loyal citizen, his antecedent character and acts in that regard, so far as known; which portion of the accusation may be put in controversy at the trial, provided the accused be not a soldier of the United States.

All proceedings, findings and sentences of this Commission are to be subject to the approval of the Commanding General, and will be carried into effect upon his order.

The following named officers are detailed for and will constitute such Commission:

1. Col. HENRY C. DEMING, Twelfth Regiment Conn. Volunteers.
2. Col. N. A. M. DUDLEY, Thirteenth Regiment Mass. Volunteers.
3. Lieut.-Col. C. M. WHELDEN, Thirty-first Regiment Mass. Volunteers.
4. Major F. A. BOARDMAN, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.
5. Captain PETER HAGGERTY, Aid-de-Camp, Major J. M. BELL, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Recorder and Legal Adviser.

By command of

Major-General BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff. my7

Mayoralty of New Orleans, City Hall, 6th day of May, 1862.

[No. 6024.]

RESOLVED, That in accordance with General Order No. 19, issued by Major-General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans of a boat load of flour for the use of the citizens of New Orleans, Mr. Moses Greenwood be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans, to attend to the shipment of said cargo of flour, and that he is also authorized to take the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

(Signed) S. P. DELABARRE, President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.

[No. 6025.]

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 20, issued by Major-General Butler, with regard to provisions of all sorts to be imported into the city by the Opelousas Railroad, Mr. P. S. Wiltz be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans to attend to the transportation of said provisions and live stock, and that he is also authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

(Signed) S. P. DELABARRE, President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen.

(Signed) J. MAGIONI, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved May 6th, 1862.

(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 6026.]

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 21, issued by Major-General Butler, with regard to the provisions, live stock and flour, now at the junction of the Red and Mississippi rivers, A. D. Grieff, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans to attend to the transportation of said provisions, live stock and flour, and that he is also authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

(Signed) S. P. DELABARRE, President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen.

(Signed) J. MAGIONI, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved May 6th, 1862.

(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election June next.

ja8 tf — NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Candidate for Mayor,

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY,

VICTOR WILTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

See Bee of 29th, 30th and 31st January. feb21

Recorder of the Second District.

Messrs. Editors:

Please announce that the Hon. LOUIS GASTINEL, the present incumbent, is a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the 2d June next.

VOTERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

48..........BOURBON STREET..........48

Conducted by G. J. Lord.

THIS establishment will reopen on MONDAY, 5th May, for day-scholars only. No boarders can be received for the present. my5 1w

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.

MRS. MACE respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and families that her Institute will remain opened, and the classes continue, as heretofore. my6 3t

Emporium of Light.

THE subscriber will sell his superior COAL OIL, CONFEDERATE and COTTON SEED OIL, with an assortment of various kinds of Lamps, &c., for all notes received by the Committee of safety.

ANTHEMON HILL, No. 9 Chartres street.

my6 3t

AUCTION SALES.

Felix Padron et al. vs. L. Bejan et al. District Court of the Confederate States for the District of Louisiana—No. 3356.—Partition Suit.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Honorable District Court of the Confederate States for the District of Louisiana, dated the 28th of February, 1862, in the above entitled partition suit, homologating the report of the undersigned as special commissioner in said case, and directing him to effect the sale of the lands embraced in said suit, will be sold in New Orleans, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Royal street, at 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, 7th May, 1862, the following Tracts of Land, situated in the Parish of St Landry, agreeably to plans prepared under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Public Lands, and corresponding with the approved public surveys, which plans are exhibited at the place of sale, and will be deposited in the office of Pierre Charles Cuvellier, notary public in the city of New Orleans, and lithographed copies of which can be procured at the office of the undersigned, and at the land office at Opelousas.

First. A TRACT OF LAND on Bayou Cane, (Bayou des Cannes) in the vicinity of Villeplatte, and about twenty-five miles from the town of Opelousas, being the tract confirmed in the name of Antoine Boisdore, by act of Congress of April 29th, 1816, as tract B, No. 7, of the Commissioners' Report of April 6th, 1815, (vol 2, State papers, p. 91) which tract will be sold in four lots, each having very nearly the same front on Bayou des Cannes, which is the western boundary of the claim, and running thence between parallel lines to the eastern boundary of the claim.

Lot No. 1, the most Southern portion of the claim, is bounded on the south by land confirmed to Simon Fontenot, and has a superficial extent of 1[illegible] acres.

Lot No. 2 is bounded on the north by lot No. 3, and on the south by lot No. 1, and has a superficial extent of 1434 71 acres.

Lot No. 3 is bounded on the north by lot No. 4 and on the south by lot No. 2, and has a superficial extent of 1435 11 acres.

Lot No. 4 is bounded on the north by land confirmed to Jacques Dupré, and on the south by lot No. 3, and has a superficial extent of 1403 71 acres.

Secondly. A tract of land on Bayou Nezpiqué, of 40 acres front on both sides of said bayou by 40 in depth on each side thereof, having, according to the public surveys, a superficial extent of 2754 51 acres, confirmed to Louis Boisdoré, by act of Congress of 29th April, 1816, as tract A, No. 547 of the Commissioner's report of 9th March, 1813, (vol 2, State Papers, p 813) which tract will be sold in two lots, having the same superficial area, viz: 1377 25 acres.

Lot No. 1 has a front of 20 arpents on each side of Bayou Nezpiqué, by a depth of 40 arpents on each side thereof between parallel lines, and is bounded on the north by lands confirmed to Antoine Boisdoré, and on the south by the other half of the same original tract, or lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2 has also a front of 20 arpents on each side of Bayou Nezpiqué, by a depth of 40 arpents on each side thereof, between parallel lines, and is bounded on the north by the above-mentioned lot No. 2, and on the south by lands confirmed to Daniel Clark.

Thirdly. The right of the parties to said suit to obtain scrip or land warrants under the act of Congress of 24 June, 1856, for 677 acres of land, embraced in the Commissioner's report of 9th March, 1813, designated as B No. 321 and confirmed by act of Congress of 29th April, 1816, (vol 2, State Papers, p. 813). Said land not being susceptible of a definite location by the Government Surveyors, the parties to this suit, as heirs of Louis Boisdoré, are entitled to scrip for the same amount of land.

Terms and Conditions of the Sale—The above described six lots of land will be sold separately, one-fourth cash, and the remainder at one and two years, for which the purchaser will give promissory notes to his own order, secured by vendor's privilege on the land, payable at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana at New Orleans, at one and two years from their date, with six per cent. interest from date until maturity, and eight per cent. interest from maturity if not then punctually paid, together with five per cent. interest on the whole amount due for attorney's fees, if by the default of the purchaser suit is to be instituted for the payment thereof.

The right to a certificate of relocation hereinabove mentioned, will be sold for cash.

Acts of sale before Pierre Charles Cuvellier, notary public, at New Orleans, No. — Common street.

WILLIAM D. HENNEN, corner Customhouse and Royal sts.

mh31 td

Unreserved Sale of a Large Property at McDonogh.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 10, 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 Madison and Bringier streets, measuring 15 feet front on each of the aforesaid streets. Together with a House of two rooms, front and back galleries, two closets, kitchen, servants' room, shed leading to the kitchen, &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms Cash. my6

Stock of Groceries, Liquors and Wines,

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, May 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the store of Messrs. Eaton & Esterbrook, corner of New Levee and Common streets—

The entire balance of that valuable stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

For full particulars see catalogue. my6

Stray Horse.

FOUND, on the Levee, Third District, on the 26th of April last, an old light brown HORSE, with saddle and bridle. The owner can have it on paying costs.

J. S. CORNISH, corner France and Levee streets.

my6 3t

A Card.

NOTES issued by ETIENNE POQUE will be redeemed by him on presentation. my5 3t

A Card.

THE notes issued by JEAN BERTIN will be redeemed by him on presentation. ap5 3t

FOR SALE at reduced prices for CONFEDERATE NOTES, a good assortment of KIP SHOES AND RUSSETT BROGANS.

SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY, 21 St. Charles street.

my2 1m

Lard.

LARD—40 tierces choice Western Lard, in store and for sale by

P. POUJOL, No. 11 Toulouse street.

my5 3t

For Sale or Rent,

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Gregoire's Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to

P. LACROIX, No. 13 Toulouse street.

ap5 1m

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

May 3d, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of certificates of profits, issued by the Union Insurance Company for the year 1856, and due this day, that the same will be paid on presentation and delivery of said certificates on and after this day.

Interest on all certificates of profits issued by said Company, up to the 30th April last, will also be paid on and after this day to the holders of said certificates, at the office of the Company, corner Canal and St. Charles street.

my3 15t — A. CHIAPELLA, President.

Notice.

WE have issued several thousand dollars in small notes, for the accommodation of the public. They are not only secured by the large amount of real estate belonging to us in the city, but also by deposits of Confederate money in several Banks, amounting to more than the circulation. We are prepared to redeem them at once, in sums of $20 and upwards, and would be pleased if the public would call daily at our office, corner New Levee and Notre Dame streets, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

my3 6t — H. FASSMANN & CO.

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for goods. The orders received and registered up to this time, accompanied with cotton, cash or drafts, will require all the goods we can make up to the first of September.

Planters are hereby notified that we cannot receive any more cotton or orders.

Public notice will be given in due time when present engagements will be completed.

ap28 2m — S. M. HART & CO.

Notice.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Van Fossen is dissolved, Mr. Van Fossen having retired on the 1st of May, 1861. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned, who carry on the same business, under the style of C. A. Barrière & Brother.

C. A. BARRIERE, F. G. BARRIERE.

April 5th, 1862. ap7 1m

For Sale,

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnston and St. Peter streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with the improvements, formerly known as the Depouilly Saw Mills. Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to price, &c., inquire of

J. D. DENEGRE, Citizens' Bank.

mh14

Notice by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 28, 1862.

THE public are hereby notified that the European Brigade, Paul Juge fils, General Commanding, have been requested and have consented to continue patrolling the city in conjunction with the ordinary police, for the purpose of preserving peace and order. It is hoped that all good citizens will contribute their assistance in this effort to maintain the tranquility of the city.

ap29 3t — JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

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., 45 Tchoupitoulas.

ja26 6m

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)

68 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.

ap1 1y

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29, 1862.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Public Safety will receive, until further notice, the following individual and other small notes circulated as money in this community, and that they believe our citizens may rely on their currency.

Resolved, That this Committee will add to this list such other names as they may deem worthy of the confidence of the community.

State Treasury Notes.
Confederate Notes.
J. & J. C. Davidson.
Leeds & Co.
Henderson & Gaines.
Thomas Griswold & Co.
Theo. C. Payan.
Jackson Railroad Company.
H. Fassman & Co.
City of Baton Rouge.
City of New Orleans.
C. W. Cammack.
McDonnell & Marrow.
Magee & George.
George W. Green & Co.
Daniel Edwards & Son.
Joseph Santini.
James Zelly.
Ben Miller.
Adam Wagner.
G. H. W. Lehde.
Smith & Hine, or Stuart & James.
H. F. Lawrence, or F. Cazenave.
D. M. Hildreth & Co.
Cressop & McMillen.
Samuel Bell.
D. H. Holmes.
Picayune Office.
J. Hockersmith & Co.

A true extract from the minutes.

ap29 tf — GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday March 24, 1861, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.			FROM THE LAKE.		
6 o'clock A. M.	Horse Car.	St'm Train.	5½ o'clock A. M.	St'm Train.	
6½	..	..	7	..	..
7½	..	..	8½	..	..
9	..	..	9½	..	..
10	..	..	10½	..	..
12½	M.	..	11½	..	..
1	P. M.	..	12	M.	P. M.
2	..	..	2½	..	..
3	..	..	3½	..	..
4	..	..	4½	..	..
5	..	..	5½	..	..
6	..	..	6½	..	..
7	..	..	7½	..	Horse Car.

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 — G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement.

NEW ORLEANS, 1st October 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		$191,305 71
To wit—		
On Fire Risks	$120,066 30	
On Marine Risks	35 386 56	
On River Risks	35,853 27	
		$191,305 7[illegible]
Less—		
Premiums Unterminated	$22,070 75	
Returned Premiums	4,987 63	27 197 27
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$164,108 34
Losses paid during same period, viz—		
On Fire Risks	$44 339 71	
On Marine Risks	13 644 00	
On River Risks	12,234 79	
	$69,977 70	
Re-Insurance	11,160 14	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,407 50	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	31,847 [illegible]	116,393 54
		$47,715 [illegible]
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		12,438 00
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$35,277 40
Earned premiums		$164,108 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,716 73
Amount participating in profits		$141,481 61

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable for premiums	16,317 33
Due for premiums in course of collection	9,369 82
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	25,580 00
Insurance Scrips	1,020 00
Confederate States Bonds	525 00
Cash on hand	10,642 94
Subscription notes	200,720 54
Total amount of assets	$290,145 00

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

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary, of the Louisiana State 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 a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1861.

ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Amadeo Landry,	Octave Voorhies,	W. G. Bottsten
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolhonde,	C. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gandy,	B. Bordelais,	F. Hickman,
J. Lanaux,	B. P. Logan,	F. Rotchford,
B. H. Harris,	G. Gavarco,	Chas. J. Leeds,
J. N. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	J. G. McLeara,
A. E. Grieff,	L. Bourdonnaye,	Valen. Heermann,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Romes,	Magin Puig,
J. B. Morison,	J. Zelly,	Wm. Orusel,
J. A. Bonnafon,	J. J. Hart,	W. B. Conger.

oc12 1m

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$351,125 26
To wit:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$180,353 46	
on Marine Risks	44,476 66	
on River Risks	26,095 12	
		$251,125 26
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$42,858 79	
For Returned Premiums	2,921 70	
		45,999 79
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$205,543 36
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$107,089 56	
On Marine Risks	7,991 77	
On River Risks	5,792 42	
	$125,863 74	
Reinsurance	8,261 81	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,721 20	
		$137,865 73
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.		30,460 47
		$168,376 20
Net profits, 30th November, 1861		$39,167 31
Net earned premiums		$205,543 36
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		24,806 22
Amount participating in profits		$180,736 34

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$34,771 46
Due for Premiums in course of collection	38,619 90
Invested in mortgage security	20,000 00
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks	24,075 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	46,360 00
Invested in Confederate Bonds	53,000 00
Invested in Railroad Bonds	21,541
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	7,310 94
Cash on hand	30,446 00
Total amount of Assets	$287,877 00

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' 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 a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of December, 1861.

D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest tax of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES:

Geo W. West, Vice-President.

Omer Gaillard,	A. F. Must,
Jas. A. White,	Al. Musson,
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
E. Jamison,	Emm. Augustin,
Jas. Hillenbrand,	Charles Olivier,
J. Sabin,	A. Brin.

de14 tf

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861	[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860	[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861	[illegible]
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]
For premiums on River Risks	[illegible]
For premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$ 56 4[illegible]
Return premiums	[illegible]
	$ 67 [illegible] 47
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December	$ 676 [illegible] 08
Losses during the same period, viz	
On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
	$171,[illegible]
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.	18,[illegible] 48
Net earned profits for the year ending 31 December, 1861	[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mechanics' and Confederate States Bonds	$ [illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate	[illegible]
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$ [illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the [illegible] before me, a Justice of the Peace [illegible] aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible] dent, and James [illegible] Secretary of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are [illegible] a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

A. BALTIER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

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

[illegible], Second Justice of the Peace [illegible].

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the [illegible] profits to the holders thereof [illegible] and after the [illegible], and declare a dividend of FIFTY PER [illegible] cent.) on the net earned premiums [illegible] for the year ending the 31st December [illegible], certificates will be issued on and after [illegible] next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved [illegible] and pay in cash the [illegible] year 1857, to the [illegible] themselves on and after the [illegible] Scales to be produced [illegible] terest thereon to cease [illegible].

The Company continue to [illegible] the Sea, Rivers, and [illegible] rent rates of premium.

ALEXANDER [illegible], President.
JOHN [illegible], Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John B. Shaw,	S. L. Levy	W. [illegible]
Jno. A. Stevenson,	A. H. May	Philip A. [illegible]
Edward Nalle,	B. S. [illegible]	[illegible]
Elijah Peale,	John [illegible]	[illegible]
J. P. Harrison,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Hoey,	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. C. Jurey,	Edward [illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. O. Sweet,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alfred Moulton,	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. C. Thompson,	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. D C. Ward,	J. G. Brown	Geo. W. Ward.

New Orleans, January [illegible], 1862.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FOURTH 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, 1861:

Premiums on Fire Risks	$138 [illegible]
River	[illegible]
Marine	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]
Unearned Premiums April 30, 1860	$[illegible]
Net Premiums	[illegible]
Paid losses during the year, viz:	
Fire losses	$97,[illegible]
River losses	[illegible]
Marine losses	55,[illegible]
Total losses	$179,[illegible]
Reinsurance	[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. return	[illegible]
Expenses of interest on scrip, less discount and interest account	18,[illegible]
	14 [illegible]
Gross profits	[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated risks	[illegible]
Net profits	[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital stock notes	$[illegible]
Loans secured by mortgage	[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of bank stock	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums at short time	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Scrip of other companies	[illegible]
Stocks and bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. Chiapella, President, and J M Crawford, Secretary 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 a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] May 14th, 1861. [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, 1861, a dividend [illegible] been per cent. be declared to the insured, for which [illegible] Minutes of profit will be issued on and after the first day of July next, 1861, and fifteen 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 second Monday of June next.

Holders of scrip upon which interest is due are requested to call and receive the same.

DIRECTORS:

John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Cobb & Co.
A. B. Charpantier, firm of Lorit, Charpantier & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Rhorer & Zunts.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cum[illegible] & Ogden.
L. F. Généres firm of Abat, Généres & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Victor Maignan.
Jos. Deynoodt.
A. Chiapella.

my18

NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate Institute,

No 202 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 15th of September, Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be present, in order to have the advantage of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 202 Camp street, or by letter through the Post office, box 214. [illegible]

JEAN AUGE,

No. 60 CHARTRES ST., cor. Bienville.

MR. and MRS. AUGE inform their numerous customers that Mrs. Auge has returned from Europe, and has made in Paris and London an extensive selection of new articles, received by late arrivals, comprising as follows:

A complete assortment of Hair of all colors and lengths.

A full assortment of Hair Work, manufactured by themselves, such as new style Sets with gold setting, Earrings, Necklaces, Bracelets, Breastpins, Watch Chains, Studs, Family Tombs for Medallions, &c.

A considerable variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Head Bands, Plaits and Plaits on Combs. The special attention of connoisseurs is called to the above hair works on tulle, which, as imitations, are such as to defy the keenest and most practiced eye.

Perfumery, from the houses of Lubin, Violet, Pinaud, Société Hygiénique, &c.

Double button Jouvin Gloves.
Swedish Gloves with two buttons, a [illegible].
Shell Combs of all sizes.
Rich Fans of the latest styles.
Ball and Opera Sets.
New Flowers, Chenille, Velvet, Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses.

Their Pearl White and their Compound for strengthening and beautify the hair, so favorably known to the public, are again recommended to the purchasers.

Hair-dressing and Manufacturing Saloon up stairs, under the management of the best European artists.

Ladies' Private Hair-dressing Saloon.

Lessons in Hair-dressing, under the special management of Mr. Auge.

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.

Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

For sale, 1000 boxes SOAP, various brands.

ja22 — A. PEPIN, Agent, 62 Canal street.

GREEN HIDES—In store and for sale by the undersigned, to close a consignment—[illegible] Green Hides.

GUEYROUZE BROTHERS