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New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1864 Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,109.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

Sales at Auction This Day.

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

DIARRHEA, CROUP, NEURALGIA, &c.—Mr. Ries, 117 St. Ann street, has remedies for the above diseases. See his his card and certificates in another column.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Rhodes, clerk of the Mollie Able, for the latest dates from St. Louis.

Mr. Jno. Gilligan, the active and clever news agent on the Mollie Able, has our thanks for a Memphis *Evening Bulletin* of the 11th inst.

Purser J. H. Phillips, of the steamship Columbia, has extended us his usual polite attentions.

STEAMERS FROM ST. LOUIS.—The steamers City of Memphis and Atlantic were advertised to leave St. Louis, on the 11th inst., at 4 P. M., for New Orleans and way points. Both are reported fast, and unless detained, may be momentarily looked for. From Cairo they would bring St. Louis dates of the 11th.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, sundry accounts and claims and the unexpired term of the lease of the two houses situate at the corner of Royal and Conti streets, opposite to the Louisiana State Bank. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

We call the attention of the public and especially to druggists, grocers, sutlers, hotel and barkeepers to McCerren & Landry's auction sale of bitters, wines, California brandy, currant wine, essence of ginger and London Club sauce, at 11 o'clock, this day, at their mart, Masonic Hall. At the same place, furniture, &c.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale at auction of a cargo of molasses, ex schooner Lottie, by Bernard Turpin, auctioneer, which will take place to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levee foot of Conti street, Second District.

List of passengers per Steamship Columbia, D. B. Barton, Commander, from New York May 7, 1864:

W Walne and wife, Major Woobles, Wm D Dimock, J O Durand, J Martin, Miss Caroline Post, F Vaysan, M A McGough, Mrs Stetson, A T Groser, Col Wm N Pardou and wife, Dr Chas M Manks, Jules Fleury, W Jackson, Mr Jones, S Clark, S S Zeltecker, L Levy, C Bianchi, J B Griffith, Major M K Harr, Eli Mulleny, A Dufilho, H Silvy, J. Blake, H Morris, Si J M Latham, Miss M Earnhart, M Levy and boy.

The Situation in Virginia.

It would be tedious and profitless to give a digested recapitulation of the crude, confused, and in much part contradictory mass of dispatches respecting the campaign in Virginia which have been received up to this moment by steamers from the West. It would also be, for obvious reasons, entirely premature to deduce from data so indefinite and conflicting, any positive conclusions as to the pronounced tendency or final issue of the momentous campaign. Nor is it an easy task to draw a line of discrimination in this case between authentic statement and mere rumor, between the probable and the improbable, the sensational and the matter of fact. While we feel that much must be rejected, and much received with reservation, it is impossible to find that solid ground and those distinct land marks which are necessary to a clear idea or exact resume. We do not say this in the spirit of complaint, but only in the way of explanation; it could hardly be otherwise amid the tumult and excitement and the terrible hazards and uncertainties of such a struggle.

The most that can properly be done in such circumstances is merely to indicate the main features of the situation as far as imperfectly known, and lay aside conjecture and inference, since the whole aspect of the contest may be changed, almost before the ink of the journalists commentaries is dry, by the receipt of later news momentarily expected from the field of conflict.

It appears now to be no longer doubtful that two severe battles were fought between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee near the Wilderness, and not far from the old Chancellorsville battle ground. The date of the first is referred to Thursday the 5th and of the second to Friday the 6th inst.

From the imperfect details thus far given of these engagements we can only gather with certainty that no decisive result was obtained for either side, or at least that no positive knowledge to that effect existed at the sources from which the latest reports emanated.

[illegible] the fight on each day took [illegible] the same ground, without an [illegible] official announcement of victory from either army at their termination, can signify nothing else but that the struggle was still wavering in uncertain equipoise, and the final issue still depending upon succeeding maneuvres and battles.

We deem it unnecessary to consider the rumored battles of Saturday and Sunday, as nothing of a circumstantial character is shown concerning them, and their occurrence seems to rest on no firmer basis than loose conjecture.

The statement that Gen. Grant had got between Lee and Richmond arose no doubt from the fact that Lee fought at right angles with Gen. Grant's advance, the former appearing to make his base on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the latter advancing nearly in a parallel course with that road. Apparently, then, Gen. Grant may have been between Lee and Richmond, and in geographical distance nearer to that city. But while Lee could command the railroad communications he would still be nearer to Richmond in point of time, and able to face Gen. Grant's advance by moving at right angles on the Virginia Central Railroad.

We will dismiss these remarks on the recent operations north of Richmond with the subjoined extract from yesterday's *True Delta*, which, if not entirely authentic on its face, does not at least conflict materially with the general purport of the news from other sources.

GEN. LEE'S ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.—The following dispatch concerning the result of the fighting in Virginia on the 6th inst., comes to this city by the grape-vine. Perhaps it may not be authentic:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 6, 1864.

Early this morning, as the division of Gen. Hill, that was engaged yesterday, was being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion. But the ground lost was recovered as soon as fresh troops got into position, and the enemy was driven back to his original position. Afterwards we turned the left of his fresh line and drove it from the field, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded in our hands, among them Gen. Wadsworth. In the subsequent attack we forced the enemy back into his entrenchments on Brooks' road, extending to the Wilderness tavern, on the right to Riggs' mills.

Thanks to a merciful God that the enemy has been repulsed. Our loss in killed is not large, but we have many wounded. The artillery was little used on either side. I grieve to announce that General Longstreet was severely wounded, General Jenkins killed, and General Pegram badly wounded on yesterday. General Stafford, it is hoped, will recover. R. E. LEE.

Grape-vine dispatches also report that 6700 Federal prisoners had arrived at Richmond and that 300 were captured by a Georgia brigade. The same dispatches indicate that 2000 Federal wounded were taken prisoners by the Confederates.

How far General Butler's movement up the James river may affect Lee's operations, it is impossible to say, while almost nothing is known of the general dispositions of Lee, and very little, if anything, concerning the real strength and purpose of his demonstration on the south of Richmond. It may be observed, however, that it is a mistake to suppose that Lee's retreat and communications with the South from Richmond would be cut off by the hostile occupation of Petersburg. The Danville Railroad would still be open, connecting Richmond with Lynchburg, and also with Greensboro', North Carolina, and thence with South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

From Red River via New York.

[From the N. Y. Evening Express, May 7.]

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Commercial* says:

A steamer just arrived at New Orleans from Red River brings the unpleasant intelligence that Gen. Banks, on his retreat from Grand Ecore to Alexandria, was assailed by the Confederates in force at Cane River, and suffered heavily. Thirteen transports and gunboats, it is stated, were blown up by his orders to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Kirby Smith, in his official report of the Red River battles, claims to have taken from Gen. Banks four thousand prisoners, two thousand five hundred wounded, eight thousand stand of arms, two thousand and odd mules, two hundred and fifty wagons, nine hundred barrels of flour, and thirty five pieces of cannon.

[The *Commercial* does not say how the news came. There has been no arrival from New Orleans here to-day.—*Express*.]

A Late Item from Red River—Col. Fessenden, Son of Senator Fessenden, Not Killed.

A Cairo dispatch of the 8th says:

No loss resulted from the sinking of the steamer Hastings, near the mouth of Red river, but large quantities of Government stores were lost with the boat.

An Alexandria letter to the Memphis *Argus* states our loss at the battle of Mansfield's Bluffs on the 23d ult. was about one hundred in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Col. Fessenden, of the Thirtieth Maine Infantry, and son of Senator Fessenden. He received a severe, but not dangerous, wound in the leg, and may have to suffer amputation.

It is said that the theological attacks on Renan's "Life of Jesus" are to be followed by elaborate and probably more courteous replies by M. Guizot, Prince Albert de Broglie and M. Louis Veuillot.

The Battle on the 5th in Virginia—Detailed Account.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 5—8 A. M.

As expected last night, the army came up with the enemy to-day. A battle has been fought between parts of it and the whole rebel army, but as at Gettysburg, the bloody scenes of this day were only a prelude to the bloodier work, and it is to be hoped more auspicious results, on to-morrow.

Reveille was sounded at three this morning, and the whole army was in motion again at daylight. According to the order of the day General Hancock's corps was to march from Chancellorsville, southwest of the Pamunky road to Grove church.

General Warren was to march from the old Wilderness tavern to Parker's store on the Orange Courthouse plank road. Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren's. General Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps at Piney branch church, a few miles south of Chancellorsville, and start upon a hunt after Stuart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrating there.

The different bodies had been moving but a short time when, at about six o'clock, reports from both the turnpike and plank road, running almost parallel from the vicinity to Orange Courthouse came in, stating that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery towards us from near old and new Verdiersville. The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours that strong rebel columns were moving upon us from the direction mentioned.

Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germania ford, and orders were issued to halt the various columns of infantry concentrated and formed for battle at this point, which commanded the ridges running from the northwest to southeast, as well as both roads over which the rebels were advancing. About half a mile west of this point offered a fine position for the formation of a battle front, and was selected for this purpose. Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, Warren the center, and Hancock was expected to come up on the left. Warren and Sedgwick got into line about 11 o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard on the front.

About noon General Warren was ordered to push Griffin's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike, and ascertain what the enemy were about.

Bartlett's brigade moved up to the left and Ayres's regulars to the right of the road, Switzer's following in reserve. After advancing about three quarters of a mile they suddenly found themselves confronted by a well formed, strong rebel position, a thickly wooded ridge, severe fighting ensued and two brigades held their ground against evidently greater numbers for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overlapping Ayres's regular brigade and forcing it back, threatening the flank of Bartlett's brigade, being exposed it was also forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the Third Massachusetts battery had to be left behind in consequence of the killing of nearly all the horses, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Switzer's brigade, and Wadsworth's, of Robinson's division, were ordered forward and relieved the two brigades. The enemy soon attacked those, but were held at bay. Brisk musketry and artillery firing was kept up for an hour longer, when the enemy drew off from that part of our line. Our loss in this affair was quite severe, Ayres's and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No definite figures can now be given, but the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Among the wounded are Gen. Bartlett, slightly; Colonel Hay, 18th Massachusetts, slightly; Colonel Gwyn, 118th Pennsylvania; Colonel Gurney, 9th Massachusetts. Colonel Lombard, of the Fourth Michigan.

We took about three hundred prisoners.

Gen. Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road he had started out on, and to march by a cross road as rapidly as possible, for this point, to complete the line of battle.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight in the centre had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. Getty's division of Sedgwick's corps was ordered at once to stay the dangerous demonstration, and Hancock's advance meets the other divisions, and arrived just in time to form with Getty to the left and right of the plank road leading directly from Chancellorsville to Orange Courthouse.

Gen. Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy, in order to give the remaining relief of Hancock time to come up and form. They did so, and became at once hotly engaged in woods so thick that it was almost impossible to advance in line. Birney's division of the 3d corps soon came up and quickly formed on the right of Getty's. Barlett's and Gibbon's divisions formed, and the second line, as they came up, the enemy in vast force pressed energetically and repeatedly in the front, and a most furious and murderous fight ensued for nearly two hours. The nearly under and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side; but as to violence, the fight surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

Our line steadily held their ground until the whole corps formed, when nightfall prevented an advance on our part, and put an end to the fight.

Wadsworth division, and a brigade of Robinson's division, under command of Gen. Robinson, were ordered to take the enemy in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness also prevented the full execution of this fight.

The loss on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alexander Hayes killed, Col. S. Carland Tyler wounded.

Hancock's men executed their movements admirably.

The Fifth New York cavalry, in advance, in the road to Parker's Store, was attacked by superior force in the morning, and forced back with considerable loss.

General Sheridan sent a message to General Meade in the evening to the effect that he had met part of Stuart's cavalry, and was driving them in every direction.

The events of to-day may be summed up as follows: General Lee made an attack to cut our army in two, both on the right and left, by getting between the river, Warren and Sedgwick's corps, with only part of Burnside's across on the one side, and between Hancock's corps and the remainder of the army on the other, that, however, failed in both purposes, and notwithstanding his two well-conceived attacks constitutes a most substantial success for General Grant. Not quite one-half of the army was engaged to-day.

To-night Early's corps is fully up, and Gen. Grant has at his command an ample force with which he will make a general attack upon the enemy at daylight.

There was heavy firing on Sedgwick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration. It is understood that it was brought about by our advances on one side to clear our front.

Washington, Saturday, May 7, P. M.—Nothing coming down to the latest date than above has been received by the Government.

The Peninsula and James River Campaign.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Washington, May 8.—To Major General Butler, I am told, is exclusively due whatever credit shall result from the conception and execution of the plan of an advance up the James river. When, four weeks since, Lieut. General Grant visited Fort Monroe, it was for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Gen. Butler respecting an advance upon the rebels by the way of the Peninsula, to be carried out in co-operation with the grand army of the Potomac.

Briefly, the project was to advance upon Richmond by the James, get a foot hold as near the city as possible on the south bank of the stream, seriously interrupt the communications of the rebel capital southward, and eventually compel the evacuation by Lee's army of their strongly fortified position on the Rapidan, thus forcing the rebels to give Grant battle or press rapidly rearward to the walls of their capital.

The first step towards organization was made some weeks since by the concentration at York town of the various troops in the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, and the great bulk of the Eighteenth army corps. The command of these troops was assigned to Major Gen. W. F. Smith. In addition to these war worn braves from the coast of North Carolina and the posts in Virginia, nearly all the brave and gallant fellows of the Tenth Army Corps, under Gen. Gilmore, were sent to Gen. Butler to participate in the movement, forming their encampment at Gloucester point, opposite Yorktown.

That the month of the York river should have been selected for the rendezvous of these troops, naturally led to the supposition that the advance was intended to be made up the Peninsula.

That the assurance of their deception might be made doubly sure, a brigade of Union troops were dispatched by Gen. Butler even as late as yesterday to Whitehouse landing, where, at sunset when we last heard from them, they were busily engaged in felling timber and constructing a wharf, as if preparing to facilitate the landing of a large army.

To aid in this scheme of mystification, all the light draught steamers were kept until the last moment at Fort Monroe, whence early yesterday morning they were dispatched to York river, and the work of embarking the troops, whose arrangements for the purpose had been already made, was begun promptly.

General Butler's orders to his subordinate Generals made it incumbent upon them to repair to Hampton Roads as quickly as possible after dark, where they were to anchor for the night. At daybreak the order commanded an advance of the troops up James river, convoyed by three army gunboats under General Graham, and a naval force consisting of five monitors and eleven gunboats, under Rear-Admiral Lee.

The cavalry branch of the expedition is commanded by Brigadier General A. V. Kautz, who, with a fine body of several thousand white troops, left Suffolk, Virginia, also at day light yesterday morning. The point at which he aims primarily to strike is Blckford, a town on the Petersburg, Richmond and Weldon railroad.

The railroad bridge there, which is a strong one, about three hundred feet long, will be destroyed if possible, and then the dashing horsemen will do other damage to the enemy's means of supply as far as they can find opportunity.

General Kautz has received a roving commission, and, if not too hardly pressed by the rebels, he may penetrate as far south as Weldon, North Carolina, returning when it suits his convenience.

More Particulars of General Steele's Disaster.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Daily Union.]

Cairo, May 8.—The Belle St. Louis arrived this evening from Memphis, with later news from Little Rock.

General Steele's army had, what was left of it, arrived there, having lost eleven hundred wagons, horses and mules, and eight pieces of artillery, four of which were spiked before falling into the hands of the enemy.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is set down at near 2500, but the loss of the enemy is also severe.

The James River Squadron.

New York, May 8.—The following are the names of the vessels of Admiral Lee's squadron, which accompanied the army up James river:

The Malvern, flagship; the monitors Tecumseh, Canonicus, Onondaga and Atlanta. The sight of the last must be tantalizing to the enemy. The double-enders Utah, Mackinaw and Osceola, and Commodore Maury's Hunchback, Commodore Jones, Dawn, Delaware, Putnam and Shawshee, rebel gunboats.

Defects of the New Iron-Clads Sent to James River.

The New York *Herald's* correspondence from Newport's News, speaking of the new iron-clads sent to James river, observes:

Newport's News, Va., May 2.—The iron-clad fleet is to proceed up this river at once. Fighting is eagerly anticipated and hoped for, and the fleet is all ready for immediate action.

The Tecumseh dropped anchor off Fortress Monroe at a quarter to five P. M. on Thursday, April 27, after a very steady and successful run of less than forty eight hours from the anchorage inside of Sandy Hook. On Friday morning she again got under way, ran across to New port's News Point, and came to anchor at the mouth of James river, within sight of the wreck of the gallant but ill fated Congress. During the passage down the coast she was blessed with most favorable weather, light breezes and a moderate sea prevailing throughout the trip. The engines and boilers worked smoothly and well, appearing to give entire satisfaction to the chief engineer, Mr. Faron, and his corps of assistant officers.

The Monitor class of iron-clad is unquestionably a most uncomfortable vessel for her crew in any kind of work outside of smooth water; for, notwithstanding the favorable circumstances under which he made the run from New York, the trip was extremely unpleasant and trying to the ship's company. With all her stores aboard and coal bunkers filled, the deck of a vessel of this description is but a foot or eighteen inches above the water. Consequently, while steaming ahead, every hatchway and skylight must be battened down, as the seas continually overflow her decks even during such moderate weather as we experienced. Thus all hands are penned up within very close, warm quarters, below the water line, with no egress from the bowels of their iron home save by way of the narrow ladders and hatchways of the turret. This of itself, as a consequence absolute necessity, has of course to be borne with as best it can, but unfortunately the deck, with its nine inches thickness of oak and iron plating, over that, proved so extremely leaky as to defy all attempts to stop the streams of water from rushing through. The officers showed a praiseworthy desire to do everything in their power to render the men as comfortable as circumstances would admit; but the discomfort experienced by the ship's company may be imagined when I state that the berth deck is less than twenty five feet square in the clear; that within its narrow limits come sixty or seventy men have to eat, live and sleep, and that during the whole of the passage the water was continually streaming down upon them through leaks innumerable.

Off Newport's News were also the ironclads Atlanta, Roanoke and Onondaga. These vessels, with the Tecumseh, form a powerful fleet on this classic battle field of iron clads. The numerous reports in circulation respecting the intended operations of the Richmond fleet of rebel rams render a strong force on this station an act of sound policy, if not a case of absolute necessity. Forewarned, forearmed. We heeded not the rumors relative to the original Merrimac, and history has recorded in bloody characters the fearful cost of our neglect.

[From the National Republican May 5th.]

The Washington Scandal.

The sudden death of Miss Margaret Ann Duval, two days since, late employee under Mr. Clarke, Superintendent of the Bank Note Department, in the Treasury building, excited the suspicion of some of her friends, as well as members of the force, that her death was produced by an abortion. All that we deem it proper to say at this time is that Miss Ella Jackson, a very pretty girl who has been employed by Mr. Clark, has been arrested upon the charge of having counseled the deceased to Philadelphia to procure the abortion, aided her in procuring medicines, and administered them to the unfortunate.

Suspicion points to Mr. Clarke and a Mr. Henderson, one of whom from memorandums found upon Ella Jackson, and which came out in evidence before the committee now examining into alleged misconduct in Clarke's treasury note bureau, is supposed to be the principal person guilty of the complicity which resulted in the death of Miss Duval.

As we go to press we understand that officers are in pursuit of Clarke and Henderson. In the meantime Ella Jackson, it is alleged, acted as a sort of agent for Clarke in obtaining a certain class of girls for employment in taking in cutting, is under arrest at Justice Clayton's office.

EXAMINATION OF ELLA JACKSON.

At two o'clock Colonel L. C. Baker, in the employ of the government, notified Justice Clayton that the was ready to go on with the case of Miss Ella Jackson. It was deemed necessary, on account of the crowd of the Justice's office, to prohibit persons other than witnesses and reporters of the different papers from entering the apartments. Miss Jackson entered the office from an anteroom. She is about twenty three years of age. She was dressed in deep mourning, is of genteel appearance, black hair, ruddy complexion, flashing black eyes, otherwise not handsome. She appeared to suffer great mental anguish. The justice read the charges, to which she made no response. Miss A. L. Thompson was the first witness sworn. She only stated what she had heard Miss Jackson say. Shortly after I first saw Miss Maggie Duval, Miss Jackson stated that Miss Duval was in the family way by Lewis, and asked me if I knew any thing that would cause an abortion. I told her "yes," but it was dangerous. She then showed me a bottle of Ergot, three weeks after, which she said Lewis had procured from a drug store in the city. This occurred in January. She asked me if I knew what it was. I answered that I thought it was pennyroyal and something else, and I thought it was harmless. Miss Duval took this for several weeks, but found it did not have the desired effect. Mr. Lewis wanted to take her (Duval) to Philadelphia and have an operation for an abortion performed—so did Miss Jackson—and wanted to know if it was expensive, and whether it could be done with safety.

I told her I thought she would run great risk of the deceased's life in producing abortion—Miss Duval then came to my house the day she went to Philadelphia. Mr. Lewis went on to the cars with her. Miss Duval was to go on the 5 o'clock train. She went on the 7 o'clock (Saturday) and remained till Wednesday, or probably Tuesday. She came back, and Miss Jackson stated that they had decided not to have the operation performed, but that Mr. Lewis had procured something for her in Philadelphia which would be quite as efficacious as the operation would be, and that he had given it to her, with directions how to give it to Miss Maggie Duval. Miss Maggie used to take it every morning before going to work. She brought it into my room to warm it, about a week after she was taken ill. She was at work at the Treasury, in the Currency Department. Miss Jackson works there also. After Miss Maggie Duval became ill, Miss Jackson spoke of the medicine and stated she was sorry she had any thing to do with it. At the time Miss Duval went to Philadelphia she stated Mr. Lewis gave her ten dollars to go there. She spoke of it to Miss Jackson in my hearing. She said she believed it was not sufficient, whereupon Miss Jackson volunteered to lend her ten dollars. She went down to the 5 o'clock train and missed it that day. Miss Jackson went with her the first time she went down to the cars. This is all I know of the matter. I did not visit her during her confinement to the house. I never saw her in her house. Late last night I heard she was dead. Judge—How long was she sick and confined to the house? Witness—I don't know; I think some seven or eight weeks; quite a length of time.

A Washington dispatch of the 5th in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

Evidence taken to-day, on an examination into the death of one of the females employees at the Treasury Department, which was expected to have fastened a foul crime on Mr. Clarke, shows that it was another man, who induced the poor girl to seek to hide her shame, by means which caused her death. Whatever may be the result of these investigations, the employment of female clerks will not henceforth be popular here. It was tried in the State Department once, when Pierce was President, but Mr. Marcy sent them all away. The wisdom of his course is now apparent.

Another Washington dispatch of the 6th in the same paper adds:

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, exonerating the deceased, Miss Duvall, from the criminal charge brought against her, and which it was said was the cause of her death, has turned the side of public opinion here against the detective who has "worked up" the cases of alleged immorality at the Treasury Department. The scene at the former residence of the deceased, when the Coroner's jury directed the surgeons to make a post mortem examination of the corpse, is described as heart-rending. So violent was the opposition of a sister to the desecration of the body that force had to be used to remove her.

Garibaldi's Last Days in England

A workingmen's Garibaldi reception committee, which sits at the Whittington Club, London, on the night of the 21st of April passed a series of mischievous and intemperate resolutions, founded on the assumption that Garibaldi's health is very good; that the opinions of Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Seely and other of the General's friends, as to the risk of a break down, are not worth notice, and that he goes on account of the pressure put upon him by the governing classes.

The London *Times* remarks that, after being received with almost royal honors by every class in the kingdom, Garibaldi will not lend himself to the absurd suggestions that his sincere admirers belong to one class only, and that all others are leagued with foreign despots to expel him from England.

At Stafford House a meeting took place between the Prince of Wales and General Garibaldi. His Royal Highness reached town yesterday morning at an early hour, and proceeded to Marlborough House. The Prince, with two gentlemen, appears to have driven in a brougham in the direction of Buckingham Palace, and to have there alighted and walked on foot to Stafford House, entering a private door without attracting any observation. The Prince of Wales remained at Stafford House for upward of an hour.

In the House of Commons on the 21st of April Mr. Gladstone made a statement in reference to the sudden departure of Garibaldi from England, and declared that the stories which had been circulated as to government pressure being put upon him were destitute of the slightest foundation of truth. The General was present with his son during this interlude.

The London *Times* remarks that "the news of the private and friendly visit of the Prince of Wales to General Garibaldi will give sincere satisfaction to the country." At a little before three o'clock on the 22d Garibaldi left Stafford House for Clevedon House, near Maidenhead, the seat of the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland. He would resume his journey for Plymouth on Monday, the 25th, and will pass that night at Colonel Peard's, in Cornwall.

On Tuesday morning the General and his staff would embark on board the Duke of Sutherland's yacht for Caprera.

The London *News* gives a political object to the visit of Garibaldi. The Emperor Napoleon, it says, is a faithless friend of Italy. A too cordial alliance is suspected between Austria and France. The independence of Italy is in danger. Garibaldi's visit was an appeal to English sympathy, to English influence and English power, not to allow the great work of Italian regeneration and unity to perish.

THE GENERAL'S SPEECH TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

In Guildhall, London, at the close of the address presenting the freedom of the city to Garibaldi, Mr. Scott said he was also commissioned by the Lord Mayor to offer the right hand of fellowship to the General's son, Ricciotti, the other son, who was wounded, not having then arrived. The Chamberlain then shook hands with the son, and the loud cheers of the court testified to the approbation felt.

General Garibaldi, who had not resumed his seat, after a few moments hesitation, apparently arising from uncertainty as to whether he was expected to speak then, addressed the assembly nearly as follows, while a deep silence pervaded the court:

It is certainly impossible to express my gratitude to you, as the representative of the glory of the city of London, for the honor which you offer me to-day. I am prouder of that honor certainly than of the first place in war, the first rank in war, the first honor in war, because I consider it is the greatest honor for me to be a free man of this glorious city—[loud cheers]—the focus of the civilization of the world. I do not exaggerate in saying that, because I have seen now that this city is the very centre of liberty. Here there is not a stranger, because every inhabitant feel himself at home in England [Cheers.] I repeat that it would be impossible for me to express my gratitude to you and to the city of London. But I return you my thanks, not for my own self or for my brothers' sake alone, but for the sake of my country, which he can give in war. Certainly my country can never be grateful enough to the English people for their support and sympathy, and for material aid in every circumstance. This is not the only occasion that I have been happy with the English people. I have been happy with them in many places in the world and at many times, in America particularly, and under some instances it is owing to the protection of the English people that I have been saved. In China I received from English people aid which it is impossible for me to forget, and I then said that in every part of the world my gratitude, affection and love for the English people would be imperishable. I repeat that I am grateful generally to the English people on my country's behalf [Great cheering.]

GARIBALDI'S VISIT TO THE AMERICANS.

[From the London Express, April 22]

General Garibaldi having expressed a desire to meet the Americans resident in London before his departure, accepted an invitation to breakfast with Mr. Morse, Consul of the United States, at his residence, 2 Kensington Gate, yesterday morning. There were present Mr. F. M. Morse, Mrs. and Miss Morse, Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Moran, of the United States Legation, Hon. W. M. Evarts, Mr. J. S. Morgan, Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., and Mrs. Forster, Mr. C. W. Field, Mr. Rossmi, &c. Subsequently a large number of American ladies and gentlemen were presented.

General Garibaldi expressed himself warmly in favor of the United States in the struggle with the slave power, and said he would go there at once and tender his services if they were needed, but happily they were not. He also said he was proud to acknowledge himself a citizen of the United States, and that he could claim them as his adopted country. They were the great bulwark of human liberty. England and America, united in sentiment, would keep the peace of the world.

Garibaldi Driven from England—L'Enfant Terrible.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

London, Saturday, April 23, 1864.—Garibaldi has been driven from England. I told you—I said there would be trouble on this question, a precious row about it. I am sorry to write it. My tendencies, as you know by long observation, are to a style severely classic, but the red shirted democracy is boiling up now, and one may be excused for writing like a *sans culotte* or a costermonger.

Garibaldi has been driven from England. Earl Clarendon denies it. Lord Palmerston denies it. Mr. Gladstone tries very hard to deny it in the *Times*, *Morning Post* and *Telegraph*, but it is the fact that they got an English physician to certify that two or three months of continuous ovations, with heavy dinners, late hours and hard drinking, might not be good for the precious health. The Garibaldi said he was quite well, and equal to any amount of labor, the Italian surgeon said he was all the better for change of scene and excitement. It wouldn't do. The conference appointed for the 12th, and put off to the 20th, is again adjourned. The Emperor will not come while Garibaldi is in England. The Austrian Ambassador will not enter the conference while Garibaldi is here, stirring up sympathy for Venice. Russia will not act in that while Garibaldi is making speeches for Poland, and Prussia will give it the bare while he is here telling the Danes that he is ready to volunteer in the service of Denmark.

The *enfant terrible* of European politics must be got rid, Mr. Gladstone, according to his own confession, on Thursday night, in the House of Commons, did go to Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and did advise Garibaldi not to keep his engagement to visit thirty or forty English and Scotch towns, to which he had been invited. Of course it was entirely on account of his precious health, which is of so much importance to the British Ministry. Bah! Bosh! These are mild ejaculations compared with those of the great unwashed, who had such a deal with Brush publisher who have had been at their hands by a bland aristocracy, loaded in a ducal mansion, breakfasted and dined and feted by the nobility, while they were left to hurrah in the streets. But they are not going to give him up without a protest. A great mass meeting is called to assemble on Primrose Hill to-night. Other meetings will be held, and the aristocracy and ministry will be denounced, and Garibaldi, rather disgusted with the whole business, will go back to Caprera.

The press has furnished its contingent to the victims of the bombardment of Solferino. The correspondent of the *Independence Belge* has been killed in the discharge of his duty. His melancholy end is thus described in a letter, dated the 10th inst., published in the *Opinion Nationale*: The correspondent of the *Independance*, who was a great favorite, has fallen a victim to his imprudence. He rode his horse to the top of the parapet of Battery No 6, from whence he surveyed the enemy's position through his glass. A shell passed with its shrill noise close to the horse's head, the horse reared, and the unfortunate journalist was thrown, and fell on the *chevaux de frise* at the bottom of the ditch, where two grenades burst close to him. His remains were found frightfully mutilated.

Rebel Village in the Arkansas Valley.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writing from Dardanelle, Ark., gives the following picture of the desolation of rebeldom:

I suppose that this is as fair a specimen of a ruined Southern town as could be found in the limits of the rebellion.

Before the war it was a thriving village of 2000 inhabitants, the trading centre of a vast tract of fertile country, a good cotton market, and the seat of considerable wealth and enterprise. It is approachable at nearly all seasons of the year by light draught steamers. The soil around is excellent for all the semi tropical productions—cotton, tobacco and corn, and the more delicate fruits—peaches, the choicer plums, nectarines and fine varieties of apples, are produced in luxuriant abundance. But desolation broods over it all. The levee is silent and deserted. The roads that were the avenues of vast supplies of staple products to a market, are guarded by pickets, and are only trodden by
"Here and there a traveller."

Sentinels patrol the streets, and the citizens bear every mark of destitution and penury. Bushwhackers range the country, and render unsafe every pursuit of industry, and they disturb the quiet of nearly every home. The warehouses and depots of quartermaster and commissary property—the stores are occupied, a few by army sutlers, and many as barracks for soldiery. The leading business men of former times, and most of the young men that had their homes here, are in the South—some in the Confederate army, some as voluntary exiles. Fences are broken down and destroyed; all serviceable animals have been pressed into either one army or the other. No crops are being planted—subsistence for even the half-starved remnants of the population another year, will be out of the question.

Now, every article of food for the army has to be brought from distant sources of supply at the North. No war was ever before conducted in a country which could support neither army.

[FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.]

BRITISH REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.—The reading public is much indebted to the publishing house of Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York, for the regular manner in which they issue those sterling periodicals the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, together with that happy combination of the review and monthly magazine Blackwood. They are also entitled to great credit for the solid and satisfactory form of these republications for American readers.

Our last copy of *Blackwood* is, for April, a number teeming with contents of literary as well as political interest, the latter head comprising an able article on English neutrality.

We have also received the *North British Review* for February, a truly admirable number in point of ability, variety and interest of contents. Among them is a fine review from an evangelical standpoint, of Renan's *Vie de Jesus*.

Additional About the Virginia Campaign.

New York, May 7.—The *Times'* Washington special says reliable intelligence from the Valley of the Shenandoah represents it entirely clear of rebel troops.

Transports are loading at Alexandria for Ulloana, on the Rappahannock, our future base of supplies.

The Orange and Alexandria railroad has been abandoned above Union Mills station, and all Government property brought to Alexandria.

The *Herald* has a letter stating that the rebel authorities were moving the machinery of the Tredegar iron works to some point farther South.

A New York *News* letter reports the ironclads Atlantic, Roanoke, Onondaga and Tecumseh moved up James river some days ago.

FROM THE WILDERNESS TO RICHMOND.—It is about fifty miles from the point where Grant emerged from the wilderness, to Richmond. There are in the region to be traversed, a number of small rivers, the branches of the Mattapony and Pamunkey, which, united, form the York River. There are two circuitous lines of railroad from Richmond to Gordonsville, and if Grant were to place his army between Lee and Richmond, Lee could send troops to his capital by way of Lynchburg, but would have to move around three sides of a square to do so. Chancellorsville and the Wilderness are in Spotsylvania County, which is bounded on the south by North Anna River, beyond which are Louisa and Hanover Counties. In one of these counties the great battle in Virginia promises to take place, if it has not already taken place.

Cannibalism and Vaudou Worship in Hayti.

A Havana correspondent writes: I find a long article in a late number of the *Opinion Nationale*, of Port au Prince, relative to the execution of the anthropophagists, or cannibals, in that city, on the 4th of last month. Their names are given, and two of them were uncle and aunt to the victim who was eaten. The journal I quote from declares it useless to endeavor to extirpate a belief by violence, and advocates instruction as the only remedy. That is sound doctrine. In the meantime the votaries of Vaudoux may sacrifice and eat as many goats as they please, but they are warned against a longing for baby pie. I think, from all I can gather in regard to this nineteenth century phenomenon, that the Vaudoux sect is quite numerous in Hayti, and that Soulouque did all in his power to encourage it. We do not hear much said about them, for the reason that it is not obligatory upon them to sacrifice children, a goat being equally as acceptable to their divinity as a pickaninny, and also because everything connected with the observance of the abominable superstition is done privately and almost by stealth. If education in Hayti does not in future make more rapid strides than it has in the past, we may live to hear of Vaudoux temples in Port au Prince, and the public celebration of all the rites and ceremonies of the sect. All, I hope is that it may not be adopted among the miscegenators in the Northern States, though it may, for we do not know what we may come to.

Gen. Butler's Movement from Fortress Monroe.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Fortress Monroe, Va., May 3.—One of the most important bearings on the operations in the ensuing campaign will be the movement of General Butler's command, which consists of two corps of veterans who have been tried in the heat of battle, and always found reliable and steadfast under all circumstances. General Butler will take the field in person, to-morrow, and his Field Marshals are men in whom the country, as well as the commanding General, repose the utmost confidence. Sufficient has transpired to give me an idea of how the campaign is to be conducted, and its ultimate destination, before pouncing into the rebel Capital; but it is unsafe to publish the facts at this moment. Since the memorable expedition of Gen. Sherman was fitted out for Port Royal, we have had no such a fleet of vessels in Hampton Roads. The entire bay, from the Rip Raps to Newport News, is one immense forest of ships, sailing and steam. The shrill whistle of the diminutive steam tugs, as they puff around the harbor, is heard night and day, and the scene is one of great animation. To this bustle and excitement of army transports, may be added a fleet of gunboats for the navy. Within the past week we have had five new monitors added to this squadron, besides as many double enders, or side wheel boats, steaming at both ends.

On shore the activity is still greater than on the water. Heavy shipments of quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores are received and sent off, while every few minutes new detachments of troops are embarked on transports and forwarded to their designation. Great pains have been taken to make the cavalry force in this department as thoroughly efficient as possible. All the regiments have been massed and the chief command transferred to Brig. General Kautz, late Colonel of the Second Ohio Cavalry, a most brilliant and dashing officer.

The present lull is indicative of the violent storm about to break over the devoted heads of the rebel leaders. The storm will be sure to be short, quick and decisive. The blow once struck, General Grant, who assumes command of the several columns moving on Richmond, will follow up his advantage and give Lee a taste of Vicksburg experience. I have it from good authority that General Beauregard has arrived with his command from Charleston, and is assigned to duty on the Peninsula. This force then will confront "General Baldy Smith," and it being good engineers, they are well matched. A few days more will develop all, and the good people of the West may prepare themselves to hear startling news from this department.

(From the New York Express.)

The new Tariff, which imposes an extra duty on all imported merchandise during sixty days, has created considerable interest and excitement among all classes of the commercial community who will be affected by its provisions.

The progress of the bill was eagerly watched, and when it was known this morning that it had been approved by both houses of Congress and only required the signature of the President to become law—considerable disappointment was manifested by many of the merchants, especially those who expect cargoes to arrive daily, which they had previously purchased at the high rates of exchange ruling those currents. To those who have sold their cargoes in advance of their arrival at a moderate profit, in order to have further means of speculation, the new law cannot bring aught but irreparable loss, if not ruin. The merchants, however, who have goods in bond are now promptly redeeming them, by paying the old duties, and the law affecting cargoes to arrive will thus enable them to add from fifty to seventy-five per cent. on all articles of imported merchandise, which will ultimately be paid by the poorer classes of the country. These merchants will thus be enabled to amass immense fortunes by means of the new tariff.

The near prospect of the operation of the tariff was illustrated this morning and afternoon in the Custom-house, and at the Custom-house. It was thronged by merchants and messengers, each laden with chamois bags of gold coin, and the permits and invoices requisite to redeem goods from the bonded warehouse or the vessel. During the first hour of their appearance there was no order manifested by the throng, who endeavored to emphasize each other in the irregular and dense line of which jutted toward the paying desks in the form of a little promontory. Necessity, however, soon effected a partial change, and all the applicants soon organized themselves into a kind of a vigilance committee to detect the sharp practices of those who claimed precedence beyond that which their position in the ranks gave them.

The individuals who drive such a profitable trade in selling their places in the ranks, when the gold certificates were being sold by Mr. Cisco, turned up again to-day at the cashier's office of the Custom-house. Their thrift, however, was not rewarded with the big profits of the previous occasions, for they willingly sold their places in the ranks at prices varying from $10 to $30, according to their contiguity to the cashier's desk.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. Widow OLIVIER BLINEAU, born Teresa Renada Fernandez, aged 67 years. The friends and acquaintances of the Blineau, Fernandez, Carrere and Poitier families are invited, without further notices, to attend her funeral, This Day, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her late residence, St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Last evening at 7 o'clock, at the age of eighteen years, ALBERT PRUD'HOMME, son of Narcisse Prud'Homme and of Caroline Noyrit. The friends and acquaintances of Prud'Homme and Planche's family are invited to attend the funeral which will take place this afternoon at five o'clock, from Mrs. Henri Forstall's residence, No. 136 Esplanade street.

Notice.

STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, FROM NEW YORK.—Consignees by the above vessel are notified that she is now discharging at the foot of St. Joseph street, and they are hereby required to remove their goods without delay. All goods are at the risk and expense of the consignees as soon as landed, as neither ship nor agent will be responsible for goods on the levee.
All freight money must be paid to the discharging Clerk, on the levee.
my16 3t WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart.
TREATED BY INHALATION.
DR. A. FOLLIN
Desires to inform those suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or heart, that he may be consulted at his office. All diseases attended to LIKEWISE.
NO. 158 CANAL STREET, corner of BARONNE, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Invalids in the country, unable to attend personally can consult him by letter.
Consultations in English, French and Spanish.
my16 3t

Lost.
LEFT in City Railroad Car No. 106, a BUNDLE OF MANUSCRIPT PAPERS, connected with and belonging to the Firemen's Charitable Association. The Lady who took them from the Car, going to the Barracks will please return them without delay to the Office of the Association, No. 10 Bank Place.
my14 3t JAMES DELAMERE, Secretary.

A Good Investment.
ON account of departure, the stock and good will of a first class FAMILY GROCERY, No. 361 Dryades street, will be sold if application is made immediately. Any person that wishes to engage in the Grocery business and make a safe and profitable investment of their "Greenbacks," will find this a good opportunity. The store is finely fixed up and is now doing a good business. The stock is fresh, desirable, and was bought low. For terms, apply as above. my15 3t

MME. OLYMPE
BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE is transferred from No. 22 Chartres street to No. 158 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne.
New Orleans, May 16, 1864. my15

HATS—HATS,
—AT—
95........Magazine Street........95
The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.
Received by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS.
Manufacturer's Brooklyn, New York.
my14 1m E. S. BENEDICT.

Ary's Business Institute,
Cor. Exchange Alley and Customhouse streets.
PENMANSHIP, Commercial Calculations, Bookkeeping, Phonographic Short-hand, French, Spanish, &c.
Day Private Lessons, from 2 to 3 o'clock.
Evening do do 8 to 9
Persons whose time is very precious, are the intended Students of this school. Terms moderate.
my16 1m O. V. ARY.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.
BROKE loose on the morning of the 10th instant, from the corner of Poland and Craps streets, one BAY MARE MULE, about fifteen hands high, tail and mane cut short—no brands nor marks. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at MORIS GAVEY. my15

Removal.
DUNTZE & CO.
Have removed to No. 45 ROYAL ST., between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
ap17 1m

MARINE NEWS.
Port of New Orleans, May 15, 1864.
ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Columbia, Barton, from New York 7th inst to W J Reid—1st district.
Ship City of Brooklyn, Watts, from New York, to master—1st district.
Ship Harriet, Dalton, from Boston, to U A Fosdick—1st district.
Bark Waltham, Wheeler, from Portland, (Me) to master—1st district.
Schr Anita, from Pass Cavallo, ballast to master—Point
Schr Elodie, Pascagoula, from Jefferson Parish, to master—2d district.
Lugger Hope, Pantini, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tilne—2d district.

STEAMBOATS.
Gertrude, Kerr, from Plaquemine.
Mollie Able, Watten, from St. Louis.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.
The towboat America, Palmer, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 11 ult., ship John & Albert, schr Taos C Acton—Brought up ship Harriet, bark Waltham and schr Anita.
U S Transport Steamship Geo Peabody, Atwell, from the Passes, brought up ship City of Brooklyn.

BELOW, COMING UP.
Ship Mountain Wave, Hopkins, from Boston.
Ship Spark the Ocean, Tracy, from Bordeaux.
Ship May Flower, Goodwin, from Portland, (Me)
Bark Fannie, Carter, from Philadelphia.
Bark Geo S Hunt, Woodbury, from Philadelphia.
Bark Gemsbock.
Schr Hess, Burton, from New York, via Key West, to J Workman & co.

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.
Steamship Evening Star, Bell, from New York 8th ult., via Havana, to J M Courtenay.
Steamship Havana, Green from New York, via Havana, to Avendano Bro.
Bark Water Lily, from Havana.
Brig H S Emery, from Cardenas.
Schr Island Belle, from Matamoras.
Schr George H Price, from Matamoras.
Schr Planet, Chandler, from Matamoras.
Schr May Brooks, from Matamoras.
Schr Tallemga, Conner, 4 days from Havana.
Schr Lot (Mexican) from Matamoras.
Schr Citizen, from Havana.
Schr Andromeda, from Havana.
Schr Marshall J Smith, from Matamoras.
Schr J W Wilder, Legrange, from Havana.

CONSIGNEES.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Columbia—[illegible]

IMPORTS.
NEW YORK—Per ship City of Brooklyn—[illegible] U S Quartermaster.
BOSTON—Per ship Harriet—[illegible]
PORTLAND—Per bark Waltham—[illegible] U S Quartermaster.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.
ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Mollie Able—[illegible]
PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Gertrude—[illegible]

Cattle Market.
[illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.
SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published in conformity with their charter.
[illegible]
The above statement is a just true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of May, 1864.
ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip on and after this day.
—DIRECTORS—
Jno. J. Adams, F. Durrive, J. H. Elwer, C. Kohn, J. Goldstein, J. de Boysblanc, F. Carrave, A. Brousseau, L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez, R. W. Ogden, J. J. Bennecourt, F. Lobit, A. Conto, A. Chiapella.
my15

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
A SURE CURE to be had for the above diseases, by Mr. RIES, at No 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.
Also, instant relief of CROUP, SORE THROAT, Cholera, Lockjaw, Earache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Dyspepsia, &c. &c.
All sorts of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from secret diseases.
Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Corns, &c.
A special remedy for each and every disease.
Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office No. 117 St. Ann street, many more may be seen.
Office hours, every day, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.
CERTIFICATES.
No Doctor who attended me, and I had several, or any medicine which I employed, had done me any good in my Diarrhea, of about five or six months' standing; but the remedies of Mr. Ries, No. 117 St. Ann street, cured me perfectly in three days. Every sufferer should go there, he will surely be cured. I recommend him to all. J. MENDEZ, No. 237 Hercules street.
All who suffer of Rheumatism or Neuralgia, should go to Mr. Ries, No. 117 St. Ann street, and they will be surely cured. I who suffered of Rheumatism, for about eighteen months, and a friend of mine who suffered for about two years of Neuralgia, were cured by his remedies in less than eight days. His advertisement of a few cures are no vain words. CH. DUPUIS, No. 214 Main street.
my1 1mo

Costume Store for Sale.
THE CONTENTS of the COSTUME STORE on Canal street, No. 91, between Dauphin and Bourbon streets. For terms, apply on the premises. my14

Stray Horse.
FOUND, on the 13th inst., in the Third District, a Bay Horse. The owner can have the same on paying costs. Apply to Mr. James Frigola, Craps street, No. 309 between Union and Bagatelle streets. my14

First Draining District.
OFFICE COMMISSION FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT, 64 Carondelet street, March 4, 1864.
All owners of lands and lots lying within the limits of the First Draining District, which is bounded by the River Mississippi in front, Julia street and the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below, are hereby notified to make immediate payment of the assessment for drainage.
By order of the Board.
ap27—1m O. INGRAM, President.

Sundries! Sundries!!
1000 BARRELS Extra and Superfine FLOUR. 100 barrels white CORN MEAL. 100 barrels Mess PORK (Heavy). 25 tierces choice kettle-rendered LARD.
For sale by P. S. ETHELL & CO., my11 4t 81 and 84 Poydras st.

REMOVED.
J. ANGELLOZ, PERFUMERY DEALER,
HAS removed to No. 71 Chartres street, and will open his new store on the 1st of May next. His customers and the public are informed that all the goods in his line will be offered, as heretofore, at the lowest market prices.
He has on hand a large selection of Toilet Soap, and fine Oil and Pomatum. City and country traders are invited to give him a call before buying elsewhere.
ap29 1m J. ANGELLOZ.

Headquarters 2d Reg't La. Cavalry,
New Orleans, May 12, 1864.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO GOOD MUSICIANS to complete the Band of the Second Regiment Louisiana Cavalry. Apply immediately to COLONEL D. J. KEILY, Second Louisiana Cavalry.
my13 3t Carondelet st.

A. P. DUNBAR,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
84 Common street, New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DEBAR........Lessee.
MONDAY EVENING, May 16, 1864
First Night of the Charming Comedian
Miss EMMA MADDERN
will appear in the Beautiful Play of FANCHON.
Fanchon........Miss Maddern.
Concluding with the Protean Farce of A DAY TOO LATE.
In which Miss Maddern will assume several characters with Songs and Dances.
The managers takes pleasure in announcing that they have secured the original copy of the Great Fairy Extravaganza, entitled the SEVEN SISTERS first produced at Laura Keene's Theatre, New York, and played over 200 nights, it is Rehearsal and will shortly be produced.
my16

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, May 16, 1864.
LEA'S VARIETY COMPANY....[illegible]
my16

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT OF J. KITTREDGE, TREASURER.
Tuesday Evening, May 17, 1864.
A bill of Varied Attraction, including the comic pantomime called THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT, for the Evening's Entertainment.
my14

Benefit of St. Vincent Asylum for Infant Orphans.
ON SUNDAY, MAY 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M. at Masonic Hall, J. E. SEAMEN, A. M., will deliver a Lecture for the benefit of the ST. VINCENT ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS. One of the most excellent and meritorious Charities in New Orleans, and one which strongly appeals to the benevolent and charitable.
The subject of Mr. Seaman's Lecture will be: The Catholic Church in Relation to Progress and Civilization.
The lecture will be preceded by sacred music by a large Band of twenty-five pieces.
Tickets Fifty Cents—[illegible]
A. A. ATOCHA, LEON GROMBREBCE, HENRY GREEN, S. C. HICKEY, Z. T. HAINES, Committee of Arrangements.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR). [illegible]
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY, MARCH
CITY OF MANCHESTER
CITY OF NEW YORK
And every succeeding Saturday at noon, from Pier 44, North River.
[illegible]
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. ELLIOT & M. KEEVER [illegible]

For New York, via Havana.
To sail on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 8 A. M.
FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANA.
The favorite regular United States Mail steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton Commander, will leave for the above ports.
[illegible]
WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

Lower Coast Packet.
THE steamboat JULIA, [illegible]

Bayou Sara and Lafourche Packet.
The favorite passenger packet EMPIRE, [illegible]
Returning will leave Bayou Sara every THURSDAY at 6 A. M.
Will leave New Orleans for Thibodaux every SATURDAY, at 8 A. M.
Returning will leave Thibodaux every SUNDAY, at 6 A. M., and Donaldsonville every MONDAY at 6 A. M.
COMING DOWN THE COAST EACH TRIP IN DAYLIGHT.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to
WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

Bayou Lafourche Packet—Twice a Week.
THE new and fine passenger packet FAWN, [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN L. TITUS, Agent.

For Marseilles
To Sail Between the 15th and 20th inst.
THE Austrian brig TRA.IKA, Andinari, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, can receive, as a balance of freight, [illegible] apply to SBULATOURACO. 55 Customhouse street.

For Matamoras.
Freight and Passengers Landed Inside the Bar.
THE fast sailing British schooner THE ALLISON, P. A. Frosty master, is now loading for the above port, and will leave in a few days. For balance of freight or passage, apply to N. A. LAMBIAS, 111 Old Levee street.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co
NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1864.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Total premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1864........$[illegible]
[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of March, 1864.
P. H. O'NEIL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.
The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after Monday, 9th day of May, 1864.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
Chas. Briggs, P. Anderson, G. W. Dunbar, Ant. Carriere, F. A. Luling, H. J. Voss, G. A. Fosdick, A. B. Montgomery, Jas. Jackson, M. Pilcher, Wm. Frohn, F. W. Schonfeld, E. Cramer, Alf. Kearny, Arch. Montgomery, E. Dupeasseur, A. Freiche, E. Marqueze, C. Lafitte, J. P. Freeprich, Alf. Dubonde, J. Vienne, Jr., Geo. W. Hynson, O. O. Tebbet, J. Aver, E. P. Stockmeyer, W. C. Watts, H. Brugier, N. M. Benachi, Geo. W. Cousins, J. S. Maunsell, A. P. Nobles, Chs. Weisser.
1 march 1763

FOR SALE BY
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.
FIFTY casks Claret, fera cotes de Cambiannes;
50 cases Mustard, Jean Romain;
20 baskets Champagne, E. Parot & Co., quarts,
5 do do do pints,
5 do do E. & E. Pairier, quarts,
5 do do do pints,
40 cases Brandy Fruits;
10 do do;
5 do Liquorice.
Landing ex bark Turenne, from Bordeaux. ap4

LANDING ex French ship Asie Mineure, from Bordeaux and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.
20 casks CLARET, A. Bonniot & Co.,
27 do do Montferrand
5 do do 1st Cote de Bourg.
10 cases CEPES A L'HUILE, S. Lefranc.
5 do 12 baskets each, ANNISETTE, Bas.
5 do do do ml fine,
5 do 12 bottles LIQUEURS MARTINIQUE,
10 do do ASSORTED LIQUORS,
10 do do
15 baskets CHAMPAIGN, S. & E. Pairier, quarts.
5 do do Creme de Bouzy, pints.
ap4 my1

AUCTION SALES.
AUCTION FOR LADIES.
BY M. BARNETT, Sr.
E. M. JACOB, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 18th, 1864, at 10 A. M., at Mrs. SOPHIE'S STORE, No. 74 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets—
A great assortment of FANCY GOODS (exclusively for Ladies) such as Bead, Laces, Lace Capes Shawls, Collars, Gloves, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Hats, Bracelets, Hair Dresses, Fans, and an assortment of LINEN GOODS large and small.
The attention of Ladies is called to this unreserved sale, as every article offered for sale will be sold without limit.
TERMS CASH. my15

McCerren & Landry Sales.
To Druggists, Grocers, Sutlers, Hotel and Barkeepers.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold at public auction on MONDAY, May 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the mart Masonic Hall—
22 dozen Aroyle Bitters;
11 do Baxter's Bitters;
11 do Osborne Dole Imperial Wine Bitters;
11 do Dr. Hamm's Invigorating Spirit;
11 do Hab and Bitters Scotch Tonic;
12-32 do Orenge Stomach Bitters;
11 do Peggian California Brandy;
11 do Finsen California Wine;
11 do Queen's Black Currant Wine;
11 do Lyon's Essence of Ginger;
14 do Parker's London Club Sauce.
Terms cash. my13 3t

Furniture.... Furniture.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, May 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Mart, Masonic Hall—A general assortment of FURNITURE.
Terms cash. my15

Cargo of Molasses, ex schooner Lottie.
BY BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY, May 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the Levee, foot of Conti street, Second District—
[illegible] of MOLASSES.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. my14

Schooner Sylphide and Cargo at Auction.
BY PHINNEY & AMORY,
United States Prize Auctioneers.
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Camp and Common streets.
WILL be sold by order of the United States Marshal, on WEDNESDAY, May [illegible], at 12 o'clock M., at the [illegible] District of Louisiana, [illegible]
The schooner SYLPHIDE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, [illegible]
[illegible]
Terms Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

The Great Clairveyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.
[illegible]

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!
BY
MADAME ADAH,
PUPIL OF MISS LENORMAND,
No 95 St. Louis street.
Hours [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M.

Wanted,
A WHITE WOMAN [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.
3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans
FOR PLANTATION USE.
A. TIRRELL & CO.,
(Successors to TIRRELL & ESTES)
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, No. [illegible] Magazine street between Common and Canal streets.
[illegible]

DANIEL GORREN,
27....MAGAZINE STREET....27
[illegible]
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible] RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, [illegible] WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, &c. &c.
[illegible] FRESH GOODS for SPRING TRADE.
[illegible]
DANIEL GORREN, No. 27, Magazine st.

Carpet Warehouse.
19.........Chartres Street.........19
WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c. such as MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WILTON THREE PLYS and INGRAINS, VENETIA, [illegible] STAIR CARPETING, &c. WHITE RED CHECKED and [illegible] MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, [illegible]
[illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres st.

For Sale.
A HORSE AND A NEW CARRIAGE, suitable for a Doctor.
Apply at No. 27 Camp street.

Boot Makers Wanted.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several first-class Boot Makers to whom the following prices will be paid: Congress Boots, [illegible]
[illegible] Apply to Mr. F. MINARO, Boot Maker, No. [illegible] Royal street, old Post-office building.
ap5—1m

Notice.
MR. PRIETO having purchased the store of FONTAINEBLEAU, all those having claims against said house are hereby notified to present the same within thirty days from the present notice, at No. 83 Carondelet. Walt. O'd Hartz.
New Orleans April 10th, 1864. ap16 3t 1m

DISEASES.
Dr. F. Verge's depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.
ALL Secret Diseases both old and recent, Gleet, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is specially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon street.
feb15 3m

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted unto Bertrand Camors, are invited to call and settle promptly with P. M. Prats syndic of the Insolvency of said B. Camors, at his office, corner Bourbon and Toulouse, sts. above the Coffee House every day, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.
may6—7 9 20 & 9 P. M. PRATS.

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis
RECEIVED in New York by late European arrivals, and landing from bark Alinquar—
Vichy's Alcaline Digestive Lozenges;
Vichy's do do Powder, for making the Water, in earthen jars;
Vichy's natural Mineral Alcaline Water, in bottles;
Genuine German Seltzers Water, in pint and quart jugs.
Genuine "BOONEKAMP OF MAAG BITTERS," from Holland, from Underberg, Albrecht, distiller at Rheinberg.
Dr. Patterson's American Bismuth and Magnesia Lozenges.
Pure "Popsine" (Nutritive Powder) from Dr. Boudault, in Paris.
Stoughton's Wine Bitters.
Brockedon, of London, Pills of pure compressed Bicarbonate of Soda.
Hogg's Pepsine and Iron, by hydrogen pills;
Pure Sub nitrate of Bismuth;
Robiquet's Wine of Iron and Peruvian Bark;
Labarraque's Tonic Wine of Quinium;
Wines of Peruvian Bark, simple and compound.
Bitters of all kinds, &c., &c., &c., &c.
For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary, Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse sts.
mar1

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE
GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY, every day, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.
RESIDENCE CHARTRES STREET, No 193.
may9—3m

ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer
WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE
and to all other sales entrusted to him.
Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange. ap16

Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. JAGOU & CO., for carrying on the business at the Bakery at No. 231 Chartres street, is from this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. JAGOU.
E. TRUMPF.
New Orleans, May 10th, 1864.
Mr. JAGOU will alone attend to the liquidation. He will carry on the same business as heretofore and solicits the patronage of his friends and of the public.
my13 3t

J. E. Villavaso.
DEALER IN
WESTERN PRODUCE,
PORK, FLOUR, BACON, LARD, &C., HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, &C.,
No. 12 Front Levee,
Between Bienville and Customhouse streets, N. O.
my8 1m

JUDICIAL SALES.
Wm. E. Murphy vs. Isaac M. Denman.
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No [illegible]—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY the [illegible] day of May 1864, at [illegible] o'clock M., the Carriage Furnishing Store No. [illegible] Gravier Street, in the First District of this city, as per inventory which can be seen in my office. Terms—Cash on the spot in United States Treasury Notes.
my16 1&s 27 ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

E. F. Masson vs his Creditors and the Creditors of Lucas & Masson.
THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,771—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered May 4th, 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY the 16th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of the creditors of said insolvents—
1. Sundry accounts and claims as per list on file.
2. The unexpired term of the Lease of the two houses in now occupied by said insolvents and situated at the corner of Royal and Conti streets, opposite to the Louisiana State Bank, said lease to expire on the 1st day of October 1865, at the rate of $750 per month, payable monthly at the end of each and every month.
Terms—For the accounts and claims cash on the spot and for the lease the purchaser to pay the monthly rent [illegible] and a [illegible] in the day of the adjudication and the balance cash.
my15 1&s 16 ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify, That on the 11th day of April, 1864, a judgment was rendered in this Court in the above entitled cause, in the following words: No. 17,77—Eliza Kenny vs. Thomas Newman—This cause came on for trial. [illegible]
Rendered April 11th, 1864.
Signed April 11th, 1864.
(Signed) W. W. HANDLIN, Judge.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the City of New Orleans, on this 18th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
apl8 1s 3 C. F. SEKENS, Clerk.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following:
STATEMENT.
[illegible]
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
[illegible]
CHAS. SAGORY, President.
[illegible]
F. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to pay a scrip dividend [illegible]
DIRECTORS.
M. Pulz, J. Martin, Wm. Wheeler, P. Maspero, F. Poincier, Daniel McGeary, P. F. Vourdlias, Charles Sagory, J. P. Labatiere, Alfred Penn, Z. Ext.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the amended Charter this Company makes the following statement:
[illegible]
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 2d day of May, 1864, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President and WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem. of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, declare that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.
Severally subscribed and sworn to this 2d day of May, 1864, before me.
JOHN A. FITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.
The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum on all the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday in July next.
They have further declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of Twenty Per Cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of August next.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.
TRUSTEES.
Thomas A. Adams, J. W. Cain, Wm. B. Trufle, George Jonas, John D. Bein, P. Avegno, Samuel Bell, H. Fremen, J. J. Costa, John Watt, Samuel Smith, A. Haive, M. O. H. Norton, P. Simons, M. Guiza, R. B. Summer, Alex. Dubitt, A. M. Apelsam, M. Greenwood, James Turner, F. W. Schonfield, W. G. Robbins, P. N. Strong, Mart Puig, H. M. Wright, S. B. Newman, Ferdinand Merle, C. T. Buddecke, J. J. Person, J. J. Hanna, S. H. Kennedy, Robert Geddes.
my18 1y

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		
Viz—On Fire Risks	$176,[illegible] 43	
On Marine Risks	19,645 70	
On River Risks	3,290 86	
		$199,[illegible] 99
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863	43,805 00	
Less Return Premiums	3,290 52	
		47,095 52
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		$152,614 47
Losses during the same period, viz		
On Fire Risks	$44,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
		$73,[illegible] 50
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount and Interest		19,[illegible] 47
		[illegible] 97
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863		$54,[illegible] 50
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Invested in City and other Bonds		[illegible]
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks		[illegible]
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c.		[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies		[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums		[illegible]
Premiums Due in course of Collection		[illegible]
Uncurrent Notes		[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand		[illegible]
Total assets		$1,[illegible] 44

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourteenth day of January, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest, on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 8th day of February next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.
—Directors—
Jas. D. Denegre, E. J. Hart, Jno. C. Ricks, H. Renshaw, J. H. Stauffer, John G. Gaines, Sumpter Turner, H. F. Baldwin, R. Biscoe, J. B. Bres, Thos. Sloo.
ob23 tf

J. A. CASADAVANT
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 136 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.
CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter,) to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.
Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
my 10 1m

Champagne, Heig & Co., of Rheims
100 BASKETS QUARTS.
50 do PINTS.
Landing ex ship Comtesse de Brienne, from Bordeaux for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for TEN lines or less, the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each and every insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

POUR NEW YORK via la HAVANE
Départ, SAMEDI 21 courant, à 8 h. A. M.
Pour NEW YORK via la HAVANE
Le steamer favori de la malle des Etats Unis, COLUMBIA, capitaine D. B. Barton partira du pied de la rue St. Joseph, ainsi qu'il est dit ci-dessus, pour New York, et touchera à la Havane pour y débarquer ses passagers et les malles des Etats Unis. Pour fret ou passage [illegible] s'adresser à
WM. J. REID, No. 33 rue Magazine.

Pour New York, directement.
Départ MERCREDI [illegible]
[illegible]
AVENDANO FRERES

DEPART DU Steamer HAVANA,
le Samedi, 21 Mai, à 8 heures A. M.
POUR NEW YORK via HAVANE.
[illegible]
AVENDANO FRERES,
rue de la Commune No. [illegible]

Départ, tous les LUNDIS, à 5 heures du soir et tous les VENDREDIS, à midi.
[illegible]
W. WHITTIER, Agt.

Paquebot régulier de Bayou Sara et de la Lafourche.
Le paquebot favori EMPIRE, [illegible]
[illegible]
Il partira de la Nouvelle-Orléans pour Thibodaux tous les SAMEDIS, [illegible]
RETOUR—Il partira de Thibodaux, les DIMANCHES, [illegible]
IL DESCENDRA LE FLEUVE [illegible] EN PLEIN JOUR.
[illegible]
WM. J. REID.

Départ tous les LUNDIS et JEUDIS, à [illegible]
[illegible]

Pour le Bayou Lafourche
Jours de départs les MARDIS et les SAMEDIS, à [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN L. TITUS

Paquebot pour le Bayou Lafourche
Deux fois par semaine.
[illegible]

Paquebot régulier du MARDI, de la malle des Etats Unis.
[illegible]

POUR BORDEAUX
[illegible]
JOSEPH KELLEY, 8 rue Gravier, N.

POUR BORDEAUX
[illegible]
JOSEPH KELLEY, 8 rue Gravier, N.

POUR MATAMOROS
[illegible]
JOSEPH KELLEY.

POUR MATAMOROS
[illegible]

POUR BORDEAUX
[illegible]

Bonne occasion pour ceux qui désirent rentrer en France.
[illegible]

POUR TAMPICO.
[illegible]
S. FERNANDEZ & CO.

Pour Matamoros.
[illegible]

POUR VERA CRUZ.
[illegible]
L. JOUBLANC.

POUR BORDEAUX.
[illegible]
L. JOUBLANC, 33, Passage de la Bourse.

POUR MATAMOROS.
Passagers et fret débarqués en dedans de la barre.
La goelette anglaise THE ALLISON, [illegible]
N. A. LAMBIAS, Rue Vieille Levée, No. 111.

POUR MATAMOROS.
[illegible] ALEX KLEIN [illegible]
L. JOUBLANC, 33, Passage de la Bourse.

POUR VERA CRUZ.
La goelette [illegible] OTHELLO [illegible]
S. FERNANDEZ & CO., 15 Vieille Levée.

POUR MATAMOROS.
La belle goelette anglaise ZORRO COLORADO, [illegible]
S. FERNANDEZ & CO.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c., each way.
ON and after SUNDAY, 17th March, 1864, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:
—DEPARTURE OF CARS—
[illegible]
Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
mh18 tf G. PANGELY, Superintendent.

J. TATUM,
General Merchandise Broker,
No. 33 GRAVIER STREET,
bet. Magazine & Camp sts., New Orleans.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., &c.
Cash advances made on and prompt attention given to consignments.
ap 11—3m

ADVANCES.
LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.
feb9 tf