THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS BEE. THURSDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

THREE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON.—We are positively informed, on the best authority, that the 300 bales of cotton, mentioned in one of the city papers yesterday are reduced to 30 bales, and that the schooner which brought them here is no case run the lake blockade.

VIEW OF VICKSBURG AND PLAN OF CANAL, FORTIFICATIONS AND VICINITY.—We have received a neatly executed map of the plan of the canal, fortifications and vicinity of Vicksburg, drawn and lithographed by A. F. Wrotnowski, civil engineer.

The sale by R. T. Montgomery, for this day Thursday, the 19th inst., will be as follows: At 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, a general assortment of Groceries, comprising choice lots of shoulders, hams, beef, tobacco, starch, soap, whisky, brandy, Oakum, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a good assortment of furniture, mattrasses, matting, &c.

R. Scott, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Magazine street, a choice assortment of Groceries, such as lard, Rio coffee, hams, herrings, flour, &c., &c., of which the attention of buyers is called.

A fine rosewood piano, furniture, &c., at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their auction mart.

By a general order published in the Memphis (Jackson) Appeal, we perceive that Col. C. A. Fuller, of the First Regiment Louisiana Heavy Artillery, has been appointed Inspector-General of Heavy Artillery for the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

Letter from Vicksburg.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

Vicksburg, March 10.—Another lively demonstration was made by one of the enemy's gunboats yesterday, which created quite a sensation for the time being. Considerable activity was observed among the boats in the forenoon, and one or two of their little tugs were very busily engaged in passing between the canal and the fleet. About one o'clock, P. M., a large black looking gunboat came down to where the mortar boat was anchored a few weeks since, and, after taking her observations, let loose her dogs of war, apparently with the intention of shelling the city. A few shells thrown by her soon brought a multitude of citizens and soldiers on the streets to see what was going on, and sure enough, it was the Yankees shooting at the city.

The boat lay off at too great a distance to effect any damage, and must have strained her [illegible], probably for the purpose of ascertaining their range. Nearly all the shells fell in the river, and a few solid shot reached the shore on this side. Among the latter, one fell in the vicinity of the Prentiss House, and was soon picked up as a curiosity. It was a solid rifle-shot, twenty inches long, and had been fired by a rifled Parrot gun. It will be preserved until the enemy comes again, when it will be sent back to them from some of our own guns. The gunboats will have to come closer to the city if they wish to destroy it; and if they do they will be in reach of our batteries, and in equal danger with us.

This time they will not be able to hide themselves behind the timber like they did last year, but will have to come out in the open space to give us a fair fight, and every point from which they can reach the city will be within full range of our guns. The point at which the boat lay yesterday is within easy range of nearly all our batteries; and if the gunboats have to come any closer they will be in great danger of being entirely demolished. Our guns did not make any reply, but from the former experiment it is very well known that some of our guns are of longer range than those of the enemy.

The name of the boat could not be ascertained, and she was apparently a strange craft in these waters. She did not fire over a dozen guns, when she returned up stream and kept on up behind the bend, where she amused herself the greater part of the [illegible] in firing at some unknown and [illegible] object. Whether it was to try her [illegible] faster, previous to a contemplated [illegible] known, but the apparent commotion [illegible] the gunboats above, toward the mouth [illegible] Yazoo, indicated that an active movement [illegible] some kind was in progress.

A steamer, also, got into the canal in the afternoon, but made very slow progress in navigating its unknown waters. It may have been a tug or dredge, but from my point of observation it looked like a regular transport. She was under a full head of steam all afternoon, and seemed to be laboring hard to get ahead, but, like a boat sticking on a sandbar, it would not go. The water in the river is now getting so high that the canal must soon be of sufficient depth to float at least their smaller class transports. Their camp is now being pretty well surrounded by water, and they will not be able to hold out much longer. The river is within three feet of the high water mark" of last year, with a good prospect of coming entirely up to that mark.

There is quite a prosperous religious revival in progress here, in the Methodist church, and divine services are had every day and night, attended by many of the soldiers. The chaplains in the army, assisted by the stationed ministers, officiate in the services, and their labors meet with a good deal of success. The scriptural injunction to "watch and pray" is being literally and faithfully observed—first to watch the enemy, and second, pray to be delivered from his machinations. Though the object of the revival is for a spiritual and not a literal application, and it is a hopeful sign to see the brave soldiers make a profession of their faith in these times of tribulation, when we know not "what an hour may bring forth."

Certain arrangements now being made here for the benefit of the Yankees when they arrive at this port, will make them open their eyes and grin with astonishment; but, unfortunately for them, the reception which we have prepared is not to their liking, and they are shy about accepting our hospitalities. If they can manage to get through the canal, they might possibly give Vicksburg the go-by altogether, and make a trip to Port Hudson first. But it is my opinion that both points will be attacked as near the same time as possible. There are, no doubt, spies and traitors in the country who manage to communicate with the enemy at both places.

At about two o'clock last night another alarm was created by the appearance of a craft on the way down the river. Our guns opened lively and continued the firing as long as the object was in sight. But the old story of darkness preventing our sentinels from making out the character of the craft, has again led to much uncertain speculation whether it was a gunboat or not. The river is not lighted up as it ought to be. When will our authorities learn wisdom? Our guns did good execution, and whatever the craft may have been, it is certain that she was well riddled. NESTOR.

Another Ship.

Under this heading, the Appeal of the 12th refers editorially to the passing of the Vicksburg batteries by another craft, mentioned in its Vicksburg correspondence, which will be found in another column:

It will be seen by the letter of our regular correspondent from Vicksburg, that another Federal craft succeeded in passing our batteries night before last. And, what is more singular nobody could tell the character of the vessel. We are also informed the river is not yet lighted, an improvement that has been promised some time. Why is it delayed? Without it our batteries seem to be useless. Why, then, waste powder? If orders have been issued to have lights in use, as we have been assured was the case, why have they not been obeyed?

At a vast expenditure of money and labor, on the part of the people as well as the army, works have been erected which it has been proclaimed, would effectually blockade the river. Nothing was asked for by the commanders of the department that has not been granted. In return, the people have been led to believe our defenses were perfect. Can the deficiency be [illegible], and frequently [illegible] by our wily enemy, be pointed out? Cannot blame attach somewhere?

It is to be hoped that the craft that passed [illegible] on Monday night is one of a more formidable character than that which caused such a hasty destruction of the Indianola.

TROUBLE IN LOUISVILLE.—The Memphis Appeal of the 12th contains the following paragraph:

A gentleman, who was in Louisville at the time of the departure of some ten or fifteen thousand Yankee troops for Vicksburg, informs the editor of the Knoxville Register that they had [illegible] some two hundred slaves they [illegible] up in Kentucky, and intended to [illegible] along with them. That the people [illegible] apprehended nearly all of the negroes, [illegible] so doing came in collision with the Yankee soldiers. Several heads and ribs were broken with sticks and rocks, but no lives [illegible] the [illegible] of the strongest Union [illegible] have become [illegible] abolitionists, and that [illegible] Union party will [illegible] to exist in that State.

THE ALABAMA OFF PORT-AU-PLATT.—Two [illegible].—The Herald of the 6th says: [illegible] at Port-au-Platt, St. Domingo, in a letter dated the 21st ult., says Captain Gleason, of the Hamburg brig Uranus, [illegible] morning from Manzanilla Bay, to [illegible] her cargo here, [illegible] having been [illegible] by a boat from the Alabama, off [illegible] on 19th instant. They stated [illegible]

[illegible] Mobile News, on the authority [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jacob Barker vs. H. Gumpf.—We published the other day the affidavit of Mr. Barker, (on which Gumpf was arrested) charging the accused with having obtained $500 from him, on the fraudulent pretence that a rich uncle had left Gumpf a legacy, showing letters to that effect, and that the money would be on deposit with certain bankers in New York; that taking him into employ afterwards, Gumpf had falsified the banker's books and defrauded him. The case was tried in the Provost Court yesterday—Col. Field defending; but Mr. Barker and his witnesses could not establish the charges, and it was decided that there being no prima facie evidence produced by the plaintiff there was no defence necessary. Accordingly the case was dismissed.

Contraband Transaction.—Officer Lopez, of the Third District, reported yesterday morning, that in company with officers Hesler and Davis, he had captured a lot of goods, with a boat and sails which were on the eve of a voyage, bound for Dixie and a port. The capture took place in the rear of Boudro's restaurant at Milneburg. The goods were "dry," and calculated to be worth about $600—the invoice of which was forwarded to Colonel Dwight, the Provost Marshal. The carriers of the expedition were not found.

Marine and Mariner.—Chartres street was yesterday afternoon disturbed not a little from its propriety by a fracas between a marine and a sailor belonging to the Mississippi. Both were drunk, but the sailor was the drunkest, and consequently he came off second best, with a bloody black eye. He had the premises of another whom officer Payment came up and captured the conquering marine.

A Speechless Charge.—In the First District station yesterday we found a considerably intoxicated individual, named John Seymour, who had been arrested on the motions of a deaf and dumb colored girl, the property of Mrs. Phillippa Sweet Taylor, charging him with robbery, and judging by the signs, with all sorts of crimes—which of course were not mentionable. If John gets out of this scrape, it will be because no interpreter can be found sufficient to elucidate the affair to his honor Judge Peabody.

Burglarious.—The house of Madame Rostin, in the Third District, was entered by a band of five burglars, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning; but finding her wide awake, they decamped sans ceremonie and sans succes.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—Wednesday.—In the case of Audry vs. Burbank Bro.—a suit on two promissory notes of $5000 each, Mr. Hunt asked for a judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

Judge Morgan objected, on the ground that Gen. Butler's order exempted planters from foreclosure of mortgages, &c., and desired to protect one of his clients from execution against his individual property in this city—the notes being already secured by mortgage on the plantation purchased by the two brothers.

The Court held that the objection was not good, and the judgment was granted.

The case of Snodgrass vs. T. A. Adams was fixed for further argument on Saturday next. Also the case of Cady vs Holt.

The case of Ribas vs. ——— was also continued to Friday. Also the case of Flynn vs. Flynn.

The application of Mr. Bright for the release on bail of R. M. Harrison was postponed until to-day.

In the matter of Fay vs. Jewett, Mr. Horner stated, that in relation to the order directing the sale of the cotton, (agreed upon as satisfactory to all parties the previous day) the plaintiffs were removing the cotton to a pickery to prepare it for sale, and to this the defendants objected, believing that the order intended it should be sold on the spot, without the expense of removing and picking. Mr. Horner therefore moved for a rule on plaintiffs to show cause to-day why the cotton should not be sold on the spot—which was ordered.

The application of Col. Field for the release of Lucien Adams on bail (saying he could give from $10,000 to $20,000) was taken under advisement, and would be decided upon to-day.

The interminable case of Durive & Co. vs. Berger & Brown—Van Bergen & Straight intervenors—came up again. Straight had previously received an order from the Court to bond the property involved, and had bonded it. Van Bergen, the other intervenor, through his counsel, Messrs Mills and Fellowes, was now contending that his purchase of the whole crop of Berger & Brown was prior to that of Straight. When we left the court witnesses were being examined to substantiate the claim, Mr. Horner cross examining in opposition.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Late News from Southern Sources.

RUMORS FROM KENTUCKY.

Comments on the Conscription Bill.

FROM THE TALLAHATCHIE.

Capture of a Federal Party near Fairfax Courthouse.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RICHMOND.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Confederate States Congress.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

THE INDIANOLA AGAIN.

ANOTHER CRAFT PASSES VICKSBURG.

Repulse of a Federal Gunboat at Butte a la Rose, La.

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS ON THE TALLAHATCHIE.

We have received copies of the Jackson papers of the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. As the advices of the issue of the 12th have not yet been published and as we think that they present sufficient interest, we have deemed it proper to lay their intelligence before our readers in the shape of an extra:

[Special to the Appeal.]

Panola, March 11.—A gentleman above sends the following, as having been copied from a late Northern journal, not giving the date:

Gen. Longstreet and Humphrey Marshall are marching into Kentucky. There is great excitement, and the Union men are running before them into Ohio. The invading force is said to be 35,000 strong.

[The foregoing is probably based upon the late report of a movement into Kentucky.—Eds. Appeal.]

It is announced that Sigel, with twenty thousand men, from the Potomac army, has passed up the Cumberland.

A negro regiment has landed in Memphis from above. It caused the greatest excitement in the city.

St. Louis dates of the 3d report that the river had risen sixteen inches in the previous forty-eight hours. The Illinois was rising slowly and overflowing its banks. The LaSalle was down. The lower Ohio was swelling, and its tributaries swelling.

It is believed at the North that George N. Sanders took to Europe three millions of Confederate scrip or cotton bonds to buy iron-clads.

Referring to the Conscription bill, the St. Louis Republican says that while there are some objectionable features in the measure, which may be discussed, and while honest differences in regard to the policy of filling the armies by a general draft, managed by the General Government instead of by the States, it is the duty of its opponents to beware that their opposition does not amount to repudiation, disobedience or infraction of its provisions.

The Rochester Union, conservative Democrat, says: This bill, if we do not misapprehend its provisions, is intended to override every intermediate of State authority, and render the Federal Government as absolute as was that of Napoleon. We do not see in what respect the system it is designed to inaugurate falls short of revolution. B.

Confederate States Congress.

Richmond, March 10.—In the Senate, to-day, a bill passed requiring the prepayment of postage on letters sent to soldiers.

The impressment bill was considered in secret session, and Mr. Wigfall's substitute for the House bill finally adopted by a vote of 16 to 9.

After the doors opened, Senate bill to grant to the principle officers of the executive departments a seat upon the floor, was taken up and discussed till adjournment.

The House passed Senate joint resolutions relative to the production of provisions, with an amendment requesting the President to give the producers his assurance that when it becomes necessary to impress provisions or forage, just compensation will be made, according to the fair market value.

Mr. Barksdale introduced joint resolutions declaring the firm conviction of the people of the Confederate States, in justice to their cause, and confidence in its final triumph, and that they will continue to [illegible] yet they would [illegible] to any proposition looking to an accommodation of difficulties, [illegible] their separate and distinctive national character; and whenever any State bordering on the Mississippi shall desire from their unprovoked war, we will secure them the free navigation of that river. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, [illegible] relations on the same subject, [illegible] referred, when the House went into secret session on the tax bill.

[illegible]

Mobile, March 16.—[illegible] dated Charleston, March [illegible] Monitors are reported in force [illegible] Another iron-clad [illegible] off the bar to-day.

James L. Pettigrew, [illegible] died at a sanitarium [illegible]

Charleston, March 16.—All quiet here, [illegible] number of blockaders off the bar.

[Our Latest Dispatches.]

From the Tallahatchie.

[Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

Panola, March 11.—Two deserters from the Federal army have just arrived at this place. They report eighteen transports and seven gunboats in the Tallahatchie. They belonged to the late boat of the fleet, which they state was badly damaged in coming through the pass and down the Coldwater by stumps and snags.

They also report the enemy's force at fourteen thousand. H.

Federals Caught Napping.

Richmond, March 11.—An official dispatch just received states that Brigadier-General Slaughter, a captain and thirty privates, of Hooker's army, were captured by a scouting party under Capt Marion, of Gen Lee's cavalry, on Monday last. They entered Fairfax Courthouse, and took them from their beds.

Destructive Fire in Richmond.

A fire occurred this morning at the corner of Canal and Seventh streets, which destroyed Brown's warehouse, containing seven to eight hundred hogsheads of tobacco, valued at present prices at five hundred thousand dollars. Also, three thousand bushels of corn belonging to the Government.

The building belonged to the State.

From Charleston.

Charleston, March 11.—All quiet. The city is full of rumors about an impending attack, but nothing is authentic.

Confederate States Congress.

Richmond, March 11.—In the Senate the bill to grant to cabinet officers seats upon the floor of Congress, was indefinitely postponed, after a lengthy discussion.

Senate bill relative to the bonds of quartermasters and commissaries as amended and passed, provides that the bonds of all quartermasters, &c., for posts, brigades or divisions, shall be given for a penal sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Wigfall, from the special committee, presented a report defining the privileges of reporters for the press in the Senate, closing with a resolution withdrawing the privilege of the floor of the Senate from the present reporter of the Richmond Enquirer. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved to lay the resolution upon the table, and pending the discussion of the motion the Senate went into secret session.

The House passed Senate bill to organize the engineer corps.

Mr. Conrad introduced a resolution, with a lengthy preamble, reviewing the conduct of the war, the peace movements at the North, and the efforts of foreign Governments to terminate the strife, and declaring the present time suitable to utter words of peace, and that Congress will cordially co-operate with the Executive in any measure consistent with the honor, dignity and independence of these States, tending to a speedy restoration of peace with all or any of the States of the Federal Union. The resolution was referred, when the House went into secret session.

Another Strange Craft Passes Vicksburg.

The Mississippian of the 12th says:

From Vicksburg we learn that a steam craft of some description was navigating the canal a few days ago. What she was could not be made out. The river is still rising, and it is believed by some that in a short time the canal will have sufficient water to support at least the smaller transports.

On the morning of the 10th, about 2 o'clock, another "strange craft" was discovered passing down the river. The batteries opened upon the thing heavily, and it is thought, whatever her character, she was well riddled. The river is not yet lighted up sufficiently to render service, and we presume never will be.

The Destruction of the Indianol.

The Mississippian of the 11th contains the following touching the rumored destruction of the Indianola:

Lieut Frith, who blew up the Indianola, gives the editor of the Natchez Courier the particulars. He says, that on Wednesday night a Federal gunboat, which he is pretty well assured was the Tuscumbia, (afterwards turning out to be a scarecrow) and which, by the way, is represented as a very formidable iron clad, made her appearance within two miles of where the Indianola lay.

Lieut. Frith informs us that he had two 11-inch and two 9-inch Dahlgreen guns, as also two howitzers—field pieces—on board the sunken vessel as a battery, with but five men besides himself to man them.

On Thursday night, at 11 o'clock, after throwing overboard three of the pieces, and making his preparations for bursting the 11 inch guns, he laid his train for the final destruction of the Indianola. Upon examination, after the explosion, Lieut. Firth found that it was complete, and she lay a total wreck.

It is also stated that there was no discipline on the Indianola after she had been taken; that she was literally pillaged by those on board, in order to possess "mementoes" of the victory, &c.

On the 12th the same paper said:

We have advices from Vicksburg which contradict the report published by us yesterday morning, based upon the statement given by Lieutenant Frith to the Natchez Courier. This information is to the effect that the gunboat Indianola has been raised, and will soon be in fighting condition.

It is thought her magazine has not been damaged by her protracted immersion. In the effort to destroy her to keep her from falling into the hands of the enemy, one of her five guns was ruined, which, with another gun, were placed muzzle to muzzle and fired.

Federal Movements on the Tallahatchie.

Gentlemen who left Grenada yesterday morning, bring us information of the presence of a considerable Yankee force on the Tallahatchie. The scouts reported the fleet to consist of a few gunboats and thirty transports, all small; also that the force numbered fifteen thousand. Both estimates are probably exaggerated.

Repulse of a Federal Gunboat at Butte a la Rose.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from Captain G. H. Brangho, giving the particulars of a late repulse of the Federal gunboat, Gray Cloud, at Butte a la Rose, mention of which has already been made:

"Since my last we were sent to this place, a point on Grand river, where the Atchafalaya empties its dirty flood into the aforesaid river. The Yankees having possession of the Bay, (Berwick,) this point is the only impediment to the progress of their gunboats toward the Mississippi through the mouth of Red River, from whence they could advance on Port Hudson, and could thus make an attack from both sides. The name of this place is a sad misapplication, the mud here being almost knee deep, and we are constantly treated to terrific rains.

"In addition to this, we anticipate the overflowing of the river in a few days, which will enhance the beauty of the place materially. I am separated from the regiment, companies F and H being encamped the other side of the river as sharpshooters against the gunboats. I am by seniority in command of the detachment, and not a little proud of a recent achievement. Day before yesterday (Feb. 17th) our signals announced the approach of the enemy from below.

"The long roll brought the troops into line on both sides of the river, when I immediately took my detachment down along the bank of the river to a distance of about two miles from camp, when I posted my men in positions previously selected. In about half an hour we heard the gunboat approaching. I allowed her to get opposite to the centre of my line, (I had about one hundred men deployed, with ten paces interval between each post, two men at one post.) when I gave the command to "aim, fire," and the Enfield rifles let loose from behind their ambuscades, and before we had time to reload the bad commenced to back down the stream.

"The boat was evidently on a reconnoitering expedition, for, when she came in sight, the men were sitting and standing in all sorts of positions, evidently unaware of the position of things generally. We did considerable damage, killing and wounding some forty of them. Our Colonel, (Bosworth) who is in command of the post, issued a complimentary order thanking myself and men for repulsing the boat." [Appeal, 12th.

The Late United States Congress.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Thirty-seventh Congress closed its labors at noon on Wednesday. Nearly all of the important measures introduced in either House were passed and became laws of the land. Before its adjournment Congress invested Mr. Lincoln with more power than was ever before given to one man by any legislative body since the time of Sylla, in ancient Rome.

Financial measures have been passed appropriating $1,100,000,000, in addition to $1,177,000,000 appropriated in the long session and the extra session—in all $2,277,000,000. A banking bill has been adopted to facilitate the financial operation of the Government, and give it control of the whole moneyed interest of the country. Such is the enormous power put into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Next a general Conscription bill has been adopted. Heretofore, in the United States, the militia force has been under the control of the Governors of the States and trained and officered under their authority. Now the whole militia, and every able-bodied man in the country, married or single, are placed under the complete control of the President of the United States, without any intervention whatever on the part of Governors or State Legislatures. In fact, the existence of the State militia is ignored, and a brigadier-general, or even a major-general, is liable to be drafted as a high private. The whole military strength of the country, without limit or exception, is placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War.

Then, in addition to the immense regular naval force under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the President has the power, by the Letters of Marque Bill, to cover every sea with privateers, and to sweep from the ocean the commerce of every European maritime nation which would be so foolhardy as to raise a hostile hand against the Republic.

Additional to these powers Congress has added another measure. It has passed a bill of indemnity, which relieves the President from any legal consequences arising from false arrest or imprisonment, and authorizing him to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus at will in every State of the Union. Without any resistance to his authority can be exercised in the land, and any dangerous movements repressed.

The President, therefore, and through him his Secretaries, [illegible] absolute and unlimited power given them by Congress over the purse and the sword of the nation. And for what purpose? To put down the rebellion and re-store the Union. Great, therefore, is the responsibility of the President and the heads of the departments. If they fail it can never be said that the failure has been for want of means. Such vast resources were never before placed in the hands of a government; and Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet ought not to fail, and will not, if they do their duty to the country. Let the people sustain the government by all the means in their power.

The New York Herald of the 6th, in an editorial, reviews the acts of the late Congress as follows:

The record left behind it by the Thirty-seventh Congress, which has just expired, is far from creditable to that body or to the nation which it represented, or rather misrepresented, since the 4th of July, 1861. Its deliberations have developed no statesmanship—not even a single man possessed of sufficient capacity to appreciate the crisis and its necessities. The same want of capacity to conceive or grapple with the danger has been made apparent in the leaders of the Republican party outside of the halls of Congress. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet seemed like mariners in a gallant, seaworthy ship upon an unknown ocean, without compass, chart, sun, moon or stars. They knew not what to do. On the 4th of March, 1861—the very day of the inauguration—the extra session of Congress ought to have been called. But neither the President nor his advisers realized the perils which beset the republic; and they spent six weeks in dividing the spoils of party before they could pay any attention to the formidable rebellion which had loomed up and was every day gaining strength as it gained time.

At length a proclamation was issued calling forth 75,000 men for three months, at which, we are told, the rebel leaders laughed, as well they might. Had 500,000 men been summoned to the field by Mr. Lincoln immediately after he took the oath of office to maintain the constitution the insurrection would have been put down before the 4th of July. In addition to the 75,000 three months men Mr. Lincoln, early in May, called for 42,000 three years volunteers, and 22,000 as an increase to the regular army, which then numbered only 14,000 men. But there was not a dollar in the Treasury, and this was another good reason why an extra session of Congress should have been assembled at once, instead of delaying it for several months. The generous patriotism of New York merchants and bankers supplied the sinews of war, which official incapacity failed to procure in the regular and legitimate form.

Congress, in pursuance of the call of the President, met on the 4th of July in extra session, and continued its sittings about six weeks. What was the result? The precious hours were squandered in foolish wranglings about the negro, intriguing with the generals of the army, bullying the President and precipitating the disastrous battle of Bull Run. The President in his message asked to have the volunteer force raised to 400,000 men, and an appropriation to be made of $400,000,000. Congress gave authority to raise, if required, 500,000 men, and appropriated for the army $196,000,000 and for the navy $63,000,000, in all $259,000,000; but it organized no adequate financial plan for raising the money. It authorized the issue of bonds at 7 per cent. and Treasury notes at 7 3-10, but both to be disposed of only at par. The result was that these securities could not be negotiated. Nor did it pass any tax bill to pay the interest of the debt and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal, but it took care to pass an unconstitutional bill for the confiscation of rebel property which was not within the control either of our military or civil jurisdiction. Congress adjourned in the middle of August, without having done any thing effectual to crush the rebellion.

In the following December it met in regular session (the long session,) and again wasted the public time in idle debates about the negro, instead of providing the ways and means of overthrowing the insurrection. Indeed the enlistments were arrested, at the instance of the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, at a time when any number of volunteers might have been obtained, and now this very Senator Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts,) brings forward a conscription bill to draft every man from 20 to 45 years of age.

The Polish Revolution.

Three Sisters of Charity, who quitted Cracow to tend the sick and wounded insurgents, were arrested by order of the superior authorities, and it is said they are in prison.

There is no news of importance in regard to the Polish insurrection.

A band of two thousand insurgents has occupied Dibienks, upon the frontier of Lublin. The statement that the insurgents under Langewicz had suffered considerable losses proved exaggerated. His chief force, consisting of five thousand men, was posted in the mountains of Kiszy.

The Austrian Government had prohibited the exportation and carriage of arms and warlike stores across the frontiers to Russia.

The Russian and Prussian Governments showed great irritation against the Austrian press on account of the sympathy it was manifesting for the Poles.

The provisional government had issued a proclamation declaring all sons of Poland, without distinction of faith or race, descent or station, free and equal citizens of the country, and threatening the Muscovite nation with a dreadful war, the last of European civilization, and the savage barbarism of Asia, and which, it is prayed, might culminate in the slavery of the Russians.

It has also been promulgated that all citizens who live entirely by their own labor, and will fight for their country in the ranks of the national army, shall receive from the state property a share of ground not less than three acres in extent.

The publication and execution of this decree is intrusted by the Central National Committee, acting as a temporary National Government, to the military and civil commandants of the districts.

The Paris Temps, of the 12th of July says: Some arrests have been made to-day in consequence of intended demonstrations by a portion of the public school students in honor of Poland. Some 1200 or 1500 young people belonging to the normal schools and to the faculties of jurisprudence and medicine participated in the demonstrations when leaving the public lectures. M. de St Marc Girardin intended to visit the hotel of Prince Czartoryski, and it appears that while on his way thither the cry of "Poland forever" was raised. Public order was not otherwise disturbed.

The Temps expresses a hope that the youths arrested will not long be kept in confinement.

On the Bourse on the 13th rentes closed at 70.55.

Stettin, February 7.—It is stated that the Poles have intercepted letters to the Russian Embassadors at Berlin and Paris accusing Austria of encouraging the Poles in their insurrection.

It is also stated that the Poles have intercepted letters from the Grand Duke Constantine stating his intention to pursue the same course of action he has hitherto pursued in the Government of Poland.

Berlin, February 11.—A convention between Prussia and Russia, in reference to the Polish insurrection, was signed on the 8th instant.

Foreign Relations of the United States—Resolutions Reported by Mr. Sumner.

A dispatch from Washington furnishes us with the following:

Washington, February 28.—The following are the proposed concurrent joint resolutions reported by Senator Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States communicating, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, the correspondence on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measures looking to the termination of the present rebellion:

Whereas, It appears from the diplomatic correspondence submitted to Congress that a proposition, friendly in form, looking to the pacification through foreign mediation, has been made to the United States by the Emperor of the French, and promptly declined by the President; and Whereas, The idea of mediation or intervention in some shape may be regarded by foreign Governments as practicable, and such Governments, through this misunderstanding, may be led to proceedings tending to embarrass the friendly relations which now exist between them and the United State, and Whereas, In order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject, and to secure for the United States the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign intervention which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it seems fit that Congress should declare its convictions thereon, therefore,

Resolved, the House of Representatives concurring, That while in times past the United States have sought and accepted the friendly mediation or arbitration of foreign powers for the pacific adjustment of international questions, where the United States were the party of the one part and some other sovereign power the party of the other part, and while they are not inclined to misconstrue the natural and humane desire of foreign powers to aid in arresting domestic hostilities, which, widening in their influence, have afflicted other countries; especially in view of the circumstance, deeply regretted by the American people, that the blow aimed by the rebellion at the national life has fallen heavily upon the laboring population of Europe; yet, notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot hesitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference in the present contest as so far unreasonable and inadmissible that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question, and of the real character of the war in which the republic is engaged.

Resolved, That the United States are now grappling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion, which is seeking the destruction of the republic that it may build a new power whose corner-stone, according to the expression of its chiefs, shall be slavery; that for the suppression of this rebellion, and thus to save the republic and to prevent the establishment of such a power, the national Government is now employing armies and fleets, in full faith through these efforts, all the purposes of conspirators and rebels will be crushed; that while engaged in this struggle, on which so much depends, any proposition from a foreign power, whatever form it may take, having for its effect the arrest of these efforts, is just in proportion to its influence an encouragement to the rebellion and to its declared pretensions, and on this account is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditure of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much desired day of peace; that with these convictions, and not doubting that every such proposition, although made with good intent, is injurious to the national interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempts in the same direction as an unfriendly act, which it earnestly deprecates to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen the rebellion or to weaken the relations of [illegible] with foreign powers which the United States are happy to cultivate.

Resolved, That the rebellion from its beginning, and far back even in the conspiracy which preceded the outbreak, was encouraged by the hope of support from foreign powers; that its chiefs frequently boasted that the people of Europe were so far dependent upon the regular supplies of the great Southern staples that sooner or later their Governments would be constrained to take side with the rebellion in some effective form, even to the extent of forcible intervention if the milder form did not prevail; that the rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference awakens anew, and that without this life-giving support it must soon yield to the great and paternal authority of the national Government; that considering these things, which are aggravated in the motive of the resistance thus encouraged, the United States regret that foreign powers have not frankly told the chiefs of the rebellion that the war in which they are engaged is hateful, and that a new Government, such as they seek to found, with slavery as its corner-stone and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations.

Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, which is the cause also of good government and of human rights everywhere among men, anxious for the speedy restoration of peace which shall secure tranquility at home and remove all occasion for complaint abroad, and awaiting with well assured trust the final suppression of the rebellion, through which all these things rescued from present danger will be secured forever and the republic one and indivisible triumphant over its enemies, will continue to stand an example to mankind, thereby announce as their unalterable purpose that the war will be vigorously prosecuted according to the human principles of Christian states until the rebellion shall be suppressed, and they reverently invoke upon their cause the blessing of Almighty God.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, through the Secretary of State, to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declaration and protest herein set forth may be communicated by them to the governments to which they are accredited.

Riot in Detroit.

The Herald, of the 7th, publishes the following dispatch:

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A NEGRO CONVICTED OF RAPE—THE NEGRO SEIZED BY THE MOB, BUT RESCUED BY THE MILITARY—TEN OR FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED—ATTACK OF THE RIOTERS ON THE NEGRO QUARTER—BURNING OF HOUSES, &C. &C.

Detroit, Mich., March 6—10, P. M.—A negro who had committed an outrage upon a young white girl was being taken from the court room to the jail under escort of the military this afternoon, when an attempt to rescue was made by a gang of rowdies. The crowd was fired upon, and one man killed and several wounded.

Being foiled in their attempt to get possession of the negro, the mob perpetrated the most horrible outrages upon the colored people residing in the vicinity of the jail. Houses were gutted and burned, and the inmates maltreated and in many instances killed.

Ten or fifteen lives have already been lost, and as many houses burned.

All the available military here, and a regiment in the interior of the State, have been sent for. A vigorous attempt will now be made to quell the riot.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE WEBB.—The True Delta published the morning among other particulars on the Port Hudson affair, which add nothing to its elucidation, the report brought in by the officers of the Mississippi, of the destruction of the Confederate gunboat Webb, which, says the report, had come out from under the batteries, and was engaged by the Monongahela, a broadside from which vessel caused her to blow up. The explosion is described as tremendous and terrific, and the loss of life must have been fearful.

We learn by the arrival of the steamship McClellan that the steamship Star of the West left New York on the 8th inst. with the mails. She touched at Key West, and left on the 14th for New Orleans, via Pensacola.

The United States mail steamship McClellan, Gray, commander, from New York 5th instant, via Key West 14th, arrived last night, and anchored below the Point, in consequence of a thick fog, until this morning. She brings fifty-five bags of back mails, and the following passengers:

Colonel Shipley, Mrs. Shipley, Mrs. Annan and child, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Seaman and child, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Van Pelton, Mr. Wilson, Lieutenant Shunk, Lieutenant Voss, Lieutenant Lansing, Lieutenant Avery, Lieutenant Hall, Chaplain Bray.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Erratum.—The printers yesterday made us say the clerk admonished us to close our report, when we wrote the clock—which regulates us, and not the clerk. The types are very annoying at times.

Pistol and Bottles.—Andy Murphy and G. C. Wolfe got to shooting at each other on Tchoupitoulas street. Andy shot his pistol three times and G. C. fired several bottles, one taking effect on Andy's left eye. No other damage done. Andy, six and a half feet high, and stout in proportion, was called in the Provost Court several times this morning, but as no prosecutor appeared he was discharged.

Burglary.—The office of Judge Dronet, Sixth Justice of the Peace, Third District, was robbed of a lot of valuable papers and $150 in money, last night.

Accident.—Michael Malone was sent to the Charity Hospital yesterday evening, injured by falling from a cart, and the wheel passing over him.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(Wednesday Morning.)—The case of Mr. N. O. J. Tisdale was again called, for the expected decision of the Court. Mr. Roselius said that after the trial was over yesterday, Mr. Tisdale told him he was taken by surprise at the testimony which had appeared against him, and that he was able to produce a number of gentlemen who were at the fair, and who could give quite a different complexion to the matter. He was confident of showing that there was no impropriety of language or conduct on the occasion referred to, and was desirous that the court should hear this testimony before giving its judgment.

The Court consented to entertain the motion, if the prosecution should be notified, so that it could be heard on both sides. Accordingly judgment was suspended until Friday next, when the motion for a supplementary trial will be heard.

W. H Porter was fined $15 for seditious language—the officer heard him through a lager door "damning any man who would fight against the Confederacy."

Mary Jane Jackson, alias Bricktop Mary, was arraigned for an assault and battery on Elizabeth Williams. This affair, and her notoriety as a very dangerous woman—having in her depraved career in this city killed one or two persons—procured her a free ticket to the Parish Prison for sixty days, with bonds to keep the peace three months after.

A British naval officer and two citizens were arraigned on the charge of insulting the sentry at General Banks's headquarters, and the officer with resisting and fighting the policeman. It appeared that a party was in progress at Mr. Davidson's house on Carondelet street, when it was stopped by the police because it had not been licensed. On the breaking up of the party, five or six of them were in company and passing by the sentry he ordered them to disperse—it being according to his orders, an unlawful number of persons together. The citizens protested that they were dispersing, and finally the naval officer and the sentry got into close difficulty, when the police came up and arrested the officer. He resisted the arrest, but was finally captured, and this morning exhibited marks of having had some hard knocks in the affray. The fine for the affair on him was $50 on Mr. Sadler, $25 for aiding and assisting, and on Mr. Davidson, $5 for a more moderate interest in it.

The slave woman of Mrs. O'Brien was brought up on the charge of assaulting her mistress and daughter. The servant had been very disobedient, and the mistress was provoked to threaten her with a broomstick, when the servant wrenched it away and struck Mrs. O'Brien on the band. The daughter came to the rescue, and to relieve the mother, struck the servant on the head with a stick. The case was dismissed, with admonition to the ladies not to get into such a passion with their servants, and attempt to chastise them in that manner.

A Teuton, with light moustache, a la becswae, was arraigned on the charge of disrespect to the Court, in denouncing the whole concern, particularly the policemen, as a pack of thieves, by way of expressing his disgust at the sentence in a case which he had been prosecuting. In defense, he disavowed any disrespect to the Court, and said he was in the habit of speaking particularly to the congregation generally in the dock. The Court suggested to the officer a little of the philosophy which it claimed for itself, and the culprit was discharged.

A brass-buttoned young man, and another who said they were Government employes, were up for refusing to pay a cab-boy for riding in his vehicle—except by choking him; and the court made it cost them $20 in solido, besides the cab hire.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1863.

SUGAR.—The market is dull, but the receipts being limited prices [illegible]. To-day's sales are confined to [illegible] at 6@8½c. for Common, and 10¼c. for Fair to Fully Fair. [illegible] and supplies very firmly, anticipating favorable advices from the North, which are expected to show a marked disposition to [illegible].

MOLASSES.—Today's sales are confined to about 300 bbls. and 30 half bbls. choice Fermenting new crop, at 46c. ℞ gallon. Holders are not disposed to press their supplies on the market. Last week's sales at [illegible].

OATS.—A lot of 125 sacks sold at $1 2½, and a small lot of Oats at $1 [illegible] bushel.

BACON.—A lot of 10 casks Shoulders sold at 6½c. ℞ lb.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at $12 50 [illegible].

LARD.—[illegible] at 13c. ℞ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were reported [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 19, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 29 Beeves and 31 Veals. Amount of stock sold on hand is 63 Beeves, 141 Hogs, 382 Sheep, 104 Veals and 11 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℞ lb net	50 22
Beeves, 2d quality, ℞ lb net	50 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ℞ lb net	50 15
Veal, 1st quality, ℞ head	25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ℞ head	20@25
Hogs, ℞ lb gross	12@16c
Milch Cows, ℞ head	nominal
Sheep, according to quality, ℞ head	6@10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 19, '63.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

No arrivals from sea yesterday

ARRIVALS FROM THE COAST.

Schr Leonard, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Colombe, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Bradford, Whitaker, from Coast—2d dist
Lugger Espinosa, Donet, from Coast—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Southerner, May, from Thibodaux
G W Forrest, Woods, from the Lower Coast

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Anne, from New York
Ship La Manche, (French) from Havre
Transport ship Wizard King
Ship Scioto, from Boston
Bark W F Pickman, from
Bark Comet, Morrison, from Philadelphia, to master—Cargo, coal to U S Quartermaster
Brig Barnard, from Turks Island, with 5000 bushels salt

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Planet, (before reported) from Matamoros—Carlos Antonio Fassey, Colonel Mexican army, T Gonzalez di Rinaldi, L Sack, F Kernan, A Moses, S L Levy, R M Ross, C Sogy.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Galena—10 firkins butter L Seibert & co—43 pkgs tobacco J Ross—15 do Mayo Bros—50 bbls potatoes 10 bxs cheese and sundries V E Saratis—260 bxs cider 17 bbls oil 30 cases ale and sundries G A Fosdick—24 rolls leather G Waldhaus—100 bags P Casanave—46 bxs starch 12 firkins butter 100 bxs cheese 100 bbls potatoes 8 bbls beans L Hickenloss—67 bbls potatoes F Law—100 do J Golden—400 do J S Levy 470 do A D Grieff & co—500 do G W Griffin—3540 do 11 bbls beans 25 bbls pork N W Hoyt—150 bbls flour 15 trcs hams W G Betterton—15 do J S Brown & co—10 cks do Fatjo & Brennan—67 bbls beans 100 bbls potatoes Minst & Bertoli—200 do J M Keener—20 do H A Baymiller—150 bxs cheese W S Brown & co—1600 rolls leather G C Barney—300 bbls flour 22 bxs soap Phair & Thorpe—50 trcs lard 20 pkgs do 160 bbls biscuit 10 bbls lard oil 15 cks ale 25 pkgs mackerel 20 bxs cheese 60 cases wine 14 chests tea 10 trcs hams 50 bbls flour S S Sevane & co 132 bbls flour 164 bbls potatoes 15 trcs hams 26 boxes shoulders Schneider & Zuberbier—250 bbls flour 10 do beans 503 bales hay 24 bbls potatoes 1800 pkgs mdse to order

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Galena, from New York—C P Aeroder—F Cagentic—Sam Locke—O Reidy—J Wright & co—L A Guillemet—Blake & Tower—Bower & Garner Keets & Barnett—Kearny, Blois & co—F Goldsmith—F Dwyer—Meyer & Sylvester—C Lorifier—Folger & co—J Bryan—C Suriano—S L Nasset & Bro—J H Malnor—F Wagner—T L White—S Soullemet

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Southerner—41 hhds sugar 166 bbls molasses 182 hides 10 bales cotton to order 3 bales cotton Porcheron & Fontain—2 do T S Burbank 1 do G W West—12 do 800 bbls molasses F D Darling—151 do J Burgess—70 do Belloca, Noblom & co—10 hhds sugar P Maspero—18 do A F Hickman—100 do McBose, Value & co

LOWER COAST—Per steamer G W Forrest—50 bbls molasses 75 hhds sugar

COAST—Per schr Colombe—36 hhds sugar 4 bbls molasses to order

COAST—Per schr Leonard—97 bbls molasses order
COAST—Per schr Bradford—166 hhds sugar to order
COAST—Per lugger Espinosa—155 sks rice F Martin

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD

5 hhds sugar 4 bbls molasses L Lacassagne—21 do 29 hhds sugar J L Warner—86 do J Haven—14 do Rickman, Dugas & co—43 do S Castell—17 do 62 bbls molasses order—32 hhds sugar R M Montgomery—27 do 3 Ball—30 bbls molasses F D Darling—156 do T S Clark

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

NOTICE is hereby given that an election of Directors will be held at this office on MONDAY, 6th April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. mh18 td S. Z. RELF, Acting Secretary.

Grocery Store for Sale.

A FINE GROCERY STORE, well located, and paying only a small rent. Apply at the corner of Frenchmen and Greatmen streets. mh18 5t

GROCERIES!

FIRMIN MARTIN, Grocer, 145...........OLD LEVEE STREET...........145 Between Toulouse and Jefferson streets. mh17 1m

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, March 14, 1863.

No person will be allowed to pass any Government steamer without a pass from Colonel Holabird or Colonel Chandler.

J. G. CHANDLER, Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M. mh17 3t

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, March 16, 1863.

The following boats are authorized to furnish transportation to private freight:

Laurel Hill,
Iberville,
Sallie Robinson,
Algerine.

Under the restrictions hereafter to be issued. No private freight will be taken by any other boats in the service of the Government.

J. G. CHANDLER, Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. mh17 3t

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, March 16, 1863.

Captain J. Mahler, A. Q. M., is charged with the duty of shipping all freight [illegible] private, from this point to all points on the [illegible] all outside ports. Applications for freight [illegible] the city must be made to him. He is [illegible] any other party. No freight will [illegible]

Capt. J. Mahler's office is at [illegible] railroad building, Camp street. [illegible] Lieutenant-Col. and A. Q. M. mh17 3t

MADAME LA BLANCH, Clairvoyant,

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

MADAME LA BLANCH'S residence, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. Consultations given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen moderate, to suit the times. mh7 1m

Auge's House,

63...........Chartres street...........63 Corner of Bienville street.

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

New Fancy Goods for both sexes.

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

Lessons are still given in Hairdressing. A saloon for ladies and another for gentlemen are attached to the house. mh18 tf

"POOR TOM'S A-COLD," says Edgar to King Lear, as he cowers shivering in the blast. Thousands are "a-cold" at this moment. Thousands more, who are burning hot, will be "a-cold" to-morrow or the next day. For this is the season of CHILLS AND FEVER. To all who suffer from the complaint, whether shaking or burning, we offer the means of immediate, certain, permanent cure. Drop quinine, discard all unmedicated preparations. Betake yourselves, without delay, to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No intermittent can withstand their hygeian influence. Beware of acrid tinctures and adulterated stimulants. Use this purest, most wholesome and most agreeable of all tonics. It has never failed. As an invigorant, science has yet to discover its equal. All liver complaints yield to its anti-bilious properties. Taken as a protective, it is a sure defense against miasma. Where the blood is impure it will be found an admirable depurative, and in nervous affections it is the one thing needful. Call at any drug store and get a bottle, which will convince you of this truth.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 20 Common street.
G. N. MORISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.
SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, 26 and 25 Commerce street.
mh14 6t

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

Wanted.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER and IRONER. Apply to 170 Orange street. mh17 3t

Spanish Language.

A COURSE of Twenty Lessons begins on the Fourth Monday of every month, at Harmony School, 105 Barracks street, near Dauphin, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Terms, $5 in advance. mh13 1y O. V. AOY.

Notice.

THE business of the BANK OF LOUISIANA will be transacted for the present, and until the Banking-House on Royal street shall have been repaired, in the building corner of Carondelet and Canal streets, lately occupied by the Crescent City Bank. feb18 tf AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

For Sale.

FIFTY GOOD WORKING MULES. Apply to P. IRVIN, at the office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 5 Royal street, at 12 o'clock, daily, or at the corner of Eighth and St. Charles streets, at 8 o'clock, P. M., daily. mh16 2w

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. S. VALENTINE & CO 51 Common street.

CARBONATE AMMONIA—30 jars. QUININE—5000 ounces. CHLOROFORM—200 pounds. CALOMEL—200 pounds. MORPHINE—150 ounces. BORAX—5 cases. ALOES, Ground and Lump—25 bbls. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Notice.

THE undersigned, [illegible]

New Orleans, February 28, 1863.

[illegible]

New Orleans, March 13th, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. MONTGOMERY'S SALES.

Peremptory Sale of Virginia Tobacco, Fulton Market Beef, Hams, Shoulders, Mackerel, Oakum, Soap, Starch, &c., at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street—

50 boxes Tobacco;
43 half barrels Fulton Market Beef;
23 tierces and barrels Hams;
13 hogsheads Shoulders;
100 kits and half barrels Mackerel;
61 bales Oakum;
300 boxes Starch;
200 do. Soap;
15 eighths and quarter pipes Brandy;
13 barrels Old Whisky.

—Also—

A large variety of Choice Groceries too numerous to mention. Terms cash. mh19

Fine Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c. at Auction, on account of departure.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom No. 87 Camp street.

WILL be sold at auction on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence on Apollo street, near the corner of Terpsichore.

The entire Furniture of said residence, comprising in part elegant Parlor, Bed-room, Dining-room and Hall Furniture; elegant Clocks, Vases, French Plate Glass, Velvet, Brussels and other Carpets, Curtains, Shades, Crockery, China and Glass Ware, Mattresses, Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

—ALSO—

One fine French PIANOFORTE. Elegant CHANDELIERS. Terms cash. mh19

Sale of Sundries, &c., at Auction.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY, G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 19th, at 10½ o'clock, by order of Colonel Chas Dwight, Provost Marshal General of Louisiana, at Salesroom, 64 Gravier street—

An assortment of

SHIRTING,	BOOTS,
PRINTS,	SHOES,
HOOP SKIRTS,	HATS,
KNIVES,	NEEDLES,
PIKES, GARDEN SEEDS,	SHAWLS,
COMBS,	PLAYING CARDS.

Terms cash in Treasury notes. mh18

Sale of Cotton.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY. G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

Fayet, als., vs Jewett, et als.—U. S. Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana.

BY virtue of an order made on the 17th inst., in the above entitled suit, by the United States Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana, we will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at Levee Steam Cotton Press Yard No. 4, corner of Greatmen and Press street—

116 bales COTTON.

Terms cash in Treasury Notes. mh19tu

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

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

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

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

A large and varied assortment of STEAMSHIP FURNITURE, STOVES, &c., consisting in part of—

175 Hair Mattresses; 180 Feather and Moss Pillows; 125 pairs Blankets; 40 dozen Berth Curtains; 1 dozen Cotton Sheets; 12 do Linen Counterpanes; 10 dozen Cotton Pillow Slips; 20 dozen Roller Towels; 12 Towels; 20 dozen Table Cloths; 3 Cabin Settees; lot of Cabin Curtains; 12 rolls Matting; 60 dozen Cork Life Preservers; 22 Looking Glasses; 21 Sofa Covers;

STORES.

6 boxes Pepper Sauce; 17 boxes Tomato Ketchup; 18 do Worcestershire Sauce; 11 boxes Walnut do; 28 boxes Peaches in Juice; 8 boxes Gherkins; 2 do Cooper's Isinglass; 6 boxes Castile Soap; 6 do Capers; 3 boxes London Mustard; 1 keg Pimento; 3 boxes and 2 bbls. Dried Apples; 34 dozen Flavoring Extracts; 7 boxes Tripoli Powder; 2 mats Cassia; 1 keg Cloves; 1 keg Nutmegs; 1 box Ground Spices, assorted; 1 Medicine Chest; 1 case Homeopathic Medicines; 1 box Daguerreotype Articles; 1 box Tea Pins;

PLATED TABLE WARE AND CUTLERY.

4 Toast Racks; 4 Bread Trays; 7 Waiters; 15 dozen Plated Forks; 17 dozen Plated Table Spoons; 15 do. do. Tea Spoons; 1 dozen Plated Salt do.; 4 Plated Sugar Tongs, Butter and Fish Knives, Soup Ladles, &c.; 5 dozen Table Knives, sets of Carvers, &c.

SUNDRIES.

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

THE OFFICE FURNITURE.

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

Also—3 IRON SAFES, one very fine and large. Terms cash. mh19

A Rosewood Piano, Furniture, &c.

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

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

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, (their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise) the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock—

A general assortment of FURNITURE.

—ALSO—

A fine Rosewood PIANO. Terms cash. mh17

Succession of William M. Knox—Dredge-boat H. L. Place, Two Steam Engines and Household Furniture at Auction.

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

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

WILL be sold at auction on FRIDAY, March 20th, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Mart, Masonic Hall, for account of the succession of William M. Knox—

The Dredge-boat H. L. PLACE, with her Tackle, Apparel and Appurtenances, as she now lies in the Draining Canal.

TWO STEAM ENGINES and a lot of MACHINERY, stored at Gretna.

Also, at 11 o'clock, at No. 76 Saratoga street, between Rousseau and Tchoupitoulas, the CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE, consisting in part of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, &c. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers. Terms cash. mh18

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at store No. 54 Magazine street—10 barrels Lard; 50 firkins prime Lard; 20 bags Rio Coffee; 20 barrels Lard Oil; 300 boxes Herrings; 50 boxes Wine; 20 tierces Hams; 50 boxes Soap; 20 cases Lard in tin cans; 20,000 Cigars.

—ALSO—

Champagne, Red and White Wines, Soap, Starch, Potatoes, Tobacco, Beans, Coal Oil, Molasses, Flour, &c. mh18

JUDICIAL SALES.

John Todd vs. His Creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19,190.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered February 28th, 1863, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of March, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent; said sale to be proceeded in until the hour of 2 P. M. of said day, and if not finished at said hour on said day, to be resumed on each succeeding day from the like hour of 10½ o'clock, A. M., till 2 P. M., at the same place, till closed—

The CONTENTS of store 120 Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon, consisting of Silks, Fancy Goods and Millinery, as per inventory which can be seen in my office.

Also, the right to the LEASE of said Store.

Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors. Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. mh2 5 7 10 13 14&o

LEGAL NOTICES.

A. Guyot vs his Creditors and the Creditors of Guyot Frères.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 15,864.—Let a meeting of the creditors of the insolvency be convened and held before Joseph Cuvillier, Esq., Notary Public of this city, on THURSDAY, the 2d of April, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to deliberate on the affairs of said insolvency. By order of the Court. C. F. BREENS, Clerk. New Orleans, March 13, 1863. mh19 20 21p20d

E. M. BOULIGNY, Auctioneer, Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange,

WILL attend to sales of Real Estate and all other sales entrusted to him. feb16 tf

R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer, Has Removed to No. 61 Magazine street. mh3 tf

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer, OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET Between St. Louis and Conti streets. jan18 6m

HOFFMAN & MARKS, (JAMES HOFFMAN, Agent.) 41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

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

Found,

A PIECE of SCRIP, of 1856, of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York. The owner may have it by applying at the office of the BEE, proving property and paying cost of advertisement. mh18 tf

161...........Esplanade Street...........161 BETWEEN BOURBON AND DAUPHIN STS.

LODGING AND BOARDING,

BY the Month or by the Week, on the most moderate terms. mh16 2w

Empty Bottles Wanted.

ALE, PORTER and CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES, quarts and pints, BOUGHT at No. 26 [illegible]

Wanted to Rent.

A PLANTATION, suitable for Cotton or Sugar. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

STAGE MANAGER...........LEWIS BAKER. TREASURER...........OR. HOWCOTT.

THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) March 19th, 1863. The performance will commence with LUCRETIA BORGIA—Lucretia Borgia, Mrs. W. C. Gladstane; Duke Alfonso, Mr. Hyde; Gennaro, Mr. Lewis Baker; Jeppo, Mr. [illegible] Ascanio. To conclude with the FARCE OF THE PETTICOATS—Paul, the Pet, Miss Alexina Fisher Baker; Zephyr, Mr. Vining Bowers; Cavalier St. Pierre, Mr. [illegible]

In rehearsal, Shakespeare's great Tragedy of RICHARD III. Mr. Baker in his great character of the Duke of Glocester.

Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M., when Seats and Boxes may be secured. mh19

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1863.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1863		$297,412 02
Viz—Fire Premiums	$235,[illegible] 10	
Marine do.	56 473 54	
River do.	13,361 36	
		297,412 02
Less Return Premiums	4,197 [illegible]	
Less Unterminated do.	46,141 00	
		50,341 [illegible]
Net earned Premiums		$247,070 [illegible]
Losses paid, viz—		
Fire Losses	$32,185 66	
Marine Losses	75,690 02	
River Losses	4,806 76	
	$112,682 44	
Reinsurances	21,282 66	
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	27,177 77	
		161,202 [illegible]
Net earned Profits for the year ending 28th February, 1863		$85,866 46

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested on mortgage of Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon	$[illegible] 00
Invested in Bank Stock	45,360 00
Invested in City Bonds	24,750 00
Invested in State and other Bonds	30,[illegible] 00
Invested in Scrip	45,464 00
Loaned on pledge of Stocks	93,125 00
Bills receivable	113,[illegible] 75
Premiums in course of collection	56,712 19
Cash on hand	25,267 22
	$481,752 16

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

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

CHAS. BRIGGS, J. P. ROUX.

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

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

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

TRUSTEES:

Chas. Briggs,	J. Avet,	Wm. Urquhart,
Aut. Carriere,	J. S. Meanwell,	A. R. Montgomery,
G. A. Fosdick,	A. Fratich,	G. W. Dunbar,
M. Pilcher,	P. A. Leitag,	W. Lorenzen,
E. Cramer,	O. Pecupnich,	E. F. Stockmeyer,
E. Dupeseur,	Alf. Asery,	F. W. Schonfeld,
J. Vinson, Jr.,	P. Anderson,	Geo. W. Hyneon,
C. Ladite,	Hy. Rodewald,	H. J. Voss,
Jno. Fox,	H. M. Samuch,	Wm. Frake,
E. Brugier,	C. Mathen,	W. T. Williams,
A. Langert,	C. Fany,	Jas. Jackson,

mh18 2d

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

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

New Orleans, December 10, 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1862		$212,777 27
Viz—On Fire Risks	$148,181 91	
On Marine Risks	51,497 21	
On River Risks	13,098 05	212,777 27
Less Premiums unterminated	20,877 00	
Returned Premiums	6,836 16	27,713 16
Earned Premiums 30th November, 1862		185,064 11
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$67,356 27	
On Marine Risks	46,[illegible]	
On River Risks	1,615 65	
	115,[illegible] 66	
Fifteen per cent. return	4,436 24	
Reinsurance	4,446 36	
Expenses, taxes, rent, &c., less interest, &c.	20,[illegible] 36—155,378 65	
Net profits, 30th November, 1862		31,685 39
Earned premiums		$185,064 11
Less amount on which 15 per cent. has been returned		32,194 11
Amount participating in profits		$152,[illegible] 00

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 42,716 82
Premiums in course of collection	42,621 79
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	16,827 70
Invested in Mortgage, Loans and Bonds	28,641 00
Bank Stocks, City Railroad and Confederate States Bonds	156,755 50
Real Estate	15,000 00
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible] 00
Cash	20,840 55
Total amount of assets	$333,215 [illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th day of December 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared J. Leisy, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement of accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

J. LEISY, President. A. GRANGER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 11, 1862. JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1861, on and after the second Monday in February next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a dividend of Twenty Per Cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, on which Certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.

J. Leisy, President,	C. Olivier,
Jno. A. White,	A. Bohn,
A. H. Dalton,	J. A. Stone,
Ar. Miltenberger,	A. Bidault,
J. Lanoix,	U. Lacoussini,
Paul Juge fils,	A. Marquez,
	O. Gaillard.

The Company continues to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire at the current rates of premium.

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street. dec18 tf

Indivisible Friends Commandery, No. 1, K. T.

AT a regular meeting of said Commandery, held at the usual place of meeting, Perseverance Hall, on Monday evening, 16th March, 1863, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Commandery, the following Sir Knights were duly elected officers of said Commandery for the ensuing year:

Sir Knight John Holland, Eminent Commander.
Fulgence Bisson, Generalissimo.
A. A. Pray, Captain-General.
W. Eustis, Prelate.
Theo. Burdon, Senior Warden.
F. W. Debedeerter, Junior Warden.
B. De Lucas, Treasurer.
O. J. Noyes, Recorder.
F. Meilleur, Standard Bearer.
J. B. Read, Sword Bearer.
J. Piese, Warder.
mh17 3t

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 13, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day twelve and a half dollars ($12 50) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 15th day of March, as follows, until further notice:

42 ounces of bread for	20 cents.
21 ditto	10 cents.
11 ditto	5 cents.

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

By order of JAMES F. MILLER, Capt. U. S. A. and Acting Mayor. D. L. Gensens, Secretary. mh14 3t

Mme. Caprell.

THIS lady, who has for a period of years continued to astonish the public by her extraordinary revelations of the past, present and future, is daily consulted by our citizens, as well as by our guests, regarding all things which affect our course through life. The most happy accordance with which Madame Caprell locates all invisible sources, proclaims the purest, never has been equaled. All are invited to call on Madame Caprell, No. 127 Customhouse street. mh10 1m

NOTICE.

STATE TAX PAYERS, PARISH OF ORLEANS. Pursuant to the 4th section of the Revenue Act of the State of Louisiana, approved 23d January, 1862, and Special Order No. 41 of G. F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, dated 20th February, 1863, adopting and ordering State Tax Collectors to execute and collect, and give under their approval, additional commissions [illegible] State taxes on State assessment rolls for the year 1862, [illegible] rolls are judgments and seizure, and fifteen days after publication of which said consequences will apply, and all costs, as in cases of Sheriff's sales.

Further Notice.

2. The offices of the State Tax Collectors will be open daily (Sundays excepted) for the First District, [illegible] for the Third District, No. 9 Esplanade street, opposite U. S. Mint; for the Fourth District, old Courthouse, [illegible] for all State taxes for the current year 1862, [illegible]

WM. R. CRANE, First District.
D. W. C. CAMPBELL, Second District,
[illegible] Third District,
JOHN L. DAVIES, Fourth District,
Collectors.

CHAMPAGNE—30 baskets choice brands. CANDIES—[illegible] boxes. BRANDY FRUITS—300 boxes. PRESERVES—[illegible] boxes, assorted. ROCK CANDY—[illegible] boxes. SARDINES—[illegible] cases, pints and quarts. LOAF SUGAR—20 boxes Northern. EMPTY SUGAR HHDS.—300. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.

MAIRIE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, Hôtel-de-Ville, 13 mars 1863.

[illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.

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

Amount of unterminated risks 1st 1861 and Premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862	$157,[illegible] 75
Viz.—For premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible] 64
For premiums on River Risks	11,217 85
For premiums on Marine Risks	7,277 72
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862	26,686 00
Return premiums	24 15
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862	$130,[illegible] 90
Losses during the same period, viz: Fire Risks	$ 15,369 38
River Risks	4,239 35
Marine Risks	4,226 60
	$26,[illegible] 21
Discount, interest, &c., less expenses, interest on scrip redeemed, &c.	5,130 61 — $31,127 72
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862	$[illegible],404 28

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and State Bonds	$[illegible] 67
Loaned on pledge Bank of Stocks and Bonds	121,100 00
Invested in Real Estate, (office 99 Camp street)	42,000 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums	47,174 71
Due for Premiums in course of collection	14,[illegible]
Cash on hand	156,[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$1,[illegible] 35

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

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

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

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

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 99 Camp street.

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

John R. Shaw,	J. J. Green,	Jno. H. Rodenberg,
Elijah Poole,	Alfred Mendes,	Lafayette Folger,
J. P. Harrison,	W. C. Thompkins,	J. Villerubin, Jr.,
Joseph Mauy,	B. S. Marks,	S. W. Huntington
R. C. Burr,	John Hall,	A. B. James,
R. L. Bevy,	W. A. Johnson,	C. Chiles,
A. M. Holbrook,	John T. Moore,	T. K. Price,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	Jos. C. Rogers,	Josiah Cole,
Edward Hebert,	Thomas L. Dix,	E. S. Keep,
J. H. Isenhour,	John M. Hall,	F. H. Foley.
J. G. Brown,	Amedée Couturie,	

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—	
Premiums on Fire Risks	$116,865 39
River Risks	25,967 27
Marine Risks	20,882 27
Total	$163,716 43
Less return Premiums	3,765 54
	$160,[illegible] 89
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861	50,000 00
Net Premiums	$[illegible] 89
Paid Losses during the year, viz: Fire Losses	$40,929 75
River Losses	12,[illegible] 46
Marine Losses	13,[illegible] 27
Total Losses	$67,[illegible] 48
Reinsurance	4,[illegible] 94
Fifteen per cent. return	4,1[illegible] 94
Expenses and interest on scrip less discount and interest account	21,624 89—[illegible]
Gross Profits	$102,[illegible] 63
Reserved for intermediate Risks	50,000 00
Net Profits	$52,[illegible] 63

The Assets of the Company are: Capital Stock Notes	$164,156 25
Loans secured by Mortgage	52,450 00
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	30,500 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums	24,284 81
Premiums in course of collection	25,[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	15,000 00
Stocks and Bonds	30,000 00
Cash on hand	120,314 65
	$467,294 17

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

Be it remembered that on the 16th day of May 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish and City aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem. of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President. W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, May 16th, 1862. [Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of scrip will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital stock, to be applied to the payment of the 10th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of June next.

A. CHIAPELLA, President. W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

The certificates of profits for the year 1858, issued by this Company, being now due and payable in full, as well as the interest on all certificates of profits issued up to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS.

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Ebner, firm of Ebner & Co.
J. R. Nagle, firm of Brown & Adams.
A. [illegible], firm of Raines & Co.
J. Goldstein, firm of O. Talamon, Desoumes & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Sharon & Zunts.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Meignan.
A. Chiapella.
A. P. Gaudais, firm of Abat, Gaudais & Co.
Jules Rathonds, firm of Martin, Gobo & Co.
J. W. Ogden, firm of Lockett & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Chargaulier & Co.
Fred Durive, firm of E. Durive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Devereux.

NOTICE.

New Orleans, November 1st, 1862.

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

The undersigned referring to the above, has in store and offers for sale the following goods:

FAMILY WINE—10 casks Montferrand claret; 200 St. Estèphe, do; 10 do St. Emilion do; 6 half casks St. Lambert do; 5 do Haut Talence do.

FINE WINES—20 cases Boyer-Canon claret; 15 do superior Pauillac do; 27 boxes Larose Medoc claret; 29 do Bataillev Pauillac; 50 do Boyer-Canon; 100 do Cos d'Estournel; 10 do superior Ducasteil Margaux; 10 do Chateau Laffitte; 100 do St. Julien; 100 do Chateau Bernone.

WHITE WINES.—10 barrels Haut Sauterne; 200 boxes do.

BURGUNDY WINES—35 boxes Beaune; 15 boxes Volnay; 25 do. Pommard; 10 do. St. Georges; 20 do. Nuits; 5 do. Romanee; 10 do. Richebourg; 5 do. Clos Vougeot.

CHAMPAGNE.—30 baskets Rabis Rose, Goerg & Co.; 20 do, Moet & Chandon, Green Seal; 10 do. Moet & Chandon, English Wine; 5 do. Imperial Red Wine; 11 do. Mumm & Co., Sillery; 5 do. Le Ferle.

BRANDY.—5 half pipes Z. Lorrie, 1858; 10 quarter do. do.; 10 do. Raynal, 10 do. Alsace, 1858; 5 quarter do. Godard; 2 half pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co.

SHERRY AND PORT WINE—15 quarters Popear din Sherry; 5 quarters superior Port; 30 do. Roig Port. BOURBON WHISKY—30 barrels Old Whisky.

PRESERVES, ETC.—50 cases Sardines, in Oil; 30 boxes Macedoine, Bouillon Gras, Carottes, &c.; 100 boxes assorted Fruits, in Juice; 30 do. Strawberries, do.; 25 do assorted Brandy Fruits; 25 do assorted Cordials; 25 do. Anisette; 1 case Macaroni Vanilla.

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, JR., 39 Old Levee st. nov1

Cotton Waste, Wool, Soap,

41 BAGS COTTON WASTE; 20 bales WOOL; 400 boxes SOAP. For sale by J. S. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common street.

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

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

[illegible]

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.

E. PANDELY, Superintendent.

FLOUR.—Extra and Superfine, for sale by OSCAR BERGIER & CO., No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Exchange

ON PARIS AND BORDEAUX. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 15 St. Louis street.

RICHARD J. EVANS, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished. GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with regard to accuracy and economy. Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

Exchange.

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

Notice.

ALL PERSONS [illegible] existing regulations having Boxes of Valuable Packages deposited for safe-keeping in the vaults of the Bank of Louisiana, are requested to withdraw them [illegible] New Orleans, February 28, 1863.

Hides and Sheeps' Pelts.

CASH paid for DRY HIDES and SHEEPS' PELTS, [illegible] corner Old Levee and Customhouse sts.

FOR SALE, BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., [illegible] St. Louis street.

[illegible]