THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The system of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper in the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By A. Bentley, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground on Gasquet Street, Third District, also, two negro boys.

By J. T. Gentry, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Third District.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

Among all nations pleading to be civilized it is customary, as far as circumstances will permit, to divest war of some of its horrors by introducing courtesies upon private property, by discountenancing rapine and spoliation, and by treating the vanquished with generosity and humanity. The conduct of our adversaries, in the conflict in which we are engaged, has been marked by the almost unexceptional and systematic disregard of every one of these rules. Instead of respecting private property, they have encouraged a spirit of lawless plunder, and, wherever their arms have obtained temporary success, houses have been sacked, and valuables carried off. Instead of prohibiting rapine and spoliation, they have practised them to such an extent as utterly to have desolated the regions through which they have passed, involving in one common destruction the mansions of the opulent, the cottages of the poor, the crops of the thrifty farmer, and the careful savings of years of honest industry. Instead of exhibiting good feeling and kind treatment towards the vanquished, they have in some instances treated them with Scythian barbarity, and in others with inhuman neglect. The Confederate prisoners who have either been exchanged, or have escaped from prison and returned amongst us, very generally complain of having been rigorously confined, half-starved, and continually abused.

Such is the nature of the enemy with which the South has had to deal, and hence we are justified in distrusting them whenever they prate of humanity. Our readers are familiar with the latest display of the treacherous spirit which animates them, and of the cool and hardened indifference with which they deliberately violate the most sacred pledges. When the prisoners taken by us outnumbered those held by the Yankees, the latter were exceedingly willing to adopt an equitable plan of exchanges, and did finally agree to liberate officer for officer and man for man, it being understood that if either side should have any prisoners left at the end of the operation, they should be set free on parole. The South proceeded to observe the conditions faithfully, and many exchanges were made. It so happened that just about the time that the Yankees had received back some three hundred of their men for which they were preparing to send an a similar number, they learned the capture of Fort Donelson, and of several thousand Confederates. With characteristic bad faith they immediately suspended further negotiations, and at the last accounts had not made good to us the excess of liberated prisoners.

It is quite likely that if the Northern Vandals could have anticipated the events of the last few days, they would have pursued a course more in accordance with the principles of honor and justice. They little dreamed that away down in the West we were engaged in the pleasant task of capturing Federalists by the thousands. The battle of Shiloh has placed in our hands a number of prisoners variously estimated at from three to six thousand. Added to the considerable number taken in various skirmishes with the enemy, we have probably quite as many prisoners as they. With any decent adversary we should decidedly consider the speedy liberation of all on parole. But the Yankees cannot be trusted. With them every transaction relative to the exchange of prisoners must be conducted with the utmost caution, or they will cheat us as flagitiously as they did us few weeks ago. We have their men, and the Government should keep them under a rigid guardianship, until the Federalists agree to do us full justice. As they are wholly unworthy of credit, they must be made to set the example. Let them in the first place inaugurate the proposed system by setting at liberty a number of Confederates equal to those whom we had liberated over and above the number sent South by the enemy. After this has been done, we shall be ready to treat with them on equal terms, taking special care to prevent the crafty and unscrupulous foe from resorting to any new fraud.

We have now an opportunity of recovering our unfortunate countrymen who were captured at Fort Donelson, and who for some weeks have been lingering half-starved and half-naked in Federal prisons. We have likewise secured an important captive in the person of Gen. Paine's Yankee Slaver in Memphis, and who may possibly still enjoy that pleasure, though under very different circumstances. It is suggested by our cotemporary of the *Picayune* that Gen. Paine shall be made security for this good treatment, as prisoners of war, if not for the immediate exchange, of Gen. Buckner. We endorse the proposition. They have repeatedly threatened to try Gen. Buckner for treason, just as they threatened to hang every privateer. Neither menace has been carried into execution from dread of retaliation; but if it is clearly understood that Gen. Paine will receive a treatment in every respect corresponding to that bestowed upon Gen. Buckner, our deliberate opinion is that in a short time the latter will be restored to his friends and his native South. In short we now have the opportunity of compelling the Yankees to act fairly by us in the matter of an exchange of prisoners, and we should not hesitate to exact absolute and ample justice.

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Mansura Guards, 87 men, rank and file, under the command of Captain M. Jeffrein.

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Also, Lieutenant F. C. Joffrein, recruiting officer of Company G, Smith's Cavalry, with 16 men.

Reported Civil Troubles in Illinois.

We have had rumors for a day or two, of internal civil troubles in Southern Illinois, which it is reported, have gone so far as to make the Southern part of the territory, and the shedding of blood necessary. In order to quell the insurrection, it is reported that Secession on the part of the people is to repay the payment of the war tax, levied by a project of three twenty regiments of the Confederate States, to the destruction of Illinois. It is said to be the origin of the civil difficulty. The recent members from Cairo joined by the Secession sentiment. It is also followed, with a similar proposition, that Illinois should secede, and several others were sent out and the same party was completed at the point of the bayonet.

Strong reputation that has been known for years in Southern Illinois to the war policy of the Abolitionist party of the North, given to the above statement an air of truth, and we are disposed to give credit to the report. Indeed, we believed the people there only hoped under cover of the strong arm of military power.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,357.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Orleans Guards Battery.

Grand Junction, April 9.—We leave to-day for Corinth; all well and anxious for a brush.

[This battery had remained at Grand Junction, and consequently did not participate in the battle.]

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Memphis.

Memphis, April 9.—Lieutenant Bain, of the Southern Guards, left near Island No. 10 on the night of the 7th. He reports that the island had not been surrendered, and would not until they were starved out, and iron men and gun boats were

We take from the *Picayune* the following dispatches:

Battle Field, 6 o'clock, P. M., Monday, the 7th, (via Corinth, April 8th.)—Our army was compelled to fall back from the river to the site of the enemy's first camp, this afternoon, on account of the unpleasant vicinity of his gunboats, and great reinforcements, (estimated at 60,000) which were hourly pouring in.

Our army retreated in good order, with all their artillery, and thirty pieces of the enemy's.

The enemy's batteries ceased firing at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

This second day's fight has been the bloodiest conflict ever known on this continent, and was illustrated by deeds of valor and heroism never exceeded.

There was a report that Generals Van Dorn and Price had come up with reinforcements. But this was premature. It was caused by the enthusiastic cheering of our men all along the lines, at the speech of Beauregard to the troops, in which he said that men had never fought with more intrepid valor than during these two days, and that he would continue the fight from every hill-top and valley, until the invader would be driven from our soil.

Later.

Corinth, April 8.—I arrived here this morning, having ridden from the battle-field all night, in a drenching rain.

I will send you lists of the wounded and slain, as fast as I can obtain them, by express.

Our troops fell back last night to the place where the conflict of the 6th commenced, and formed in line of battle, two miles from Mickey's House.

We are preparing to meet the enemy with the South has had to deal, and hence we are justified in distrusting them whenever they prate of humanity. Our readers are familiar with the latest display of the treacherous spirit which animates them, and of the cool and hardened indifference with which they deliberately violate the most sacred pledges. When the prisoners taken by us outnumbered those held by the Yankees, the latter were exceedingly willing to adopt an equitable plan of exchanges, and did finally agree to liberate officer for officer and man for man, it being understood that if either side should have any prisoners left at the end of the operation, they should be set free on parole. The South proceeded to observe the conditions faithfully, and many exchanges were made. It so happened that just about the time that the Yankees had received back some three hundred of their men for which they were preparing to send as a similar number, they learned the capture of Fort Donelson, and of several thousand Confederates. With characteristic bad faith they immediately suspended further negotiations, and at the last accounts had not made good to us the excess of liberated prisoners.

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Texas.

We are indebted to the Southwestern Express for a copy of the *Houston Telegraph* of the 4th instant. The only item of interest it contains is the following:

We had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Wall yesterday, just returned from Richmond. He was sent home to raise troops for the army of Van Dorn. He has authority to raise a legion, to consist of eight companies of infantry, four of cavalry and one of light artillery. The officers of the Legion will be one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel and two Majors. Gen. Wall has authority to muster in men singly or in companies, and the money to pay the bounty of $50 on enlistment.

Recruits will receive subsistence from the day of enlistment. In addition to this, Gen. Wall has the following additional inducements to infantry to enlist in his legion: Each infantry man may come mounted to place of rendezvous, and receive on horse back to the final rendezvous in Van Dorn's army, and will receive subsistence and 10 cents per mile for traveling in line of transportation. On arrival at destination, his horse, saddle, &c., will be inspected and if fit for service, will be purchased by the Government at a fair valuation, if desired, or they may be sold at private sale, if owner prefers.

Gen. Wall has also full authority to raise additional regiments and battalions of infantry on terms in every respect like the above. He has not yet selected his camp, but will do so in a few days. Meanwhile, parties desiring service may address him in Gonzales. We need not say that he holds out the best inducements we have yet seen. His man will be reported to the Adjutant-General's office in Texas, and be taken as a part of the quota of this State.

Response for European Indifference.

We can hardly expect that other nations, not parties in this struggle, will feel as intensely as we do who *are*. Would we do as ourselves were mere spectators, deeply interested ones, to be sure, but still *only* spectators? Let us, in order to obtain a proper understanding of the matter, endeavor, if possible, to place ourselves in the position of European Governments. Let us try to see with *their* eyes, and from their stand-point. Let us remember that what to us is a real heart-trying and vital contest, is to them only a historical event, a striking movement within they contemplate from afar, in which it is true they have an interest—an interest to be affected by the solution of the question now pending the arbitrement of the sword on this continent. Outside of that interest their feeling is simply one of excited curiosity, as ours was in regard to the India outbreak or the Crimean war. Apart from that interest, the records of battles or sieges, advances or retreats, are simply matters of news to them, as were the events in India or the Crimea to us. What seems an age to us is but "a little year" to them. Questions of great weight and moment in our eyes appear to them, perhaps, trivial. They cannot understand all our feelings or interests. Do or can we understand or appreciate all *theirs*? Their writers, politicians, and journalists make some awful blunders when they indulge in reference to the geographical, political or social situation of things in this country. Do our people never make blunders in reference to European matters, geographical, political, social or historical? Do we not know that they have become surrounded by a network of circumstance, the growth of age, the result of geographical position, of the conflicts of race, of the war of systems, of the rivalries of princes, of the differences in religion and social development, which has made Europe what it is, and power in Europe is founded upon conquest or diplomacy, upon force or fraud? That thus every power dread revolution, and recoils from the idea of disintegration? Could we have reasonably expected that England, which had just crushed India with an iron hand, or Louis Napoleon, whose throne rests upon violence, which may at any time break out in fury, would rush forward to applaud, sanction and recognize, what must appear to the eyes of Europe as revolution and disintegration, as example and incitement to a similar movement among their own people? Could England, that had led the century against slavery, be the first to virtually slip herself with a new republic avowedly determined to defend and perpetuate that institution? Could we expect the proud fabric of British power and British wealth to at once acknowledge its weakness, and, within a few brief months, bow down in the footstool of King Cotton, in humble acknowledgment of his supremacy and its dependency? Not quite, we think.

(*Wilmington Journal.*)

Cards and the Bible.

The following curious broadside is taken from an English newspaper of the year 1774, and is there called "Cards Spiritualized:"

"The Perpetual Almanac, or Soldier's Prayer Book; giving an account of Richard Lane, a private, belonging to the Forty-seventh Regiment of Foot, who was taken before the Mayor of the town of Glasgow for playing cards during divine service."

The sergeant commanded the soldier at church, and when the parson read the prayers he took his text. There were but a Bible took it out, but this soldier had neither a Bible nor common prayer-book, but, pulling out a pack of cards, he spread them before him. He first looked at one card, and then at the other. The sergeant of the company saw him and said

"Richard put up the cards—this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard.

When the service was over, the constable took Richard prisoner and brought him before the Mayor.

"Well," says the Mayor, "what have you brought that soldier here for?"

"For playing at cards in church."

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, sir, I hope."

"Very good; if not I will punish you more than man ever was punished."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on the march. I have neither Bible nor common prayer book. I have nothing but a pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intention."

"Very good," said the Mayor.

Then, spreading the cards before the Mayor, he began with the Ace.

"When I see the Ace, it reminds me there is but one God.

"When I see the Deuce, it reminds me of Father and Son.

"When I see the Tray, it reminds me of Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

"When I see the Four, it reminds me of the four Evangelists that preached, viz: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

"When I see the Five, it reminds me of the five Wise Virgins that trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were fools, and were shut out.

"When I see the Six, it reminds me that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth.

"When I see the Seven, it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the works He made, and hallowed it.

"When I see the Eight, it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God drowned the world, viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives.

"When I see the Nine, it reminds me of the nine Lepers that were cleansed by our Saviour. There were ten, but none never returned thanks.

"When I see the Ten, it reminds me of the Ten Commandments which God handed down to Moses on a table of stone.

"When I see the King, it reminds me of the Great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty.

"When I see the Queen, it reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who went to hear the wisdom of Solomon, for she was no wise a woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in boy's apparel, for King Solomon to tell which were boys and which were girls. King Solomon sent for water for them to wash themselves; the girls washed their hands and faces, and the boys only to the wrists—so King Solomon told by this."

"Well," said the Mayor, "you have given a description of all the cards in the pack except one."

"Which is that?" said the soldier.

"The Knave," said the Mayor.

"I will give your honor a description of that, too, if you will not be angry."

"Well," said the soldier, "the greatest knave I know is the scoundrel that brought me here."

"Do not know," said the Mayor, "whether he is the greatest knave, but I know he is the greatest fool."

"When I count how many spots in a pack I find three hundred and sixty-five—as many days as there are in a year.

"When I count the number of cards in a pack I find there are fifty-two—as many weeks as there are in a year. And I find four suits—the number of weeks in a month.

"I find there are twelve picture cards in the pack, representing the number of months in the year; and on counting the tricks, I find thirteen—the number of weeks in a quarter. So you see, sir, the pack of cards serves for a Bible, Almanac and Common Prayer Book to me."

Jayhawkers Routed.—We find the following in the Knoxville *Register* of the 5th inst.:

We learn through a letter received in this city yesterday, that a detachment of Gen. Ledbetter's forces, consisting of part of Col. Vaught's regiment, part of the Second Alabama Regiment, and a body of cavalry, all under the command of Col. Vaught, encountered a body of Jayhawkers near Huntsville, in Scott county, on Tuesday last, who mustered, took to the woods, and commenced "bushwhacking." Lieut. Taylor of Capt. Ballard's company, was killed, and three others of Col. Vaught's boys. The latter does not say what the loss of the enemy was, but rumors from other sources say that from thirty to forty of the Jayhawkers were killed, and fifteen or eighteen taken prisoners. These subsequently attempted to escape, and in retaking them five more were killed.

A message has come from Clinton yesterday afternoon reports that the force of the enemy encountered by Col. Vaughn was the remnant of Byrd's regiment and two companies of Federal cavalry. The casualties on our side were four killed and ten wounded.

One hundred and fifty of the horses of the enemy were captured by the Confederates, and more known than they could find use for, besides other commissary stores of the Federals, among which was a great quantity of green apples.

Bearing Cotton.—A letter from Nashville says:

"I am informed that 10,000 bales of cotton have been found in the possession of Williamson, Murry and Sharpstein alone. Gen. Pillow's overseer burned 600 bales of cotton before leaving his Maury county plantation.

Spies to be Executed.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 34 has the following:

We learn that the sentence of a court-martial has been given, in this city, for the execution, on the gallows, of two Federal spies, who are now in jail here. Their names are John Scully and Peter Lewis. They were arrested in this city some weeks ago, and, we believe, claim to be Englishmen. It is said that they will be hung to-morrow, although the finding of the court is subject to the President's review. The proofs against them men are said to be damning; they have been identified by some of the victims of their own brutality, as parties who had been instrumental in the arrest of a number of Southern ladies in Washington, and had made a practice of insulting and maltreating females whose "loyalty" to Lincoln was suspected.

The criminals, since their conviction, claim to be subjects of Queen Victoria, and yesterday evening sent for Mr. Crittland, the Acting British Consul, to interpose between them and the sentence of the court-martial. We are informed that Mr. Crittland declined interfering in the case in any manner.

Lewis and Scully are both young, fine looking, and very intelligent men.

The execution will take place at Camp Lee (the New Fair Ground) to-morrow at noon.

Ladies Volunteering for the War.—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* records the following:

The 5th of March found not only all the men but a large number of the patriotic women of Twiggs, assembled at Marion, for the purpose of responding to the requisitions made by Governor Brown for troops for the war. The quota of Twiggs was 66 men.

The gallant Colonel, Daniel G. Hughes, having his regiment in line, made the announcement and called for volunteers, when our estimed friend, Daniel Ballard, Esq., leading other men by his own feelings, style, made his way to the group of ladies gathered near the stand, and suggested to them to fall in as volunteers. No sooner said than done, and the volunteer line was filled with a bevy of as beautiful and high-souled women as ever made lover's heart beat quickly. This was too much for the men of Twiggs, and instantly a rush was made to fill the ranks, and in a few moments sixty fine, stalwart and brave soldiers responded to the call. We suggest, that if another demand is made that "Hallard's tricks" shall be played on every manor ground in the Confederate States, and, our word for it, there will be no lack of men to fill the ranks of our patriot army—Good for Ballard—better for the women of Twiggs.

Missouri Matters.—The Memphis *Appeal* has the following:

We have information that a skirmish took place two or three days ago, on the plank road leading to New Madrid, between some of our troops and a party of the enemy, in which the Federals lost twenty-five killed and wounded, and two of our people wounded.

We are also informed that the finest steamboat Nevskey and its cargo has been seized by Gen. Thomas. It left this city about two weeks ago with a quantity of sugar and molasses, and we are told that it also took on some cotton below this place. With this it started up the St. Francis river. We heard it said at the time she left that her cargo was to be placed in some spot in the "sunk lands" of Missouri, to be safe from the possibility of being

Nurses Wanted.—About fifty male and female nurses are wanted for the military hospitals at Corinth. Those who wish to offer their services will find an advertisement on this subject in our columns.

To Down.—As we informed our readers yesterday, a To Down will be sung to-day, in all the Catholic churches of the city, in honor of the great victories achieved by our arms in Tennessee.

Cotton Market,

THURSDAY EVY., April 10, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 186 Texas Bales and 137 Bales. Amount of stock sold was 120 Texas Bales, 101 Bales, 137 Bales and 186 Texas, stock remaining on sale, 1,176 Texas Bales, 207 Bales and 76 Texas. We quote:

Western Best Cotton,	⅌ lbs. net,	in city	19½@16c
" "	" "	"	19@20c
Texas " "	⅌ lb., net,	"	16c
" "	" "	"	15c
" "	" "	"	14c
Very prime, ⅌ lb. net,			20@21c
Very Cotton,	⅌ lb., net,		18 @ 19c
" "	"		17c
" "	net, ⅌ lb.,		16c
Stage,	⅌ 100 lbs., gross,		$ 3 00 @ 3 10
"	"		$ 2 85 @ 2 90
Slaps,	⅌ 100 lbs., gross,		$ 2 25 @ 2 50
"	⅌ lb., net,		12 @ 13c
Middling Cotton,	⅌ lb., net,		15 @ 16c

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1862.

COTTON.—We have heard of no sales to-day.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The market continues entirely dull, and the transactions are confined to small sales, at prices too irregular for quotations.

MOLASSES.—The demand is moderate, and prices have tended in favor of buyers; we hold sold 300 at 20@21c for Fermenting, and 18c for Refined.

FLOUR.—Nothing reported. The tariff rates are $14 for Superfine, and $16 ⅌ bbl. for Extra.

CORN.—About 700 sacks White and Mixed sold at 57 @ 60c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—200 sacks sold at 31 @ 32 ⅌ bushel.

PORK.—The retail demand has been supplied at 9 @ 9½ ⅌ lb., for Mess.

BEEF.—The retail demand is supplied at 6@7 for Prime, and 8@9 for Mess ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY.—The retail demand for Old Bourbon and Monongahela has been supplied at 21@22c, and for Rye and Corn, made from Louisiana Rum, at 24 @25c ⅌ 20 gallon.

RUM, Louisiana.—The retail demand is supplied at 20@22c ⅌ gallon.

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

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

Nothing also reported.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 10, 1862.

☞ No steamers at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Brig L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.

STEAMBOATS

Dr Batey, ——, from Gordon's Landing.
Time and Tides, Taylor, from Lockport.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

LOCKPORT.—Per steamer Time and Tides—371 bales cotton, 16 bl. Hanley.

COAST.—Per sch't L'Eclair—100 bbls molasses 5 pcgs 5 Ferm.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. Western—

DIED,

Yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, GAVINO LEDDA, aged 45 years, a native of the City Sassari, Island of Sardinia. The friends and acquaintances of his family, and those of the Masonic fraternity of Revez Lodge, Rue Pelle Place, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING (Thursday, April 10) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 161 Annunciation street, between St. Andrew and Josephine.

OBITUARY.

Among the many sons of Louisiana who fell while gloriously defending the South from invading hosts, we have perceived, with unfeigned sorrow, the name of Lieutenant Colonel Lyle. He was a young man of fine promise and admirable qualities; brave as a lion, yet remarkably amiable and gentle in private life. His memory is taking rank with every inexpressible emphasis in the hearts of the patriots, a numerous family, and a circle of friends, who appreciated his excellent character and moral worth. Let us trust that the Almighty will pour the balm of resignation into the wounded hearts of those who loved him, and that some solace may be gathered from the sacrifice which, in his case, has been, with him the Fire, and while fighting for the safety and independence of his native land. H.

Candidate for Mayor,

INDEPENDENT OF PARTY,

VICTOR WILTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

☞ See Bee of 26th, 27th and 31st January. 1862.

To the Editors of the Bee:

I hereby announce my name as a candidate for Mayor of the Second District. Election April 14. EUGENE STARR.

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Notice.

THE holders of TWO PROMISSORY NOTES drawn and endorsed by me for the sum of $600 bearing 5 per cent. interest from date, payable at our office, respectively, on the 8th and 22d of March, 1862, and payable to the order of Thomas Bartlett, notify, that the 8th July, 1862, respectively, the 22d July, 1862, respectively, I am not in the city, is hereby notified that I am ready to pay the same at my store No 11 Bienville street, Payment of said notes not having been demanded on said Bank of America.

C. H. W. LEHDE.

Office Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, April 8th, 1862.

AT the annual election of Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

John Pemberton,	G. Hillenberger,
H. Gaudet,	J. Morgan,
Geo. Connolly,	David Urquhart,
F. F. Vecchioli,	J. H. Hyam,
C. H. Mason,	M. Bailey,
G. Hoeqen.	

CHS. LEBASSIER, Secretary.

Special Notice.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT
New Orleans, April 9, 1862.

From and after the date the hours for the sale of Cattle at the Market Lendeau will be from 7 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. No sales shall be effected, except before or after these hours, without special permit of the undersigned. H. M. OGDEN,
Provost Marshal.

THE undersigned announces to his friends and the public that to his professional occupation as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, he offers his services as Translator of all legal, public or private documents from French into English, and English into French. He will also undertake the compilation of all applications to the Legislature or other public authorities here or elsewhere, and of all acts under private signature, or important correspondence. The undersigned particularly tenders his services to his confreres of the Bar, in this respect.

L. FYMA.
Office No. 67 Toulouse st.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9th, 1862.

A PUBLIC fencing match with small swords, will be given by Professors Koch and Abadie, assisted by their amateurs, this evening, at the Grand Cercle Rue Royale, Algiers, for the benefit of the Free Market of all towns, on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Tickets of admission, $1, to be obtained at the different public places of Algiers. apl 10 2t

Association for Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

THE Members of the Association are requested to attend an adjourned meeting on FRIDAY the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Association Rooms, Hotel de Ville, Place d'Armes.

JAMES P. FERRET, President.
New Orleans, April 4, 1862.

Wanted Immediately,

FIFTY MALE AND FEMALE NURSES, for the Military Hospitals at Corinth. Apply at W. H. HENRIE, *le Garrier* street.

JAMES P. FERRET, President.

Wanted.

TWO or three CARPENTERS or CABINET MAKERS to work on light job-work work.

H. SEGUIN,
61 Magazine street.

HAMS, Sides and Shoulders for sale, at wholesale prices, for account of the Committee, by

HARRIS, SHUTER & CO.,
Nos 77, Old St. Thomasite st.

Paul Tricou & Son,

No. 13 Gentl. between Chartres and Old Levee.

A LARGE assortment of STRAW HATS for men, youths and infants—

Panama Hats,
Palmetto Hats, for men and boys,
Composedy Hats, for negroes,
Plain Sailor Wool Hats, for negroes,
Cotton Umbrellas.

To Milliners and Country Merchants.

A LARGE stock of Straw and Silk Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed; Straw and Silk Bonnets, white and colored Hats; Bleachers, Addaliers, Egrettes and other fancy styles for bonnets; Ribbons; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, for ladies. For sale by

PAUL TRICOU & SON,
No. 13 Gentl. st.
between Chartres and Old Levee.

Stray Cows.

BROWN COW and her calf have come on my premises. Positions of the owner can get of round and upon, pay for use of and remove them.

M. TOURANGE,
Corner of Ad. number and Canal sts.

Notice to Steamboats.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2d, 1862.

ALL Steamers and other Vessels leaving the port of New Orleans, via the Mississippi river, are hereby notified that Lieut. W. HOLLIDAY, in the First District, and Brevet. J. F. HOLLAND, in the Second District, are appointed Inspectors of River Pasports. The inspection will be made at the upper end of the levee, at the option of the Inspector, immediately before departure of the vessel.

Delegates of Steamboats and others who take away from New Orleans, without an approval of their pasports by an Inspector, will be visited with the Lieutenant Sixth Corps, which will be in the Quarantine station.

It is also brought that Gen. Johnston's body will be brought down to the Quarantine Hospital landing, on the Mississippi river, and should the remains in the city, be found in a vault of the St. Louis Cemetery, belonging to Mayor Monroe, and there left, three or four days, it will come because, it cannot be allow to send it to Texas.

Bad Accident.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, while the steamer named Bernard and Morse, employed at Mr. Bernard's cotton press, Carrollton street, between Maddison and Dumaine streets, was passing from one square to another, a boiler (which was loaded, though they thought it was empty) exploded, killing one man and wounding two others, one of the latter mortally. It is the ground, Bernard mortally wounded, and severely.

At about the same time a private of a Polaris Company, name of Gang Chalmers, was wounded, the ball entering his shoulder, and lodged in which he was playing with in company with several of his comrades.

The Last Day.—Our readers will bear in mind that this is the last day we take the cash, and the cash, and the cash, and the cash, and the cash, and the cash. Now the purpose from day by day, and the cash, and the cash, and the cash, and the cash, and the cash