New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, choice groceries and liquors.

By G. Leaumont, at 12 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 69 Chartres street, damaged groceries.

By Phinney & Amory, at 10½ o'clock, at 64 Gravier street, shoes, dry goods, groceries, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, hardware; at 12 o'clock, at 61 Magazine street, office furniture, &c.

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

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant and Auctioneers' Exchange, six lots of ground; at 3½ o'clock, on the levee, between Calliope and Gaiennie streets, lumber.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate.

The attention of grocers and dealers in furniture is called to the sales by R. T. Montgomery, which takes place this day, (Saturday) the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, will be sold choice lots of lard, butter, candles, starch, soap, brooms, whisky, brandies, cider, cream tartar, &c; also at the same hour, at 87 Camp street, at old auction mart, the usual sale of new and second hand furniture and other household goods.

QUARTERMASTER'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—There will be a sale at public auction, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of furniture and household goods generally. Hector McLean is the auctioneer, and the sale is by order of Col. Holabird. See advertisement.

The attention of hardware dealers and speculators is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the sale to be made by him this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in package salesroom, second floor, store No. 47 Magazine street.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, sell this morning at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 64 Gravier street, boots, shoes, dry goods &c., &c. The terms are cash in Treasury notes.

A fine assortment of furniture, office-desks &c., at 11 o'clock, at their mart, to-day, by McCerren & Landry.

[From the New York Tribune of May, 12]

Interesting from Mexico—the Fall of Puebla Daily Expected—No Repulse Sustained by the French—Details of the Attack on Puebla—The French Loss Only 41 Killed and 161 Wounded.

By the French gunboat Marnon, Capt. Varia, arrived at this port last Saturday, we have news from Vera Cruz up to the 21st of April.

The officers of the Marnon seem confident that the news of the capture of Puebla will be announced by the next mail. Public sentiment on that subject was such that even the partisans of Juarez had given up all hopes of a further resistance, and console themselves with the hope that the foundation of the City of Mexico would do what the walls of Puebla refused to do, and annihilate the French army as the Red Sea did that of Pharaoh.

No repulse or reverse of any kind had been sustained by the French since the arrival of General Forey in Mexico. The pompous bulletin of General Ortega announcing the repulse of the French from Fort San Xavier was untrue. The fort was first attacked with cannon, then blown up, and no effort to storm it was made before these operations were performed.

After the capture of Fort San Xavier the French batteries ceased their fire, and the operations of taking the city by storm began. This was done by sending in four companies of Zouaves into the streets of Puebla with the order not to fire a shot, but to act with the bayonet alone. This order was strictly obeyed. When a Zouave enters a street he generally manages to escape the fire of Ortega's soldiers either by a leap or by throwing himself flat on the ground. Then he gets up, rushes at all speed to the house or battlement he wishes to take, breaks open the door and pursues his foe, who never waits for the point of his bayonet. It is in this way that two thirds of the city of Puebla has been taken.

One of the objects of Gen. Forey in getting hold of the Cathedral now in his power was to have ground high enough to direct a plunging fire upon Juarez's forces doubled up on the hills of Guadalupe and Loretto. It was expected, however, that these two forts would surrender in consequence of the suppression by the French of the two streams which were supplying the army of Juarez with water.

It is calculated that since the beginning of the siege of Puebla the Mexicans have fired 15,000 cannon, and 1,000,000 rifle shots, killing 41 French soldiers only, and wounding 161.

The policy hitherto pursued by Gen. Forey, in his operations, is not to make a glorious campaign, but a useful one, and to carry his army intact to the City of Mexico. "The taking of Mexico," he says, "is not a question of blood but a question of time. I do not come here to gain laurels, but to obtain serious advantages as profitable to the Mexicans as to France." The soldiers are convinced that the policy of their General must finally bring good results, and manifest no impatience at the slowness of his movements. They even do not grumble at the system adopted for the siege of Puebla, which, they say, they might have taken in three days by assaulting it, and wait patiently for the surrendering of the place.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

The Army Recuperating—Recovery of the Wounded—The Twentieth New York Regiment in Disgrace—Sedgwick's Operations in the Late Battles.

Army of the Potomac, May 10, 1863.—The army is fast recovering its spirits during the present fine weather from the successive nights of drenching rain experienced after the late fight. The clothes of the men are by this time well dried, their rusted muskets well reburnished, losses of material incidental to all battles are being rapidly replaced, and we may expect at any time to hear of a new movement. The proportion of killed to wounded is very small, and many of the latter are but slightly injured from flesh wounds.

A number are yet in the hands of the rebels on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, and are being paroled and rapidly brought over.

About a hundred of the Twentieth New York two-years' Regiment, who refused to cross the Rappahannock to the late attack on Fredericksburg, on the plea that their term of enlistment had expired, were court-martialed yesterday, and sentenced by their division commander, Gen. Howe, to hard labor during the war, with a forfeiture of all money due them by the Government.

Considerable feeling is entertained by the members of Sedgwick's (the Sixth) Army Corps against certain writers from the right wing of the army, who ascribed our late non-success to the defeat of Sedgwick, and also to his leaving the hights of Fredericksburg. He left the hights, after taking them, to join Gen Hooker, by the express order of the latter, and during his sanguinary fights on Monday evening maintained his ground at Banks's Ford, and did not recross until ordered. THOS M NEWBOULD

Startling Rumor from Virginia.

[From the New York World, of May 11th.]

"General Lee is retreating," "General Hooker has recrossed to the South bank of the Rappahannock," "Richmond has been captured by General Keyes." Such have been the rumors afloat in the chief cities of the North for the last two days. This rumor is not far from the truth. It is true that General Lee is retreating, it is also true that General Hooker is again across the river and in pursuit, and it *may be* true that General Keyes has taken possession of Richmond. If this last feat has not been performed it is because some one has blundered.

It was known in well informed circles in this city that last Monday General Keyes's and General Peck's forces were on board transports bound for the York river, with the intention of landing at West Point, from thence to march upon Richmond, twenty four miles distant. There is also a well authenticated report that on Wednesday last 12,000 Union troops were at the White House, waiting, it was supposed, for reinforcements to press on to the rebel capital. Further than this there is no authentic information, though doubtless the facts are known in official circles. That a force of 20,000 troops could capture Richmond from the White House any day before Thursday of last week is rendered probable by the result of the cavalry raid. It will be remembered that our horsemen penetrated to within two miles of the corporate limits of Richmond, and found no trace of an armed force near that city. If Keyes came up immediately after this raid, there was nothing to prevent him marching quietly into Richmond. But what are the dates? The raid within the fortifications of Richmond was on Monday, 4th inst, and the 12,000 waiting for reinforcements were reported at White House on Wednesday, the 6th instant. This would have given the Confederates three, if not four, days to order up reinforcements for the defence of their capital. Now there is no certainty that all the troops in North Carolina and on the line of the Blackwater had reached Lee, and as the railroad and telegraph lines south from Richmond had not been destroyed, would there not have been time for the rebels to order up a sufficient number of their soldiers to garrison the city? Then again, it will be remembered that Gen. Hooker's retreat over the Rappahannock was not molested on Tuesday night. May not Lee have taken the alarm and have been on his way back to Richmond even then? A three days' forced march on foot would have enabled at least 30,000 of his army to reach the rebel capital by Thursday night. True, a storm was raging on Tuesday and Wednesday, and swollen rivers would have to be crossed on pontoons, but all this could have been done within that three days.

In view of the significant fact that there is no official announcement that Richmond has been taken, we infer that the movement has failed or has not yet been consummated. If Lee should defeat Keyes as he did Hooker's right and left wings all within a week, the one on the Rappahannock and the other on the James river, it will place him in the front rank of modern generals, and it is within the range of possibilities that he has done so. The sudden disappearance of his army from Hooker's front looks as if he was up to some such mischief.

Since writing the above we have received a dispatch which throws considerable doubt over the reported crossing of Gen. Hooker's army. It is barely possible that this reported menace to the rebel capital and the preparations of Hooker to cross are merely designed to frighten Lee from advancing on Washington. To-day will tell the story.

From Charleston.

THE IRON CLADS ALL REPAIRED AND ON DUTY.

The United States transport Oriole, Captain Holmes, from Port Royal, S. C., 6th inst., arrived this morning and reports that all the iron clads had left Port Royal for North Edisto, having repaired damages.

Gen. Hunter's forces continued in possession of Folly, Seabrook's and Cole's islands, and were entrenching themselves.

The Ironsides remained at anchor inside of Charleston bar.—*N. Y. Evening Post, May 11th.*

[From the New York Evening Post, May 11.]

The Confiscation of Rebel Property.

A very able discussion of that clause in the Federal constitution which relates to the forfeiture of property belonging to persons attainted of treason has been published at Albany in two letters, one from Professor Wilson, of Geneva College, and the other from Judge Foot. Professor Wilson inquires, both what was the particular intent of this provision at the time it was adopted, and what would be a reasonable interpretation of its language if adopted even now. Considering it in both respects, he comes to the conclusion that the intention of those who framed the constitution was to prohibit the legislative power from punishing treason in the absurd way known in England, after the death of the offender, by depriving his heirs of the property which had descended to them. The letter of Judge Foot is a briefer statement of the argument, and confirms the conclusions of Professor Wilson.

The clause of the constitution directing that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted," does not, by any sort of necessity, imply that the person attainted of treason shall only forfeit a life estate in his property. If it did, then it is very clear, as Professor Wilson shows, that it would relate full as much to personal as to real estate. If a traitor owned a thousand dollars in bank stock, or in goods of any sort, the Government could only confiscate the use of them for the period which should elapse before his death. On his death, his bank stock, his carriages and horses, his household furniture, silver forks included, and his bonds and promissory notes, would revert to his heirs. This is so preposterous an interpretation of the constitution that nobody pretends to act it out, and yet we must adopt it if we insist that "forfeiture during the life of the person attainted" means the forfeiture of a life estate in the traitor's property.

We must, therefore, look for some other construction of the clause. The history of English law supplies one. It was often the practice, when our constitution was framed, to punish treason in England by attainting the blood of the traitor in such a manner as, even after his death, to deprive his heirs of the property transmitted to them. The framers of our constitution resolved that this should never be done by our laws. They therefore directed, in substance, that the punishment of forfeiture or confiscation should only be inflicted during the lifetime of the person attainted. After he had died, and the property he possessed had passed to his heirs, they were not to be deprived of it. Nor were they to lose the right of inheriting through him property which had never come into his possession. If his property was to be confiscated for treason it was to be confiscated during his lifetime.

Other considerations are dwelt upon, showing the improbability that the framers of the constitution intended to favor the offence of treason by prescribing so ineffectual a punishment for the conspirator against the liberties of his country as is implied in sparing and protecting his property for the use of his family. The authors of the pamphlet have put the question in such a light that it seems to us there can be no room for doubt as to the real meaning of the framers of the constitution. The pamphlet is entitled "Attainder of Treason, or the Confiscation of the Property of Rebels."

[From the New York Herald, May 11.]

Letter from General Carl Schurz.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Headquarters Third Division, Eleventh Corps, May 8, 1863.

The statements in your paper about my conduct and that of my division in the battle of May 2, are such that I cannot let them pass unnoticed. I hope you will do me the justice to publish the accompanying correspondence. The official reports will throw still more light on this subject. C. SCHURZ, Major-General.

P. S.—The original of General Howard's letter is in my possession, open to the inspection of your reporter. C. S.

GEN. SCHURZ TO GEN. HOWARD.

Headquarters, Third Division, May 7, 1863.

Major General Howard, Commanding Eleventh Corps:

General: I find it stated in the papers—the New York *Times*, the Washington *Chronicle*, the New York *Herald*, &c.—that it was my division which, in the action of last Saturday, threw itself flying upon the rest of the corps, and it is even said in the New York *Herald* that I led the disgraceful flight in "person." These are statements against which I feel myself obliged to ask for protection. You know the facts, and you have seen me in that engagement. I would respectfully request you to state what troops threw themselves flying upon the rest, and where I was and what I was doing while you saw me on the field of battle.

I am, General, yours respectfully,
C. SCHURZ, Major General.

GENERAL HOWARD'S REPLY.

Headquarters, Eleventh Corps, May 8, 1863.

General Schurz, Commanding Third Division:

I am deeply pained to find you subjected to such false and malicious attacks. I saw you just as the action commenced; you hastened from me to your post. I next saw you rallying troops near the rifle pits upon the ground occupied by our troops. After this you were with me forming a new line of battle near General Berry's line. I do not believe that you could have done more than you did on that trying occasion. The allegations with reference to your division are untrue, since your troops did not occupy the front on the point of attack. It would be improper for me at this time to speak relatively of the conduct of different divisions. My official report will soon be made. It gives me pleasure to subscribe myself yours, truly,
O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

THE DEFENCELESS CONDITION OF RICHMOND AT THE TIME OF STONEMAN'S RAID.—*Washington*, May 10, 1863.—It is now believed here that as soon as the information was received at Richmond of the advance of Gen. Hooker's army the defences were stripped of every available man to reinforce Gen. Lee, and on Monday last, when the gallant dash of Stoneman's expedition was made to the very walls of the city, the place of these troops had not yet been supplied; but that Longstreet's corps and other forces stationed at points south of the rebel capital were then on the march to occupy the deserted defences.

Surgeon George M Sackley, medical director of the Eleventh army corps, is supposed to be among the killed at the battle of Chancellorsville last Saturday.—*N. Y. Herald, May 11th.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—On the corner of St. Louis and Royal streets, on Thursday night last, a fire occurred which caused considerable damage to the upper stories of two adjoining houses. It destroyed the upper part of the two story brick building of Mr. Avat, the lower story of which was occupied as a family grocery by E. Piaggio. The adjoining house, No. 99 Royal street, is owned by Peter Mardy. The upper story, which was totally destroyed, was used as a bonnet model manufactory. The lower story contained the millinery establishment of Mr. Beauvelet, which was slightly damaged. No clue to the origin of the fire has as yet been discovered. Mr. Soulaire lived in the upper part of the building where the fire originated. The grocery and the house of Mr. Avat were insured.

A Colored Soldier Killed.—A bloody affair occurred Thursday night at the corner of Franklin and Canal streets, which ended in the death of Joseph Mandeburg, f. m. c., a native of this State, about 19 years old. The particulars are reported as follows: Deceased was a servant of Major Bache, of the Thirty first Massachusetts Regiment. He was accosted by Charles Bicknell, also colored, and sergeant in Company I of the Second Louisiana Native Guards. The question was asked if he had said, that he would slap Bickwell's face at sight, or words to that effect. Deceased answered that he had not said so, but was as ready to do it as not. The other then warned him not to attempt it, as he might get hurt. Upon this deceased struck him with the back of the hand in the face, when his opponent fired his revolver, inflicting a deadly wound.

Deceased also attempted to fire, but the cap exploded and probably saved the Coroner some other trouble. The wound, at the post mortem examination, was traced through the left breast near the sternum, just below the cartilage of the second rib, towards the back, touching the upper lobe of the left lung, then through both auricles of the heart, and extending into the lower lobe of the left lung, causing instant death. A slight wound was found on the second finger of the right hand. Bicknell is in the Second District lock-up, with several witnesses, waiting the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which was to have been held last night.

Cavalry Raids.—There were two arrests in the First District yesterdty, some of the component parts of which looked as if citizens had been making a raid *upon* the cavalry. Charles Hines was arrested for receiving a United States cavalry horse, knowing it to have been stolen, and for refusing to give any information as to how it fell into his hands. Mr. A. Lindman was also arrested for receiving a cavalry revolver from a deserter. The modus operandi of these cavalry affairs will probably come to light at an early day.

Stealing.—Alcise Beauregard, f. m. c., was arrested last evening, charged by Squire Curley with stealing $22 from him on the horse cars.

Inquests.—The Coroner yesterday held inquests on the bodies of Horace Guines, a slave, and Christopher Jones, f. m. c. The first died of debility and old age, (80 years) and the other of disease of the heart.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(*Friday*)—At the opening of the Court, Mr. Lamont, the Prosecuting Attorney, said the argument on the exceptions in the Confiscation cases had been fixed for this day, and he moved that they be taken up—seeing that some of the counsel on the opposite side were apparently ready.

Mr. Lacy, counsel in the case of Benj. Roach, (one of the cases in which the exception to the jurisdiction of the Court had been taken) announced himself as ready to do pioneer duty, whereupon there was some pleasant contention as to how far the debate in these cases would intrench upon some others, which were also fixed and ready for trial. Finally it was agreed to wait a few moments for the counsel in the other Confiscation cases, and to occupy as much of the morning hour as might be left for opening the contest on the exceptions.

In the meantime the Court gave a decision on the rule, for a new trial in the case of Emerson vs. Guillotet, denying the motion and confirming the former decision in favor of the plaintiff—to the effect that he had been coerced to receive Confederate notes, and therefore he had a right now to repudiate the transaction; that the defendant must take back the notes, and the mortgage restored to its original condition. The further argument of the case, as between Samory and plaintiff, was fixed for Wednesday next.

Half of the morning hour still remaining, Mr. Lacy opened the argument on the exceptions taken by him and counsel in the other confiscation cases.

He said the exception he had filed against the information of the Prosecuting Attorney was to the jurisdiction of the Court over these proceedings; and he relied upon the act of Congress under which they had been instituted to sustain him. He contended that Sec 7 of the act prescribes so clearly that no one could mistake, that these confiscation cases should be prosecuted *in rem*, either in a District Court of the United States, a Territorial Courts of the United States or the United States Court of the District of Columbia, and with great force and eloquence he urged that this Court had no power to try them. By what law or by what superior tribunal was this Court empowered? He could anticipate the answer—that it was by the President and by "military necessity." But in this view of martial law—a law which was growing up darkly with the times—has the President a right to set aside the Constitution and to sweep away a co-ordinate branch of the Government, the judiciary, and to become like the autocrat of Russia? What, then, would be the condition—where would be the rights of the people? We should have nothing left but a monarchy. This one man power was the plea of tyrants, and when that day is inaugurated we may adopt the wail of those who "sat down by the waters of Babylon and hung their harps upon the willows."

The morning hour having expired, Mr Lacy said these remarks were but general and preliminary and as he was necessitated to give way to the other business of the Court now, he would develop the points he had to make when the argument should come up again.

It being agreed that it should have preference to-day, nothing more was said on the subject.

The unfinished cases of Butler vs Brott, Davis & Shons, and of Frommer vs Leonard being on the docket for the day they were both taken up.

Provost Court—A. DeB. Hughes presiding.—Friday Morning.—Rev. Anthony Jourdon, Manager of the Baronne street Jesuits' School, was called up to answer for the pupils of his school having Confederate emblems in their books, as found by the search of special officer Ford. The accused denied the statement of the officer, that he had claimed French protection: he said the officer had threatened to have the American flag raised on the building, when the reply was made it was the property of French subjects, and as those in charge of the school were also French subjects, no political flags of any kind could be raised on the building. He also protested that it was absurd to expect teachers, who had the scholars in charge only six hours out of twenty four, to control their sentiments and conduct in these respects. The Court held that teachers were responsible for the conduct of their pupils in school, and imposed a fine in this case of $25.

Charles Stewart was arrested, on the complaint of Louisa Martin, for having a gun without permit. A clever neighbor who had the gun and a permit for it lent the gun to Stewart to go hunting. The permit was confiscated.

Marx Cohen and J. A. Bergman, who were charged with a robbing L. Samuels in Bamain's boarding-house, on Bourbon street, were discharged, the testimony showing that several other persons slept in the same room with the parties.

Henry Heidman was fined $25 for having soldier's clothes in his house.

Mr. Henry Jewett was arrested by order of Lieut. Hanks, Superintendent of negro labor, and charged by his slave woman with an assault and battery on her. She stated that he had caught hold of her in the street, and in endeavoring to force her to go home with him had torn her clothes. It appeared by other testimony that she had run away from her master some time ago, and meeting her in the street last Thursday he ordered her to go to his home. She refused insolently, saying that he was no more her master, when he caught her by the wrist, and she resisted so violently as to create a disturbance and crowd. There was no proof of any assault, but there was of her insolence, and the case was dismissed.

Frank Connere, for having in his possession several double-barrelled guns and other contraband-of-war articles, was fined $50, and the articles confiscated.

Two negroes, for contravening the city ordinance relative to nuisances, were fined $5.

Caroline Hennessy was charged with harboring a deserter and concealing United States property. The deserter was her husband, and she had not seen him for six months. The case was taken into consideration.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THREE DAYS' LATER NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON

The Rappahannock Recrossed.

REPORTED RETREAT OF GEN. LEE

TRIAL OF VALLANDIGHAM.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Five Days Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the steamship Fulton which has been temporarily detained at Quarantine, we are in possession this morning of New York papers to the 12th instant.

[Special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press]

Washington, Sunday, May 10—P. M.—I have made diligent inquiries to day to your dispatch, and state this as the result: Persons have arrived here from the Army of the Potomac, leaving there on Saturday evening, who state the army is in the best spirits, with everything in readiness to recross the river. Some corps crossed last evening.

The point of crossing is said to be one adopted by Gen. Hooker a few days ago. It is thought the whole army will move together. This is my last information, and is trustworthy as any information can be not directly from the War Department.

The very recent important movement of the Army of the Potomac forms the principal topic of conversation. The report that the army had crossed the Rappahannock River was first generally circulated in this city yesterday; and, although the past fortnight has been a season of popular excitement, I never remember having seen such a general feeling of interest and satisfaction expressed by the people. It is useless to speak of Gen. Hooker's popularity. He is the idol of his soldiers, and, for the time, the hope of the country.

If confidence in his ability was shaken by any of his late movements, it has now certainly been fully restored.

You are aware that the President and Gen. Halleck paid Gen. Hooker an official visit some days since. The fact of his visit is already turned into history, but the result of that trip may yet prove of vast importance to the country.

The visit was opportune, and has enabled Gen. Hooker to make one more attempt to execute his admirable plans with some hope of success. Having obtained the permission of the President to recross the Rappahannock, after demonstrating the importance of the movement, Gen. Hooker asked that his communications might be properly guarded in the rear of his army.

The promise to attend to this was given, as well as the positive promise that additional means of ammunition and supply should be furnished, and that Gen. Sigel should again lead his troops to victory or death.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

During Wednesday and Thursday General Hooker detailed several regiments to gather up the wounded and bury the dead left on the south bank of the river. These men were relieved continually, and the work proceeded without intermission. The number of rebels found unburied was very large, and it is believed that no effort was made by the enemy to bury his brave men slaughtered by our artillery during the five days' battles at Chancellorsville.

Fortunately, the weather was cool, preventing physical decay, and the rain served as a balm to ease the wounded from some of their suffering. The fact that the enemy had left thus suddenly confirmed Gen. Hooker in the belief that the rebels had been very much cut up, and that they contemplated a retreat if that course was found practicable.

Accordingly, on Thursday afternoon, before the rain ceased falling, Gen. Hooker ordered forward across the river the first and fifth corps d'armée, under Gen. Sedgwick. Owing to the horrible condition of the roads, but little progress was made, and Gen. Hooker on Friday directed his attention to the crossing of the whole army at Banks's and United States Fords.

During the day, positions for each corps were designated, and Gen. Hooker was busy in giving instructions to his various Generals, concerning his proposed pursuit and capture of Gen. Lee's army.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Yesterday Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry crossed the river and proceeded immediately to the front for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's position. Two hours' ride brought them to our old position about Chancellorsville. In this neighborhood no rebels were discovered except killed and wounded.

These were disposed of properly, as rapidly as possible. A considerable number of stragglers and skulkers from the rebel army and some of our own men came into the lines yesterday and gave themselves up. The former protest that they have no feeling in this war, and are willing to take the oath and become good citizens of the United States.

Some of these men saw columns of rebels retreating panic stricken and in confusion on Wednesday night through the terrible rain-storm. These are strange rebels; they fight like veterans but behave like sheep when captured.

WHERE HAVE THE REBELS GONE?

This question is going around unanswered in the hotels to-day. It is the opinion of the military men that they have fallen back in two columns, one toward Richmond, and another toward Gordonsville, in the hope of concentrating with Longstreet's forces in front of Richmond, once more to give us battle.

THE NEXT ENGAGEMENT

will take place most probably on or near the upper Pamunkey River, whither Gen. Hooker is moving as rapidly as possible. Many maintain that the James River will be the next line that the Rebels will defend. This may or may not be secure, as Gens. Peck, Keyes and Naglee may decide.

OUR ARMY MOVING ON.

There is a report here to-day that our army is in motion south, and that skirmishing with the rear guard of the enemy has commenced. The men who sympathize with the Southern traitors, and especially those who are employed in the different Departments here, are very much chagrined at the news, and will scarcely give us a civil answer to the most reasonable question.

FREDERICKSBURG OCCUPIED.

It is reported here that Fredericksburg and the hights of St. Mary's were occupied by our troops to-day. There is not a single white family remaining as residents of this ancient town, and so, with proper use, it might serve as barracks for quite an army, or will make an extensive hospital, for which its excellent position peculiarly fits it.

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD.

The Richmond and Potomac Railroad south of Fredericksburg, will be put in order again as soon as it will be safe to work upon it.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT.

Troops are arriving here again, and it is rumored that another army will advance South to support General Hooker in a day or two. This activity on the part of the Administration will do much to restore public confidence in the Northern States, which is all that is needed now to give us victory and peace.

ANOTHER UNION RAID

It is understood that General Buford, with his Light Brigade, has penetrated to the Alleghany Ridge, in Western Virginia, and that he is now returning, having destroyed the Richmond and Tennessee Railroad in several places, captured many prisoners, obtained important information, and burned large quantities of stores intended for the rebel armies in the South west.

THE RUMORED CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

The report of the capture of Richmond by the forces of Major General Peck, is entirely discredited here.

The weather is excellent, and the roads are drying rapidly. WAL.

The Trial of C. L. Vallandigham.

THE CHARGE AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST HIM—VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 9.]

The trial of Mr. Vallandigham having been concluded, it will not be improper now to publish the charges and specifications against him.

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters, Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for those in arms against the Government of the United States declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect as follows, declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war," "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union," "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism," "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites," stating that "if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago," that "peace might have been honorably maintained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France," that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle at Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the Government of the United States were about to appoint Military Marshals in every District to restrain the people of their liberties to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better," declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government," asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

J. M. CUTTS,
Captain in Eleventh Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of Ohio.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

Arrested without process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a Court martial or Military Commission. I am not either in the land or naval service of the United States, and, therefore, am not triable for any cause by any such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand, as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offence itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot box. It is not pretended that I counseled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit.
(Signed) C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.
May 7, 1863.

The Judge Advocate simply remarked that the accused had the privilege of counsel and of witnesses. It did not become him to enter into any discussion as to the jurisdiction of the Court. That the case had been referred to it was sufficient.

FEDERAL RAID IN GEORGIA.

The Rebel Official Account of the Capture of Col. Straight—Sixteen Hundred Union Cavalry in the Hands of the Rebels, &c.

Tullahoma, Tenn., May 5, 1863.—To Gen S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:—

On the 18th of April the enemy, moving from Corinth towards Tuscumbia, crossed Bear creek with five regiments of cavalry and two infantry, and ten pieces of artillery. Colonel Roddy, commanding, fought them on the 18th with one regiment, capturing more than one hundred prisoners and one piece of artillery, with horses and caisson, losing six killed and twenty wounded. The enemy, after burying their dead, fell back, and on the 19th were reinforced to three brigades, the whole under command of Gen. Dodge. Skirmishing continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

On the night of the 19th the enemy landed troops at Eastport from a large number of steamers, and burned the town and houses on several plantations. On the 24th Roddy fought them. Their loss was heavy, ours slight. He contested every inch of ground, but falling back before overwhelming forces the enemy advanced and entered Tuscumbia on the 25th. The enemy advanced towards Decatur, as far as Town creek.

Nothing more occurred until the 28th. On that day, Forrest, with his brigade, having been ordered by me from Columbia, arrived and engaged them all day, with the loss of one killed and three wounded. The loss of the enemy was heavy, Forrest falling back.

On the 28th Forrest discovered a heavy force of cavalry under Colonel Straight, marching on Moulton and Blountsville. General Forrest pursued this force with two regiments, fighting him all day and night at Driver's Gap, at Sand Mountain, with a loss of five killed and fifty wounded—Captains Forrest and Thompson, it is feared mortally. The enemy left on the field fifty killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, burned fifty of his wagons, turned loose two hundred and fifty mules and one hundred and fifty negroes, and pursued his way towards Blountsville, Gadsden and Rome, Ga.

On the 3d of May, between Gadsden and Rome, after five days and nights fighting and marching, General Forrest captured Colonel Straight and his whole command, about 1600, with rifles, horses, &c. BRAXTON BRAGG.

The War in Tennessee—A Fight at Lebanon.

Lebanon, Monday, May 11, 1863.—Colonel Jacobs has had a hard fight of eight hours with the rebel Morgan. Jacobs's loss was heavy, but he has succeeded in getting all his men on the north side of the river, and will be reinforced.

DEFEAT OF GUERRILLAS, WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, May 10.—Portions of the Ninth and Eleventh Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Jacobs, on Saturday attacked a guerrilla camp near Horseshoe Bend, on the Cumberland River, capturing eight prisoners.

This morning Col. Jacobs' camp was attacked by the guerrillas, and, after two hours' hard fighting, the rebels were driven back in great confusion and with heavy loss.

Suppression of the New York Freeman's Journal, New York Caucasian and a number of Other Newspapers.

St. Louis, May 11, 1863.—The sale or distribution of the *Freeman's Journal*, of New York; the New York *Caucasian*, the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, the *Democratic Journal*, of Jerseyville; the Chicago *Times*, and the Dubuque *Herald*, has been prohibited in this military district, by Gen. Davidson.

The Peace Movement—Note from Ex-Mayor Wood.

New York, Saturday, May 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Permit me to correct the error contained in your article of this day, which asserts that the proposed Peace movement has for its object "the organization of a party on the basis of immediate and unconditional *peace*."

There is no such purpose, as will be apparent when the call for a State Convention shall appear. I know of none who are in favor of "an unconditional peace." I am for peace as the *only* means of restoring the Union of the States, and am opposed to and shall resist by every legal and constitutional means the permanent division of the Confederacy.

Very respectfully, &c.,
FERNANDO WOOD.

Important from Western Virginia.

ARRIVAL OF UNION REINFORCEMENTS—RETREAT OF THE REBELS, &c.

Grafton, May 11, 1863.—Heavy Union reinforcements have arrived.

The rebels under Jackson, Imboden, Jones and Jenkins, are retreating toward the South west mountains.

There are no rebels on the line of the railroads in West Virginia.

From Europe.

The steamship Bohemian arrived off Cape Race yesterday morning, having left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Londonderry on the 1st inst., and the City of Washington arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are five days later, though not specially important. It was reported that Mr Adams had made an explanation regarding his letter of protection covering supplies for the Mexican Government, and that no diplomatic protest was necessary. But it is further stated that the French Government has taken offence, and has demanded an explanation. The London *Times*, in its issue of May 1, announces that Lord Lyons has been instructed to state to the Government of the United States that the British Government considers full reparation due for the losses sustained by the detention of British subjects on board the Peterhoff, and their imprisonment in New York. The *Times* further states that the Ministers have announced that the Peterhoff's mails will be forwarded to their destination unopened, and that the same course will be pursued in similar cases. Polish affairs were unchanged. Some diplomatic correspondence relating to the Polish question has been published, but it was unimportant. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices were generally lower. Breadstuffs were steady, but quiet, and provisions inactive. The latest quotation of consols is 93⅛ to 93⅜ for money.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, May 22, 1863.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1, 1862, bales		2,1[illegible]
Arrived past week	2 [illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	
Additional made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, contents of mattresses, pickings, &c., and waste gathered from families in the city	[illegible]	16 [illegible]
		18,[illegible]
Exported past week		
Exported previously	[illegible] 12,457	12,547
Stock on hand and on shipboard		5,[illegible]

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862, hhds		12,2[illegible]
Arrived past week		
Arrived previously		[illegible]
Exported past week	[illegible]	12,285
Exported previously	[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds.		1,[illegible]

From these figures should be deducted the quantity broken up for city consumption, baling, &c., leaving a total stock on hand of only a few hundred hhds. Arrived during the past week, none. Cleared, none.

SUGAR.—To-day's sales embrace about 150 hhds new crop in several lots, at 7¾ for Common and [illegible] for Fair to Fully Fair—leaving none in the market [illegible].

MOLASSES.—The stock is extremely light, and the sales are consequently [illegible] to [illegible] bbls at 3 [illegible] for [illegible] and 37½. For new crop [illegible] A lot of about [illegible] bbls city refinery syrup sold at [illegible].

The schooner Mabel with her tackle, apparel &c., sold for $55[illegible].

Received during the past week 2[illegible] bales and [illegible] sacks Cotton, [illegible] hhds and [illegible] bbls Sugar, [illegible] bbls Molasses, 5[illegible] do Flour, [illegible] sacks Oats, 4[illegible] Hides, 2[illegible] sacks and [illegible] bbls Corn, 134 kegs Tobacco, [illegible] casks Bacon, 41 kegs and firkins Butter, 60 boxes Cheese, 81 bbls Potatoes, 95 do Beans, [illegible] bales Hay, [illegible] bundles Leather, [illegible] bales Moss, [illegible] Porter, 50 do and 1[illegible] tierces Beef, 100 bbls Rum, 2[illegible] bbls Lard Oil, 40 boxes Candles, 114 bbls Onions, 1[illegible] do Cider, 45 do Vinegar, 100 kegs Pickles, 111 boxes Soap, and 265 sacks Rice.

Cleared during the past week—For New York 70 hhds Sugar 1[illegible] bbls Molasses, 2 bales Moss, 15 bbls Rosin, 3 bales Gunny Bags, [illegible] tons old Iron and 100 boxes Tobacco, for Belize, Honduras, 57 bbls Molasses, 15 do Pork, 9 do Tar, 5 do Lime, 2[illegible] kegs Nails, and [illegible] Shingles.

Arrived during the past week 1 ship, [illegible] barks, [illegible] brig, 11 schooners, [illegible] steamships, and [illegible] steamboats.

Cleared, 1 brig and 8 schooners.

The river has fallen four inches during the past three days and is now three feet ten inches below high water mark.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 22, 1863.

Arrived during the week [illegible] Beeves, 9[illegible] Hogs, 1[illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Veals. Amount of stock sold was [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Veals and [illegible] Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 23 Beeves 54 Hogs, and [illegible] Sheep. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs ℔ gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows ℔ head	$75@$125
Sheep according to quality, ℔ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 23, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Pleiades, Yates, for New York, G A Fosdick
Bark Faith, Paddock, for Philadelphia, G W Hynson & co
Bark Amalfea, (Italian) Dassori, for Marseilles, Master
Brig Selma, Prentiss, for Boston, G W Hynson & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fulton, Eldridge, from New York 12th inst, via Key West 18th, to S B Howard, Chief Quartermaster—4th dist
Ship Supply, from ——— —In the stream
Bark Topeka, Landberg, 30 days from New York, to G W Hynson & co—3d dist 89
Bark E Foster, Foster, 9 days from Boston, to master—1st dist, 18
Brig Stephen Duncan, Tyler, 20 days from Boston, to master—1st dist, 17
Schr Etta, Kelsey, from Upper Coast, to master—1st dist

TOWBOAT REGISTER

Towboat Leviathan, Warren, from the Passes—Brought up ship Supply, barks E Foster and Topeka

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Western Empire, McLaughlin, from Boston
Ship E W Farley, Trickham, from Boston
Bark Gan Eden, Smith, from New York
Bark Transit, Minot, from Bordeaux
Bark Merrimac, Hoyt, from Boston

BELOW—WAITING ORDERS.

Ship New England

MEMORANDA.

☞ The U S transport steamship Fulton, Capt Eldridge, from New York, 12th instant, via Key West, 18th, reports that the screw steamer Merrimac, which sailed from Boston, when at sea, broke one of the flanges of her propeller, and put into New York.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Fulton, from New York, via Key West—Miss M Victor, Miss Mary C Putnam, James L Robbins, Elias D Struuk, Lieut G C Getchell, H C Whitley, Lieut D M Foster, U S A, Lieut E D Bange, U S A, Capt O N Blackington, Lieut C N Smiley, Ass't Surgeon H M Sabine, Capt W F Young, U S A, Lieut G Potts, Lieut C Brown, Capt J S Clark, Lieut W H Lowe, U S A, Capt J G Bygelow, Lieut M W Young, Ass't Surgeon J B Reynolds, W S Ford, Capt E S Jones, U S A, L M Haskins, Lieut H H Crosby, Lieut J H Sturtevant, Lieut C C Roberts, Lieut H A Batchelder, Capt L P Mudgett, Capt C W Gardiner, F C Carver, Ass't Surgeon J Hancock, J Creal, Major W M Babill, Paymaster, U S A, W F Burroughs, Assistant do do, Capt W McFarlan, Engineer Corps

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Pleiades—16 bales cotton 211 hhds sugar 1801 bbls molasses 97 half do do 21 bales rags 555 empty bbls

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Faith—5 bales cotton 174 bbls molasses 101 half do do 22 pkgs mdse

MARSEILLES—Per bark Amalfea—43 053 staves

BOSTON—Per brig Selma—1 bale cotton 7 hhds sugar 192 bbls molasses 37 bales rags 250 hides 115 bdls do 2000 staves 50 tons old iron 59 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fulton—Ass'd mdse

NEW YORK—Per ship Narragansett—670 bbls beef to Bower, Garner & co—200 bbls potatoes 300 do meal 700 sks corn Fatjo & Brunasso—53 pkgs mdse W R Bell 2 do O Czarmouski & co—5 bbls beans 10 tcs lard 10 firkins do F Delbondio—20 oars A Lanata—27 pkgs mdse Marsden & Bradford—25 bbls flour N W Hoyt—21 do beans H Holstein—50 bxs oil J E Fischer—300 kegs nails 92 pkgs mdse J Gauche—34 do F Frederickson—50 tcs hams A Moulton—5 bales corks Lanata Bros—360 sks oats G Merz—90 bales gunny cloth E Naplas—150 sks corn Pings & co—12 pkgs mdse A Schwab—7 do ale Rice Bros & co—500 bxs candles S Straight—25 bbls flour Stewart Bros—100 do Stunburg & Holstein—552 do do 4 do alcohol 79 do beans 928 bales hay 92 pkgs mdse to order

NEW YORK—Per bark Topeka—120 bbls flour 667 sks corn 27 firkins butter to Grieff, Byrnes & co—10 do E S Keep—14 chests tea Egan & King—15 bbls pork 15 kegs do 15 quarter bbls beef P Dwyer—25 half bbls pork 30 quarter do do 25 half bbls beef Thompson & Barnes—25 bbls ale 12 bbls flour A D Grieff & co—85 do do S B Bevans & co—25 bales hops J Zoelly—25 tcs hams 500 bbls flour Covas & Negroponte—39 bbls beans T Keelar 10 sks coffee 50 bxs soap 37 pkgs mdse Witters & Penfield—36 sks coffee Elliott & McKeever—200 do malt Rover & Quaner—25 bbls oil J S Stanton—50 half bbls pork 25 bbls pigs' feet F Zuberbier—sundries to Mayer Bros—Marsden & Bradford—L Schwartz—F Rimailho & Neyrey—V E Sarazin—H Feacon—S L Nasets & co—L Beane—H Blaise & co—J A Lum & co—Casache & Ogden—G Merz—E Dupasseur—J Gauche—H Benson, jr—B Tacon—680 sks corn 155 bxs cheese 100 do tobacco 7 bales do 150 bbls potatoes 20 bbls apples 15 do beans 37 do oil 40 half do beef 25 sks coffee 40 do nuts 665 pkgs mdse to order

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark A One—56 bxs soap 96 do coffee 22 do indigo 138 pkgs mdse to M Hockendel—164 do J Voelkel—2 do S Antholne—1 do Rice Bros—31 do F Frederickson—1 do J M Shaffer—22 do Newman & Gullbach—1 do E J Hart & co—6 do G Theurer—5 do Witters & Penfield—35 do C Loeffler—13 do Beebe & co 23 do C Carriere—2 do G Ruleff—150 sks bran E A York 931 bbls coal U S Quartermaster—325 bales hay 295 bbls potatoes to order

BOSTON—Per bark E Foster—Ice to Gage, Newell & do

BOSTON—Per bark Stephen Duncan—Ass'd mdse

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

UPPER COAST—Per schr Etta—172 hhds sugar 241 bbls molasses to S B Bevans & co

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD:
210 bales cotton to order—112 bbls molasses to J P Vanburgen

Exchange

ON PARIS, BORDEAUX and HAVRE.
For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
No. 17 St. Louis street.
my[illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with its amended Charter this Company makes the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863 viz:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$178,479 27	
Premiums on Marine Risks	47,3[illegible]9 06	
Premiums on River Risks	12,069 12	
Premiums on Life Risks	3[illegible]6 00	$236,163 47
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863		$173,283 56
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$14,022 14	
On Marine Risks	39,100 89	
On River Risks	2,600 36	
On Life Risks	5,000 00	
	$61,123 39	
Add General Expenses, Profit and Loss, &c., less Interest, Discounts and Policies	18,923 91	$80,047 3[illegible]
Net earned Profits for year ending 30th April, 1863		$93,236 06
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks		$103,373 39
Loans on Mortgages		60,775 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c.		92,550 56
Due for Premiums, in course of collection		28,235 84
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)		50,000 00
1600 shares Bank Stock		176,500 00
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds and Notes		502,710 00
Scrip of other Companies		33,191 00
Cash and Foreign Exchange		47,955 25
		$1,105 6[illegible]0 05

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

Be it remembered that on the 22d day of May, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS President, and WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem, of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

Severally subscribed and sworn to this 22d day of May, 1863, before me,
JOHN A. HITCHCOCK.
Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT per annum on all the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday in July next.

They have further declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of Twenty Per Cent on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Bell,	P. Avendano,	M. Greenwood,
John Watt,	Samuel Smith,	W. H. Toffts,
M. O. H. Norton,	John D. Bein,	J. J. Noble,
C. T. Buddecke,	P. Simms,	John C. Burelli,
R. B. Sumner,	P. N. Strong,	Alex. Dathil,
H. M. Wright,	Thos. Henderson,	J. F. Caldwell,
O. S. Hawkins,	J. J. Person,	A. Heine,
H. Frellsen,	Cor. Fellowes,	Adam Giffen,
S. H. Kennedy,	James Turner,	Stamaty Covas,
W. G. Robinson,	S. B. Newman,	M. Gillis,
J. W. Carroll,	E. H. Summers.	my13

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

NEW ORLEANS, 22d May, 1863.

Exchange on LONDON and PARIS for sale by this Institution.

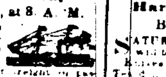
CH. JUMONVILLE, Acting Cashier.
my22 1st

Wanted.

500,000 EMPTY BOTTLES wanted immediately at 73 Camp street, for which the highest price will be paid.
my22 1w JOSEPH SNOW.

For New York and Havana.

To sail on FRIDAY, 29th May, at 8 A. M.



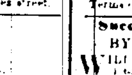
THE new and elegant steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Perkins, commander, will leave as above for New York, from Jackson Square, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage having unequaled accommodations, apply to
ELLIOT & M[illegible], 33 Natchez street.
my22 tmy29

Sundries.

50,000 FEET Cypress PLANKS;
[illegible] ZINC, 9 by 26;
[illegible] TINPLATE;
[illegible] boxes assorted BRANDY FRUITS;
[illegible] OLIVE OIL;
[illegible] CASSIS.
For sale by L. E. SANARENS, No. 354 Chartres street.
my19 1m

For New York, via Havana.

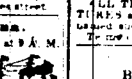
To sail on SATURDAY, the 23d May, 1863, at 9 A. M.



FOR NEW YORK AND HAVANA.—The well known, fast and elegant steamship CREOLE, George W. Couch, Commander, will leave her wharf at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, having superior newly fitted up accommodations, apply to
my14 WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

For New York, Direct.

To sail on THURSDAY, May 28th, at 9 A. M.



THE superior and very fast steamship CONTINENTAL, [illegible], commander, will leave her wharf, at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, apply to
my19 WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union st.

THE [illegible] CENTRAL AMERICA [illegible]
[illegible] KELLEY, 85 Gravier street.
my17 tmy31

For [illegible]

THE fast sailing clipper schooner ANNA, Hanson, master, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
S. FERNANDEZ & CO., 125 Old Levee st.
my5 tf

For Sale, on account of Departure.

THE BRICK HOUSE on St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, No. [illegible]. For terms apply to
ANT. DEGOBOZ, Corner Esplanade and Robertson sts.
my5 1[illegible]

New Family Grocery.

No. 112 Gravier street, under the St. Charles Hotel.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large, new and well selected stock of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, which will be sold for CASH at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED, and delivered to any part of the city free of drayage.
ap24 1m

TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, May 15, 1863.

The price of Flour being this day, May 15th, twelve dollars ($12) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, as follows, until further notice:

31 ounces of bread for..........20 cents.
21 " " ....10 cents.
10 " " ....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. O[illegible], Secretary. my16 [illegible]

TO THE MARTYRS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.—Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS preeminent among the health restoring preparations of the age, its antibilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who declared that it was "going right to the spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It does go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The sickness at the stomach, pain between the shoulders and in the right side, yellow suffusion of the skin, costiveness, drowsiness and languor, dizziness of sight, colic, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, low fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of acute and chronic liver complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of liver disease or billious remittent fever. This, the proprietors guarantee.

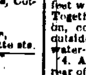
Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 20 Common street.
G. N. MORISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.
SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, 23 and 25 Common street.
my17 6t

Education in Paris.

AN ENGLISHMAN, well known as a teacher in this city for more than ten years, and on the point of leaving for Europe, is willing to take charge of two or three pupils to superintend their studies in Paris. His plan would combine the advantages of home and private education, with those offered by the best institutions of learning of a great capital.

For particulars and references, apply to PROFESSOR R., No. 256 Rampart street. my16 15t

For Sale.



ONE A No. 1 Riding and Harness HORSE, with BUGGY and HARNESS. Enquire at No. 56 Hospital street, between Chartres and Royal streets, at COOK'S STABLES. my19 1w

Storage! Storage!

THE undersigned is fully prepared to receive on Storage in his splendid Fire-Proof Warehouses, "Mississippi," "St. Louis" and "Western," all descriptions of Merchandise and Produce, at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Separate Warehouse for storing Cotton, Hay, and all other extra-hazardous merchandise. Moss, Cotton, &c., rebaled at short notice.

GEO. R. BEARD,
Office, St. Louis Warehouse,
ap24 3m Fulton, between Girod and Lafayette sts.

Wines.... Wines.

30 CASKS ordinary Claret;
15 do Family do;
25 boxes Frontignan Muscat;
30 do Turin's Vermouth.
For sale by L. E. SANARENS,
ap20 2m No. 354 Chartres st., near Esplanade.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership, under the style of I. LEVY & CO., as per act before Abel Dreyfous, notary, for the transaction of the SHOE BUSINESS, at the corner of Toulouse and Marais streets, where they constantly have on hand a complete and select assortment of SHOES, on most moderate terms.

ISAAK LEVY,
JOSEPH LEVY.
New Orleans, May 6th, 1863. my6 1m

Bakers.

WE are now receiving and will constantly keep on hand CHOICE BRANDS OF FLOUR, which we will sell to the trade at the lowest rates.
C. W. NEWTON & CO.,
my8 1m 76 Poydras street.

Stores to Rent.

A THREE STORY Brick Store, No. 25 New Levee.
A five story Brick Store, No. 24 Common st.
A five story Brick Store, No. 44 Canal street.
A four story Brick Store, No. 167 St. Charles street.
A four story Brick Store, No. 4 Front Levee.
A five story Brick Store, No. 126 Common street.
A five story Brick Store, No. 42 Union street.
A five story Brick Store, No. 122 Gravier street.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
ap8 No. 163 St. Louis street.

AUCTION SALES.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Sale of Damaged Groceries saved from the fire of Mr. E. Piaggio's Store—Java and Havana Coffee, Corks, Macaroni, Soap, Raisins, Candles, Preserves, &c.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at his auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street, for account of whom it may concern—Corks, Java and Havana Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Starch, Raisins, Preserves, Olives, Extra Fine Flour, Pepper, &c.

The whole saved from the late fire at the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets.
Terms cash. my23

Choice Groceries and Liquors at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Camp street—
125 cases Cream Tartar, in 15 lbs. cans;
96 tierces, bbls. and kegs Lard;
31 boxes Fresh Tobacco;
73 kegs Butter;
59 dozen Brooms;
187 boxes Sperm Candles;
211 " Starch;
22[illegible] " Soap;
47 barrels Cider;
49 " and eighth pipes Whisky and Brandy;
A large variety of other Choice Staple Groceries, too numerous to mention in detail.
Terms cash. my23

Sale of 180 Barrels Molasses and 6 Barrels Cistern Bottoms, at Auction.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner of Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold by order of the United States Sequestration Commission, on MONDAY, May 25th, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee—
180 barrels MOLASSES;
6 do. CISTERN BOTTOMS.
Terms cash in Treasury Notes. my23

Sale of Groceries, Whisky, Oil, &c. At Auction.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, May 26th, at 11 o'clock, at No. 15 Common street—

10 bbls FLOUR;	30 bbls. WHISKY;
[illegible] sacks COFFEE;	[illegible] OIL;
9 boxes SOAP;	30 kegs NAILS;
[illegible] CANDLES;	24 doz. BROOMS;
[illegible] cases MATCHES;	[illegible] WATER PAILS;
[illegible] chests TEA.	

Terms cash in Treasury Notes. my23 ts

Sale of Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., at Auction.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.
G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 23d, at 10½ o'clock, by order of C[illegible] Dwight, at salesroom 64 Gravier street—
—An assortment of—
Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.
Terms cash in Treasury Notes. my22 ts

Hams, Hams, Hams.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1863, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at the Cotton Warehouse, corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets—
4 tierces Aimes & Co's Sugar-cured HAMS, slightly damaged on board the steamer May, on her voyage to this port.
Terms cash. my23

Hardware.........Hardware.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 23d May, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold in store No. 47 Magazine street—Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea do, Basting do, Padlocks, Plate do, Fresh Locks, Files, Tumblers, Buttons, and sundry other goods too numerous to mention.
Terms cash. my22

Succession of Rubin H. Sykes.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 23d of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at store No. 61 Magazine street, as per order of the Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, No. [illegible]—

ALL THE OFFICE FURNITURE, STORE FIXTURES and Moveable Property belonging to the above named succession.
Terms cash. my15 1a 23

Fine Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their mart,
An assortment of Fine FURNITURE, consisting in part of Parlor Sets, Mahogany Armoirs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Centre Tables, Washstands, Chairs, Sofas, Extension Tables, Office Desks, &c.
Terms cash. my22

Succession of William M. Knox—No. 18,385.

Dredge Boat L. H. Place at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, 30th May, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, for account of the succession of the late William M. Knox, by order of the Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 18,385, dated 9th March, 1863—

The Dredge Boat L. H. PLACE, with all her Fixtures and Appurtenances, as she now lies in the Claiborne Canal.
Terms cash. my16

Large Improved Property on Frenchmen Street.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 23d of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

SIX LOTS OF GROUND, designated by Numbers 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10, [illegible] bounded by Frenchmen, Union, [illegible] and Victor streets. Lots Numbers 1 to 4 measure [illegible] feet front on Frenchmen street, by about 120 feet deep. Lots 7 and 10 adjoining the preceding measure together about [illegible] feet front on Victor street by about 120 feet deep. Together with a frame house built on Frenchmen street, having three rooms and a gallery on the side, stable, cistern, well, privy, &c. This property is well located and in a good cultivation. Frenchmen street is shelled and is paid. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year for a note secured by mortgage bearing 6 per cent interest per annum from date. my19

Heavy Oak Lumber, for Ship Builders and Cartwrights.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 23d of May, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the Levee between Calliope and Gaiennie streets, to close a consignment—
[illegible] feet Heavy Sawed Oak LUMBER, for ship builders and cartwrights.
Terms cash. my16

Succession of Mrs. L. B. Trecourt, deceased Wife of M. Hardouin. No. 19,050.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 95 Royal street.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1863, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the following property belonging to said succession, to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by St. Philip, Derbigny, Roman and Dumaine streets, said lot measuring (English measure) thirty-one feet seven inches six lines front on St. Philip street, between Derbigny and Roman streets, by one hundred and twenty four feet eight inches six lines in depth. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash; and for the balance, a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to furnish his notes, divided into coupons, if required by the administrator, with the privilege of vendor's mortgage, clause of non alienando. The property to be kept insured by the purchaser, and the insurance policies to be transferred to the administrator of said estate.

Act of sale by Selim Magner, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. ap20 may2 9 23

Succession of Louise Hardouin, wife of Sixte Giradeau.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 24[illegible] Ursulines street.

TUESDAY, June 23d, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May 15th, 1863, will be sold the following described property, belonging to said succession, to wit:

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, adjoining each other, in this city of New Orleans, the one measuring fifteen feet front on Dauphin street, by 123 feet in depth, and 25 feet in depth to the rear, together with the buildings thereon, bought by the deceased of Mr. Denis Larue, as per act passed before William Boswell, then a notary in this city, on the 21st of May, 1855; and the other lot of ground, measuring twenty-one feet front on Dauphin street, twelve feet in depth up to the division line of the property of Benjamin Lacoste, having only sixty feet in depth and the other line one hundred and twenty feet in depth—the whole French measure. Together with the buildings thereon, purchased by the deceased from Mr. Pierre Combel as per act before William Boswell, then a notary in this city, of the 21st of May, 1855. The improvements consist in a one-story house, bricked between posts, containing six rooms, slate roofed; two-story brick kitchen, water-works, privies, &c., &c.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the city of New Orleans, on Toulouse street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, measuring French measure, 20 feet front on Toulouse street, by 1[illegible] feet, more or less, in depth, bounded on one side, as per title, by the properties of Barthelemy Campanel, and on the other by the property of Henry Maurin. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting in a two-story brick house, bricked between posts, containing four rooms, cellar, two-story brick kitchen—the whole slate-roofed; water-works, privies, &c., &c.

3. A LOT OF GROUND in Suburb Tremé, in this city, in square No. Thirty, bounded by Conti, Bienville, Villeré and Marais streets, the same being lot No. Eight, on a plan drawn by Mr. Bourgerol, Surveyor of the late First Municipality, on the 26th of December, 1840, and deposited as No. 78 in the Plan Book, in the office of Felix Grima, a Notary in this city, which said lot No. Eight measures, American measure, 32 feet front on Marais street, by 1[illegible]4 feet 6 inches in depth, and is divided from lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, by an alley 8 feet wide for the common use of all the lots on said plan. Together with the improvements and out houses thereon, consisting in a two-story frame kitchen, latticed outside and plastered inside, slate roofed; shades, water-works, privies, &c., &c.

4. A PORTION OF A LOT OF GROUND, in the rear of this city, being part of lot No. Eight, in square No. Twenty-nine, bounded by Customhouse, Bienville, Marais and Villeré streets, measuring English measure, thirty-two feet front on Customhouse street, by one hundred and twenty seven feet in depth, bounded on one side by lot No. One, and near and toward Villeré street, by the other half of said lot No. Eight, which adjoins lot No. Seven—the whole as per a plan annexed to an act of sale by [illegible] to Philip Rose, before William Boswell, a notary in this city, on the 2d of July, 1835; together with all the improvements and outhouses thereon, consisting in a one story house, bricked between posts slate roofed, containing four rooms, gallery, cellar, attic with windows, &c., two story kitchen, slate roofed, two cisterns, waterworks, &c.

Terms—One third cash, balance at six and twelve months' credit, for approved endorsed notes, with vendor's privilege and the clause of non alienando.

Act of sale before Mr. C. V. Foulon, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. my23 je4 13 27 23

B. P. ETHELL & CO.,

Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras Street,

HAVE just received per steamer Creole and sailing vessels, the following brands of

CHOICE BAKERS' FLOUR:
200 barrels Empire Mills;
200 " Northampton Mills;
100 " Miami Central Mills;
100 " Albion Mills;
100 " Shepard & Sons';
100 " Goshen Mills;
100 " Pleasant Grove Mills;
100 " Golden Rule Mills;
50 " Continental Mills;
50 " Greenwich Mills.
my17 6t

Harmony.

Musico-Phonetic Practical School,
No. 103 Barracks street, near Dauphin street.

PHONOGRAPHY, MUSIC, LANGUAGES, ARITHMETIC, WRITING,
READING.

BY a happy combination of Music and Phonetics, the art of Reading is pleasantly taught in less than half the time and labor necessary with the common method. Although the English language is the principal one in this institution, the French and Spanish languages are obligatory as soon as the pupil begins the FOURTH READER.

TERMS.

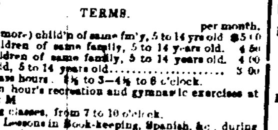
	per month.
For 4 (or more) child'n of same fam'y, 5 to 14 yrs old	$5 10
For 3 children of same family, 5 to 14 years old	4 50
For 2 children of same family, 5 to 14 years old	4 00
For 1 child, 5 to 14 years old	3 00

Day Class hours: 8½ to 3—4½ to 6 o'clock.
Half an hour's recreation and gymnastic exercises at 12 o'clock M.
Evening classes, from 7 to 10 o'clock.
Private Lessons in Book-keeping, Spanish, &c., during day and evening.
Each pupil has a separate desk and a teacher attending him exclusively. Terms moderate.
my19 1y O. V. AOY.

To Consignees per Steamship Trade Wind.

NOTICE is hereby given to Consignees by this steamer, whose goods were sold at Port Royal in October last, to call within one week from this date, on the undersigned for the proceeds thereof, as payment after that date will be barred.

May 19, 1863. WM. J. REID, Ass't,
my19 7t 33 Magazine street.



THE undersigned has just received from France a fine assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES and of choice LENS of every kind which he will sell at very moderate prices.

LENS fixed and changed at the goldsmith shop, and manufacture of Alfenide Table Sets, warranted.

C. ROUYER,
ap25 2m No. 135 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel.

Wanted.

A LADY speaking English and French, in a store. Apply at No. 66 Chartres street, (up stairs) near Conti street. my 9 tf

Rye Flour.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE BBLS. fresh Extra Rye Flour, now landing and for sale by
GEO. R. BEARD,
ap21 1m St. Louis Warehouse.

Office Good Intent Towboat Co.,

NEW ORLEANS, March 24th, 1863.

IN accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held on the 21st instant, Stockholders of this Company are hereby requested to attend a meeting at the office, No. 5 Carondelet street, on MONDAY the 25th of May, next at 12 M., as required by article sixth of the charter.
mar24 6tds D. STICKNEY, Secretary.

JACKSON STORE.

HOBAN & LAROSE,
Corner St. Ann and Chartres streets,
(PONTALBA BUILDINGS.)

RECEIVED by late arrivals, a large assortment of DESIRABLE DRY GOODS, to be sold at the following extraordinary low prices:
5000 yards SPRING CALICO, at 20 cents a yard.
600 yards Grey English BAREGE, at [illegible] a yard.
400 yards Fancy Embroidered BAREGE, at from 20 to 25c a yard.
3000 Colored LINEN LAWNS at 35c, worth 50c.
And a large assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. my2 1m 3aw

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—
[illegible] barrels FLOUR, various brands
[illegible] " MESS PORK
[illegible] " Prime PORK
50 tierces Rawson's HAMS
25 " HAMS, various brands
75 " Choice LARD
50 barrels [illegible]
[illegible] firkins [illegible]
[illegible] kegs [illegible]
[illegible] barrels No. 1 MACKEREL
[illegible] " No. 2 "
[illegible] " No. 3 " large
[illegible] kits MACKEREL, various Nos.
[illegible] boxes new CODFISH
[illegible] reams PAPER
[illegible] sacks RIO COFFEE
[illegible] OOLONG TEA
[illegible] boxes Procter & Gamble's CANDLES
[illegible] IMPERIAL GREEN TEA
[illegible] Windsor SOAP
[illegible] SOAP, various brands
[illegible] STAR [illegible], various brands
[illegible] baskets [illegible] OIL
[illegible] Pickles, pints
[illegible] boxes Champagne CIDER, pints and quarts
[illegible] sacks Fine SALT
25 firkins new Goshen BUTTER
[illegible] bbls SUGAR, A, C
F. AVET & CO.,
my11 59 and 61 Old Levee street.

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,

—SUCCESSOR TO—
A. Carrière,

OFFERS for sale the following—
50 casks St. Julien Claret
15[illegible] cases St. Estephe Family Claret
[illegible] boxes Nartigue and Bro[illegible], of Bordeaux, fine Claret, such as Chateau [illegible], Pape Clement, Larose, Boyer Caron, Chateau Lanessan, Chateau Leoville, Desmirail, Margaux
15[illegible] boxes Barton & Guestier's Bordeaux St. Julien, Batailley Pauillac
5[illegible] boxes Leoville Medoc Claret
[illegible] boxes, quarts and pints, Rhine & Bigourdan, Barton & Guestier Sauterne and Haut Sauternes White Wine.
[illegible] boxes Burgundy Wines, of J. Lavasseur & Co., such as Beaune Vollay, Pommard, St. Georges, Nuits, Romanée, Richebourg.
[illegible] baskets, quarts and pints, B. & E. Perrier Anchor brand Champagne Wine.
[illegible] quarter pipes Cognac V. Leocq, 1825 Gonard, Raynal & Alouse, 1856;
[illegible] quarter pipes Sherry and Madeira Wine;
[illegible] Port Wine and Burgundy Port
[illegible] bales assorted Corks;
2[illegible] bbls superior old Bourbon Whisky;
34[illegible] Havana Cigars, Brebas, Minat, Londres and Fort Presados.
my1 1m 57 OLD LEVEE STREET.

Auge's House,

.........Chartres street.........62
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 netts and others of a new style, which have lately appeared in France; a large assortment of Perfumery from the best manufactories in Paris and Grasse.

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. my19 1[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

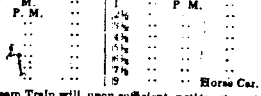
MADAME LA BLANCH,
THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD,
Can be Consulted at her Residence,
No. 102 Bienville street.

Nothing is more surprising than to hear a stranger tell one's whole history of a past life—even give the most minute particulars. Is there one of the many who have consulted her that can deny her superior powers of sight, or that she will read them, step by step, from infancy, recalling, one by one, the most prominent incidents of each year of their lives? What one who has seen her but will admit that she has brought back most vividly to the mind, scenes of youth and manhood—friends dead and absent, and circumstances deeply hidden away in the heart, deemed impossible for another to discern? And yet she has, with her remarkable talent, brought it forth from the hidden depths of his mind, and laid it bare before him. And those that are afflicted with curable diseases should consult this truly wonderful lady at once, for the cures that her medicine has effected in this city alone, have established for her an unapproachable reputation in her profession.

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.
my13 1m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.



Fare to and from the Lake, same day, only 25c.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SATURDAY, March 28, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
o'clock A.M.	Horse Car. St'm Train	o'clock A.M.	St'm Train
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[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.
mh25 G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTH 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, 1863—		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$81,012 49	
River Risks	2,705 71	
Marine Risks	23,8[illegible]7 54	
Total	$107,5[illegible] 82	
Less return Premiums	3,7[illegible]4 03	
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1862	$10[illegible],841 7[illegible]	
	8,000 0[illegible]	
	$1[illegible],841 79	
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$24,11[illegible]	
River Losses	4,865 45	
Marine Losses	31,717 01	
Total Losses	$60,[illegible]4 97	
Reinsurance	7,015 1[illegible]	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	40,176 [illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	9,3[illegible]7 95	117,704 73
Gross Profits		$45,137 05
Reserved for unterminated Risks		30,913 0[illegible]
Net Profits		$14,224 0[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are:		
Capital Stock Notes		$142,[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage		1[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock		95,[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums		4[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies		[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities		1[illegible]
Cash on hand		1[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		2[illegible]
		$465,[illegible]47 11

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

Be it remembered that on this day, 14th May, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, have severally declared and said that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, on the 14th May, 1863.
ED MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after this date. my15

To Cigar Manufacturers.

Leaf Tobacco.........Leaf Tobacco.

THE undersigned offers for sale at the lowest market prices, in store and now landing, Twenty cases CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO WRAPPERS and WRAPPERS and FILLERS.
my1 1m S. HERNSHEIM, No. 30 Gravier st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each issue, for the first insertion, and half that price every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

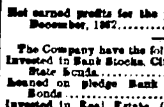
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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 of 1861 and Premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862		$157,156 76
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$143,761 64	
For premiums on River Risks	11,117 50	
For premiums on Marine Risks	2,277 72	$157,156 [illegible]
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862	$23,696 06	
Return premiums	21 75	$23,714 [illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862		$133,512 [illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
Fire Risks	$16,3[illegible]9 98	
River Risks	8,320 35	
Marine Risks	4,[illegible]53 43	
	$2[illegible] 71	
Discount, interest, &c., less expenses, interest on scrips issued, &c.	8,139 81	$31,137 7[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862		$102,404 2[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and State Bonds		$502,433 87
Loaned on pledge Bank of Stocks and Bonds		12[illegible] 190 00
Invested in Real Estate, (office 78 Camp street)		43,803 [illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums		47,074 21
Due for Premiums in course of collection		1[illegible]
Cash on hand		15,458 88
Total amount of assets		$1,2[illegible]0,631 53

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 4th of February next.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 78 Camp street.

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

—TRUSTEES—

John R. Shaw,	J. J. Green,	Jno. H. Rodenberg,
Elijah Peale,	Alfred Moulton,	Lafayette Folger,
J. P. Harrison,	W. C. Thompkins,	J. Villarrubia, Jr.,
Joseph Hoey,	B. S. Moore,	B. W. Huntington,
L. C. Jurey,	John Hall,	A. B. James,
S. L. Levy,	W. A. Johnson,	C. Chiam,
A. H. May,	John T. Moore,	T. K. Price,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	Jno. C. Rogers,	Josiah Cole,
Edward Hobart,	Thomas J. Dix,	J. S. Keep,
J. E. Isenhour,	John M. Hall,	P. H. Foley.
J. G. Brown,	Amedée Couturie,	

feb17 1m

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:
NEW ORLEANS, December 1[illegible], 186[illegible].

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 31	
On River Risks	13,098 05	212,777 27
Less Premiums unterminated	26,377 00	
Returned Premiums	1,336 16	27,713 16
Earned Premiums 30th November, 1862		185,064 11
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$67,5[illegible]9 27	
On Marine Risks	46,8[illegible] 74	
On River Risks	1,415 65	
	115,8[illegible] 66	
Fifteen per cent. returns	4,433 2[illegible]	
Reinsurance	4,445 58	
Expenses, taxes, rent, &c., less interest, &c.	2,[illegible] 36	133,[illegible] 83
Net profits, 30th November, 1862		51,[illegible]
Earned premiums		$185,064 11
Less amount on which 15 per cent. has been returned		32,194 19
Amount participating in profits		$1[illegible]
The Company has the following assets, viz:		
Bills receivable for Premiums		$42,216 82
Due for Premiums in course of collection		1[illegible],021 79
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds		16,5[illegible] 70
Invested in Mortgage Loans, Bonds		12,611 0[illegible]
Bank Stocks, City Railroad and Confederate States Bonds		1[illegible] 50
Scrip of other Companies		1,6[illegible]
Cash		[illegible] 83
Total amount of assets		$2[illegible] 3[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of December, 1862, before me, the subscriber, 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 according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of the 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, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

—TRUSTEES—

J. Leisy, President.	C. Olivier,
Jas. A. White,	A. Bohn,
A. H. D'Mesa,	J. A. Stoues,
Ar. Miltenberger,	A. Bidault,
J. Lemoine,	C. Laroussini,
Paul Joge fils	A. Marquez,
	O. Gaillard.

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire at the current rates of premium.
dec12 tf Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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 62
Viz—Fire Premiums	$225,596 10	
Marine do.	58,473 34	
River do.	13,342 [illegible]	297,412 62
Less Return Premiums	4,197 93	
Less Unterminated do.	46,144 [illegible]	50,341 93
Net earned Premiums		$247,070 [illegible]
Losses paid, viz—		
Fire Losses	$32,15[illegible]	
Marine Losses	75,[illegible]	
River Losses	4,686 70	
	$112,622 40	
Reinsurances	21,362 [illegible]	
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	27,177 77	161,162 [illegible]3
Net earned Profits for the year ending 28th February, 1863		$85,906 [illegible]
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Invested on mortgage of Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon		$99,575 00
Invested in Bank Stock		48,3[illegible]0 00
Invested in City Bonds		64,770 00
Invested in State and other Bonds		54,[illegible]80 00
Invested in Scrip		65,[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks		82,125 [illegible]
Bills receivable		11[illegible]78 72
Premiums in course of collection		58,712 15
Cash on hand		2[illegible]67 [illegible]9
		$631,732 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 F. 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. F. 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. F. ROUX, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

Chas. Briggs,	J. Aycd,	Wm. Urquhart,
Ant. Carriere,	J. S. Maunsell,	A. R. Montgomery,
G. A. Fosdick,	A. Frerichs,	G. W. Dunbar,
M. Pilcher,	F. A. Luling,	W. Lorenzen,
E. Cramer,	O. Prosprich,	F. St. Schemeyer,
E. Dupasseur,	Alf. Kearny,	F. W. Schonfeld,
J. Viosca, Jr.,	P. Anderson,	Geo. W. Hynson,
C. Lafitte,	Hy. Rodewald,	H. J. Voss,
Jno. Fox,	N. M. Benoist,	Wm. Pecho,
R. Brugier,	A. P. Nobiom,	W. T. Williams,
A. Lecourt,	C. Fasey,	Jas. Jackson.

mh18 3td

The Bronze Pen.

FRANCIS ROUVAIN,
Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

STATIONERY.

PAPER of all kinds, by the ream and retail, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, NOTARY, PACKING, WRAPPING and MANILLA PAPERS, FANCY, SILK, DRAWING, COLORED PRINTING, FINE FRENCH and ENGLISH PAPERS.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL GOODS.

Pens, Pencils, Inks, Inkstands, Slates, Envelopes of all sizes and description, Wax, Pen-handles, Penknives, Gums, Rules, bound and paper covered Copy Books. A complete assortment of BUSINESS BOOKS with binding and rulings of all kinds, on very moderate terms.

PLAYING CARDS, DOMINOES, CHESS-BOARDS, &C.

Ruling made to order and Type Printing.

Commission house for special Papers &c., of French and English importations. Specialty for Ladies fine PAPER, GIFT GOODS. mh21 3m

Tobacco. Tobacco.

IN STORE and now landing—
40 boxes Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, of the best brands;
150 boxes Navy Tobacco;
150 gross Lilienthal's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco;
20 gross Anderson's Solace Tobacco;
20 gross Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco;
10 gross Gail & Ax's Tobacco.
For sale by S. HERNSHEIM,
my1 1m 30 Gravier street.

LILIENTHAL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

103 Poydras street,
my11 1m NEW ORLEANS.

RICHARD J. EVANS,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.

GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.

Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. v1 1y

Wines, &c., &c.

ORDINARY WINES in boxes, St. Julien, &c.;
Old " Margaux, Ch. Larose, &c.;
Ordinary " in casks, Bordeaux, &c.;
Old " Pomerol, &c.;
Superior Cordials, [illegible], &c.;
Champagne Wines, quarts and pints;
Truffles in half boxes;
Sardines in quarter and half boxes;
Conserves of all sorts;
Cognac Brandies, eighths and quarter pipes.
For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
my7 17 St. Louis street.