THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at 38 and 40 Old Levee, sundries.

By D. E. Morphy, at 12 o'clock, at the Stock Landing, mules.

By A. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock, at 89 Camp street, 15 bales cotton.

By McCerren & Landry, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants Exchange, lots of ground.

See our second page for auction and sheriff's sales and other important notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — Paralysis, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints, will find a speedy cure in these medicines. Perseverance in their use will be rewarded by freedom from pain, and restored health. The pills are an admirable auxiliary to the Ointment, they improve and invigorate the whole system. Sold everywhere.

MONTREUIL ESTATE.—McCerren & Landry will continue the adjourned sale of this succession to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. Many a capital bargain can yet be gotten from the sale of the balance of this property.

We are requested to state to parties wishing to buy [illegible] broke mules that D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, will sell 28 of them at 12 o'clock M. this day at the Stock Landing corner of Tchoupitoulas and Louisiana Avenue. See his advertisement.

CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED.—Elsewhere Mr. J. P. Sullivan, chairman of the Branch Office of the Mississippi Vally Sanitary Fair, requests contributions of funds, curiosities and relics, the funds to be deposited with D. E. Gibbons, Treasurer, City Hall, or with Robert E. Shannon, 15 Carondelet street, and all other articles with the Mayor.

Hannibal and the Negro.

When some future Disraeli shall grope back amongst the faded and musty rubbish of the present day, he will doubtless feel grateful to Mr. Solicitor Whiting, of Washington, for the inestimable contribution which that erudite gentleman has recently made to the curiosities of literature. This invaluable treasure, whose discovery is to gladden the heart of the literary antiquarian hereafter and astonish and amuse a distant generation of readers, appears now in the unpretending form of a letter from Solicitor Whiting to the President of the Fremont Legion, in answer to an invitation to address a "mass convention of colored citizens" to be held at Poughkeepsie, New York. In his letter it is said:

Courage, endurance, and disinterested heroism are qualities of all brave men, whatever may be their lineage. No names yet stand upon the roll of honor more brilliant or illustrious than those of Hannibal and Toussaint L'Ouverture. Give to the Americans who claim as their fatherland the continent that gave birth to the conqueror of Rome, give them the arms and the discipline of the well trained soldier, and they will give back to the cause of the country all the elements of military power. Such is the teaching of history and the testimony of experience.

Here we have the implicit assertion that Hannibal, the great Phœnician Carthaginian captain, was a negro because he was born in Africa. According to Solicitor Whiting's wondrous logic, if a man is born in a stable he must be a horse, or something else belonging to the equine genus, although it seems certain that some men may be donkey's without undergoing a natal stabulation. But we are not permitted to go out of Africa for the illustration of this principle. The logic which, as respects that mysterious continent, deduces from community of birth place community of blood and lineage, refuses to make a similar deduction in reference to the human progeny, or miscegeny, born in America and descendent from a variety of fatherlands. Solicitor Whiting sees in the African-born Hannibal, although Phœnician by descent, an illustrious specimen of the negro; but in the American-born negroes, or at least those of them that are made soldiers, he recognizes men who possess peculiar "elements of military power" in virtue of their having for "their fatherland the continent that gave birth to the conqueror of Rome."

We are gravely told, on the top of this almost preternatural absurdity, that "such is the teaching of history." Shades of Plutarch and Livy, and all the old historiographical worthies, now happily translated into another and, let us hope, a more veracious world! Hannibal "the conqueror of Rome;" that will do! Boys, make kites of your school compends of history; dismiss from your minds the silly trash about Hannibal's memorable failure to conquer Rome in a war of sixteen years, about Scipio carrying the war into Africa and overthrowing Hannibal, and other like nonsense; and look solely for the "teachings of history" to the stores of knowledge and wisdom contained in the partisan and buncombe effusions of the day. By so doing you may hope at length to possess all the ignorance of fact and audacity of assertion that may be needed to qualify you for model politicians and brilliant demagogues.

The Blockade running at Wilmington — Commerce and Manufactures in the Rebel States.

The New York *World* of the 9th instant has a correspondence from Baltimore, professing to give important news from the South via Havana, and received there by a blockade-runner from Wilmington. The letter says:

The gentleman from whom the information is derived (we are told) has been a resident of Wilmington for the last ten years. He was in Liverpool and London about two months ago. The steamer in which he took passage left Wilmington one night about the middle of last month. She experienced no difficulty whatever in eluding the blockading fleet. The blockade business—that is, the successful running of the blockade—has never been more lively, at any period during the war, than during the last six months. An immense quantity of foreign dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, leather, and even large quantities of coffee, tea, and refined sugar, have thus found their way into the Southern States. These goods came in the first instance from Europe, for the most part from ports in England and France, where they are paid for either directly in gold or else in Confederate cotton bonds. The goods undergo trans-shipment to the blockade-running vessels, either at Havana or Nassau.

In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the credit of the Confederacy is good in both of those countries, and goods can be purchased as readily for Confederate bonds as for gold. This is owing partly to the fact that large cargoes of cotton are frequently received at Liverpool, but chiefly to the conviction that is universally entertained among the best informed commercial men in both England and France, to the effect that the large amounts of cotton known to be in the hands of the Confederate government will all be available to secure these bonds, and to pay off the European loans.

It is true that the rebel paper currency is depreciated to that extent that it is nearly worthless. But it is also true that the rebel currency is not much used as a circulating medium when it can be avoided. The farmer or planter who wishes to buy dry goods or groceries has something which the dealer in those articles values far more than rebel currency. He has cotton, raw sugar, rice, wheat, corn, potatoes, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, cheese, butter, and milk. Dry goods and groceries command enormous prices; but so also does every one of the commodities that I have named. In order to promote mutual convenience, therefore, a well regulated system of barter or exchange has been established all over the South; and the rebel government, although they are annoyed at seeing their paper money shunned whenever practicable, have had good sense enough not only to permit the practice, but even to encourage it, and they are now reaping the good effects of that policy. Thus it is that the Southern people supply their necessities; the dealers in blockade goods are encouraged to purchase largely of foreign goods; the planters and farmers are encouraged to bring in their cotton, to cultivate grain, to raise horses and cattle, and to make butter and cheese; and thus it is that the credit of the South is established in the South.

During the last year, four new paper mills have been established in various parts of Georgia, which, in addition to the other paper mills in the South, turn out large quantities of excellent paper, both for writing and printing purposes. In the same State, and also in some parts of Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina, the manufacture of cloth for army wear has been attempted, and the attempt has met with a good measure of success. These cloth mills are now in full operation. There are now four manufactories of woolen cloth in operation at Manchester, opposite Richmond, where there were only two, a year ago. At the same place there are also three manufactories of cotton cloth in successful operation. Manufactories of woolen cloth have also been established at Lynchburg, Mobile, Raleigh, in North Carolina, and at Atlanta, Rome and Charleston. They are all in active operation. The most important and intricate portion of the machinery of these mills as also of the machinery of the mills for making cotton cloth, was brought over from Europe in vessels that run the blockade. But the larger and more cumbrous machinery, and even many of the smaller wooden cog-wheels, are of native manufacture; and, after one and two years of constant use, exhibit no more than the usual wear and tear.

The Spring Campaign Against Richmond.

The New York *Sun* of the 9th instant thinks that General Grant is fully alive to the fact that time has greatly increased the difficulties in the way of capturing Richmond, and says that he evidently does not intend to move against that rebel stronghold with less than four hundred thousand men, not united in one column, but co-operating with each other upon converging lines. The *Sun* adds:

It took General Grant nearly six months to capture Vicksburg, with an army of one hundred thousand men, aided by a powerful fleet. Yet Vicksburg was only defended by thirty thousand men, and was in no respect so thoroughly fortified, as Richmond and its approaches, upon the defence of which the rebels can concentrate a force of two hundred thousand soldiers. General Grant, it is understood, does not anticipate the reduction of the city by a sudden attack, but by a regular siege and close investment, which may possibly continue through the entire summer, but which is certain of ultimate success. These operations will necessarily involve some hard fighting, but will also demand the highest generalship.

Our Government is hurrying men to the front from all directions. The thousands of recruits that have been so long idle in the receiving depots and forts of this State and city have been ordered to the army, and the veteran regiments in the fortifications at Washington have been sent to the front, their places being supplied by the invalid corps. Our estimate of four hundred thousand men for the Virginia campaign is not excessive.

The *Times* of the 9th indulges in these campaigning reflections:

It may be considered certain, it says, that GRANT'S plan of operation, whatever it may be, will be one, which, like his superb operations at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, will completely startle the rebels—that it will be one which nobody expected, and that will take the country as well as the enemy by surprise. His campaign may be in Virginia, it may be in Georgia, and it may be in neither of those States, even though it be intended to bear upon one or both of the great armies of the rebels. In Virginia, he might adopt one or other of the plans that have heretofore been tried, or, discarding them all, he might adopt the palpable one, often discussed, of debouching an army at some point south of the James, and marching by Petersburg towards Richmond. Not less than seventy thousand men, we suppose, could be thus threatening Richmond from this direction. At the same time, eighty thousand, under Gen. MEADE, press LEE'S lines on the Rapidan. LEE should, of course, fall back under cover of the Richmond works. Here he would undoubtedly have a very advantageous central position for striking either invading army. His relation to our forces would be somewhat similar to that of NAPOLEON during the invasion of France by the allies before his banishment to Elba. But LEE is not a NAPOLEON, and as we have learnt, lost more than his right arm in Stonewall JACKSON'S death. His force would be inferior to either of the invading armies, so that GRANT need violate no rule of strategy in this double invasion. The drawbacks on our side would be the Spring rains and the malaria, with the weakness of the raw character of many of the regiments; moving from Fortress Monroe as a base. But the great attack must be by MEADE'S veteran army. The chances of battle are proverbially uncertain, but we do not see how LEE could comfortably survive under the grindings of the upper and nether millstone. He might, it is true, evacuate Richmond, and make a new line in the Southern part of Virginia. But then Richmond would become our base, and the same game might be tried with a rear movement on our part from Newbern and Weldon.

Good Understanding of France, England and Austria on the Mexican Question.

(From the Paris correspondence, March 25, of the *N. Y. Advertiser.*)

There seems to be no doubt that the voyage of the Prince Maximilian to Paris and London has been the means of bringing about a better understanding between the three courts, and since this result has of attaining point the Mexican question, the essential basis upon it some sort of hope for their cause. There is reason to believe, however, that the reconciliation, although the affairs of Mexico served in fact for the starting point, will bear its results entirely on European affairs. It would indeed be most singular to see Austria and France in open hostility so soon after France had voluntarily made to an Austrian Prince so magnificent a present as both parties consider the new throne of Mexico to be. These three powers are said to be now therefore on the best of terms.

The friends of the Government, who have so long borne with humiliation the taunts of the Opposition on the ruinous and crazy Mexican expedition, are now rejoicing over the brightest condition of this expedition. The success of the London loan to Maximilian, and especially the fact that sixty millions of this loan, or about one-fourth of the war indemnity, has been already paid into the French treasury, furnishes them very naturally with their greatest crumb of comfort.

The London house which took this loan naturally desired that it should get as much official guarantee from the French and English Governments as possible, but the English Government would do absolutely nothing, while Napoleon and Eugenie limited their guarantee to a large subscription which they placed at the head of the list. So that Glyn, Mills & Co. can hope, at least, that Napoleon will take an interest in the loan to the extent of his own subscription.

Mr. Seward on the French Element in Louisiana.

In the course of his correspondence with Mr. Dayton regarding the policy of France towards the United States during the present war, Mr. Seward thus refers to the relationship between Louisiana and France:

It is very generally understood that there is some peculiar sympathetic relationship between Louisiana and France, which has an important political significance in regard to the relations of the two countries. Nothing could be wider from the truth. New Orleans, in its early history, as a capital of the vast but wild French province of Louisiana, was French; but so was St. Louis, then as now an important trading post, situated a thousand miles above New Orleans, on the Mississippi river. With the annexation of Louisiana to the United States, if not before French immigration stopped and American immigration set in there. New Orleans is at this day American in the same fixed sense that New York, Boston, and Cincinnati are. There is a small French commercial interest in New Orleans, but so there is in New York. It is as completely exotic as if it had been lately engrafted on an American stock, instead of having an American graft set upon itself, which has absorbed the chief life of the community. The French relationship existing between New Orleans and France is now merely the relationship of a social class, perhaps I might say a creation of fashion. As proof of this you may refer to the fact that the French representation of New Orleans in both Houses of Congress has dwindled away year after year until a Frenchman is rarely found in it. There is another proof: Even the insurgents, when they choose in New Orleans protected representatives to go to France, take not Frenchmen, but natives, or persons derived from the prevailing stocks of the other States. There is now no more a hook for a French intervention to grapple to in Louisiana than there is in any other State of this Union. The fact is even more palpable now than it has been heretofore. The war makes social and political changes here, as it necessarily must. They are none the less real because they escape for a time the attention of a class of observers who fasten themselves upon events which merely strike the imagination. If you could return home you would be surprised to find Baltimore and Washington so changed that you would scarcely perceive a difference in the tone of society there from what prevails in Chicago and Trenton.

The Billiard Tournament in New York.

(From the New York Herald, April 7.)

The N. Y. *Herald* has the following account of the billiard tournament which came off at Irving Hall on the 6th:

The first game was between Goldthwait and Deery, 250 points up, and resulted in the following score:—

Goldthwait 251
Deery 229

The second game was between Bird and Isadore, twenty five points, French carrom, which resulted as follows—

Bird 25
Isadore 7

Kavanagh and Foster then played a game of five hundred points around the table, which resulted in the following score—

Foster 500
Kavanagh 378

The fourth game was between Phelan and Kavanagh, one hundred points up, which was won by Phelan, his adversary only scoring fifty eight points.

In the evening Bird and Cahill played a game of 360 points up round the table, which resulted in a victory for Cahill. Phelan and Tieman then followed with a game of 500 points, carrome, which was won by the latter, Phelan being beaten 103 points. The entertainment closed with a game between Kavanagh and Goldthwait, 200 points, carrome, which was easily won by the champion, in this game Kavanagh made a run of 97 points, beating his opponent 142 points. The highest run during the day was made by Tieman, in his game with Phelan, when he made a score of 107 points.

There is great excitement over the match between Kavanagh and Tieman this evening for the championship and $1,000, and large amounts are pending on the result. From present appearances the match promises to be a closely contested one.

The Match for the Billiard Championship in New York.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of the 8th says:

The event of the week in respect of brilliant billiard playing, was the contest last night for the golden cue of championship between Mr. Kavanagh, the present holder of it, and Mr. Tieman, of Cincinnati. The game was the American four-ball carom game, fifteen hundred points up, on one of Phelan & Collender's splendid four pocket tables. Both players have the highest reputation, and both were supported by hosts of admiring friends. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the interest in the rivalry of such masters continued unbroken during the several hours that the game lasted. At the outset Tieman took the lead, and had reached 400 points when Kavanagh was only 166. At the close of the fifth hundred the count stood 503 for Tieman to 249 for Kavanagh. But Kavanagh then made a splendid run of 152, which lessened the gap. He continued to gain until, on the seventh hundred, the count stood—Kavanagh, 712; Tieman, 592. In the end Kavanagh won by 235 points, thus retaining the championship and pocketing what ever bets he had made. The highest runs were—for Kavanagh: 152, 100, 43, 43, 40, 38, 35. For Tieman: 93, 80, 77, 69, 57, 53, 48, 40, 36.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

— Dolbear's Commercial College, 92 Camp street. New pupils daily in Book Keeping Writing and Arithmetic.

Light Bread.—A. Moanis for selling bread below the tariff weight, was fined $25, and Ch. W[illegible] for the same offense paid $15. The bread was confiscated. Philis Lena who was found in the same predicament was fined $25.

Work House.—The colored woman Harriet for keeping a gambling house and Sarah Winters for being a drunkard nuisance were sent to the care of Capt. Gros for 6 months—Jane Campbell went there for 60 days to get sober.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lediamont Presiding.—The colored men Wm. Davis and Gregoire, found with a heavy gold chain, stolen property, in their possession, were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. The woman Ellen for another larceny, was sent to the same place for a like term. Israel Brice for drunkenness, was required to serve a month in the Workhouse. A number of other imbibers were let off with small fines.

First District Court—Judge Howland.—The trial of the case against H. Dunderville for shooting Mr. Strecbel in his coffee house, with intent to kill, resulted yesterday in a verdict of guilty. The deed was done in December, 1861, and has occupied the courts repeatedly.

Fined.—Mrs. Miller and other parties were up for being in contravention to the health ordinances and city ordinance No. 544. They were let off with a warning and a fine of $5. A lot of lewd women, of all colors, were fined $10 each for improper behavior.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

To Purser J. A. Paillips, of the steamship Columbia, we are obliged for acceptable attentions.

THE GEORGE CROMWELL.—We learn by the Columbia that the George Cromwell, about whose safety some anxiety was felt, arrived in New York on the 8th instant.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Columbia, D. B. Barton, commander, from New York, April 9th, and Havana, April 17th, 1864.

From New York.—Thos Richardson, J Locke, Furman Hunt, Mrs J. H. Elmore and son, M Singhtacker, James E Adams, J M Davidson, G B Locke, C K Forman and lady, Mrs Mary Bates, H Escousse, Mrs C Rayes, Mrs Allore, Chas E Grosse, W Steele, J Rosenthal, D G J Field, Mrs John E Kelly, F W Chase, J G Gamble, wife and child, E J Hayes, Mrs Catlin, Jas Spelr and son, M M Miller, C Burgbeche.

From Havana.—Mr J H. Chadell and lady, Salvador Prevala, Albert Mardecal, E Laurence, G D Hall, Wm H Sprague.

Tuesday April 12th Lat. 31 deg. 40 min. Long. 80 deg 20 m. exchanged signals with the steamship Cahawba, from New York for New Orleans. At the same time saw a large two masted propeller bound South, with yard on fore mast.

Wednesday 13th April, 30 miles North of Jupiter Inlet, was boarded by an officer from the U. S. gunboat Tioga and supplied them with late papers.

Additional from Red River.

The *Era* of this morning, weekly edition, has the following:

The steamers Rob Roy, Capt. Tarper, and Mittie Stevens, Capt. Barnes, arrived yesterday morning from Red River.

The officers report all quiet with the army. Both these boats were some distance above Grand Ecore, and were compelled to run the gauntlet of a large number of guerrillas in returning to that place.

The Rob Roy had four heavy guns on board, and fought most the way down. She received very little damage herself, the most serious injury being a ball through the clerk's office.

The Mittie Stevens received a few musket balls only, but a wounded soldier on board of her was killed, and five others were wounded.

The rebel army was in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, and scouting parties occasionally came past that place. Our army was at Grand Ecore, and fortifications were being thrown up on both sides of the river.

General Banks and Admiral Porter are both at that place.

It is currently reported and believed, on the statements of rebel prisoners taken in the recent battles, that Generals Kirby Smith, Sibley, Mouton and Green were killed.

There was but five feet water, scant, on the bar at Grand Ecore. The gunboat Eastport is aground there. All large boats are below the bar, but several light draft transports are still above. The officers of these boats state that Fort Pillow had been taken by General Forrest. They received the information from the officers of the gunboat stationed at the mouth of Red River.

Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Interesting from Washington.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC PREPARING TO MOVE.

Gold 70 7 8 — Cotton 76

By the steamship Columbia we have files of New York papers to the evening of the 9th. The Columbia briefly touched at Havana, but, as we learn, brought no papers from that city.

From Washington.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC PREPARING FOR ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

(Special dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.)

EXCITEMENT CONCERNING ORDER No. 17.

Washington, April 9.

The general orders just issued preparatory to active operations in the Army of the Potomac have produced a decided sensation among the sutlers and numerous camp followers.

The officers have begun to send their surplus baggage to this city, as only the transportation forward of the amount fixed by the regulations is to be allowed.

PROPOSITION TO EXPEL LONG, OF OHIO.

The dullness of the House which is generally so prevalent on Saturday, was to-day effectually relieved by the introduction of a proposition to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, who made the Copperhead speech yesterday.

The motion, it is believed, will not prevail, as the speech of Long was so effectually squelched by the spirited reply of General Garfield, that the friends of Administration are rather pleased with the affair.

The Anti-Slavery Amendment Passed by the U. S. Senate.

Washington, April 8.—After a protracted debate, the Senate passed the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in all the states, with but six negative votes. It is said an informal canvass of the House places the result there very much in doubt, while a careful calculation shows that the requisite three fourths of all state legislatures cannot be obtained, even should the amendment pass both houses.

The following is the joint resolutions passed:

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ART. XIII.—Sec. 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

The record of the vote was as follows:

For the amendment 38
Against the amendment 6
Total 44
Absent 6

The negative votes were cast by Messrs Davis and Powell, of Kentucky; Saulsbury and Riddle, of Delaware; McDougall, of California; and Hendricks of Indiana. The Absentees were Messrs. Buckalew, (opp.) of Pennsylvania; Carlile, (opp.) of West Virginia; Hicks, (opp.) of Maryland; Richardson, (opp.) of Illinois, and Wright, (opp.) of New Jersey.

New York Markets.

The *Commercial Advertiser* at half past 1 P. M., on the 9th reports:

The gold market opened very firm at 169⅝. At the Treasury there was a large assemblage waiting there at the Government price. The demand in the market began to increase. The City of Manchester carried out $76,770, and the America $50,000, making about $300,000 for the week. The price rose to 171⅜ and remained at 171¼ at one o'clock. The Illinois steamer from San Francisco brings $45,000.

The demand for bills was good in the morning at 185, and the price for bankers' names soon rose to 186¼ which is nearly the true par for Gold at 171. At these rates and with a scarcity of bills as compared with demand the specie shipments are reduced.

At half-past 2 P. M., it reports gold at 170⅜ to 170⅝.

Our correspondent reports it at the sailing of the steamer at 3 P. M., 170⅜ to 170⅝.

New York, Saturday, April 9 1864—2 P. M.—Flour, &c.—The market is 10 to 15c better, with a good inquiry.

The sales are 20,000 bbls at $6 80 to 6 95 for superfine State; $7 30 to 7 40 for extra State, $7 40 to 7 65 for choice do; $6 85 to 6 95 for superfine Western; $7 45 to 7 60 for common to medium extra Western, and $7 55 to 7 80 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.

Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Sales 500 bales at 76c for middling uplands, and 73c for low middling.

Whisky.—The market is firmer, with sales of 4,500 bbls at $1 10 for State and $1 10 to 1 12 for Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is active and higher. Sales 5000 bbls last evening at $23 37½ to 23 50½ for Mess, $23 25 for old ditto, $25 to 25 25 for new, ditto, $19 50 to 22 50 for old and new Prime, and $24 to $26 for Prime Mess.

The Beef market is more active and firmer.—Sales 1250 bbls at $7 50 to $9 for country Mess, $5 to $6 for country Prime, $13 to $17 50 for repacked Mess, and $18 to $19 for extra Mess.

Coffee—The market is firmer with a good demand. Sales since our last 8050 mats Java at 47½c, now held at 50c, 875 bags Rio at 41½c, and 220 bags Jamaica at 41c.

Sugar—Is steady, with however less doing. Sales since our last 320 hhds at 15½c for New Orleans, 15½ to 16c for Cuba; and 16¼ to 16⅞ for Porto Rico. Refined are in moderate request at 17 to 20c. for soft yellow, 21 to 22½ for soft white, and 28 to 28½ for powdered, crushed and granulated.

Molasses—The market is very firm, with a fair inquiry. Sales since our last 805 bbls New Orleans 90½ to $1; and 360 do Cuba Muscovado at 84c.

The Reported Practice of Miscegenation at Port Royal.

The New York *Tribune* having recently published the following letter, it is reproduced by the *Herald* with the appended comments:

On Board the Plymouth Rock, L. I. Sound, March 26th, 1864.

P. G. Shaw, Esq., President National Freedmen's Association.

Dear Sir: Your note of the 21st instant, calling my attention to a slanderous assault on the character of the lady teachers of our colored schools at Port Royal, reached me this evening.

No well informed parties require any denial of such foolish and low statements as those put forth by the New York *Herald* and New Hampshire *Patriot*, said to have been authorized by a Lieutenant-Colonel Liberty Billings, of New Hampshire. Yet, for the benefit of those who depend on such sheets as these for their information and faith, it may be proper for me to say that, after spending four or five months in the vicinity of Port Royal among those much abused teachers, not even a report of any such case of crime has reached me as having occurred among the teachers who have been or are now employed there.

The officer referred to has probably made no such statements, for he doubtless knows that these teachers are white ladies, while the "little mulattoes" are claimed and supported by mothers of a much darker hue than themselves, whose fathers are supposed to "rank" quite above their sable maternity. Those teachers, in my judgment are not surpassed by ladies at home or in foreign missions in moral excellence or self-sacrificing labors.

Most respectfully, L. J. BARROWS,
Sup't Ed. Nat. F. R. Ass.

The point and sting of the slander, it must be remarked, are not the assertion that miscegenation has taken place between New England whites and Port Royal negroes, but that this miscegenation was illegitimate, and not authorized by regular marriage certificates. We are opposed to miscegenation, but the republicans are not. On the contrary, they approve of it. Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Theodore Tilton and all the rest of them speak highly of it. The *Times* and the *Independent* advocate it. One of our most distinguished judges recently declared in public that an editor of the *Evening Post* practised miscegenation with a black woman. The members of the Union League Club intend to inaugurate it on a grand scale. But all this is legitimate miscegenation. The miscegenators are supposed to be married. The miscegens are able to recognize their own fathers and mothers without difficulty. This kind of miscegenation the republicans endorse. We do not; but, for the sake of argument, we will look at the matter from their standpoint. Now, the republicans do not as yet endorse illegitimate and indiscriminate miscegenation, and the most of them still call such abominable proceedings "scandalous and reprehensible." This gives the venom to the *Tribune's* horrible slanders upon New England ladies and officers. To hint that the white mothers of the miscegens were married was dreadful; but now the *Tribune*, through Mr. Barrows, definitely accuses white officers of having illegitimate connections with black women. This is, indeed, terrible. We lack words to stigmatize it as it deserves. We call on the gallant sons of New England to resent this insult, to demand an ample retraction and apology, and to force the *Tribune* into feeling some shame, some remorse, some repentance and some contrition for these outrageous violations of every rule of justice, gallantry and decency.

The New Mexican Loan.

(Paris (March 25) correspondence of the London Times.)

I mentioned yesterday that the new Mexican loan was taken by the London house of Glyn, Mills & Co. The amount is two hundred millions of francs nominal, at sixty three, representing one hundred and twenty six millions in money, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. The real loan is really three hundred millions, out of which the French government is reimbursed a sum of one hundred and five millions on account of advances already made, or to be made, such as the pay of the French troops in Mexico; so that the sixty-six millions which the Minister of Finance should be otherwise obliged to find on the extraordinary Budget, will be supplied in this manner. The operation is the same as the one made with the Piedmontese government after the treaty of Zurich. Moreover, the two hundred millions which the French expedition cost up to the 31st of December, 1863, will be reimbursed by the Mexican government in yearly instalments, the first of which will fall due next year. A sum of eight millions of francs out of the two hundred millions will be paid to the Archduke at Miramar previous to embarking for Mexico, and when he has formally announced his election to the throne. The arrangements for the benefit of the English creditors, the details of which are doubtless better known in London, are, I hear, as favorable as possible under the circumstances.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, April 18, 1864.

The Money Market has exhibited more animation to day in nearly every department. Exchange and specie been in active request at higher rates, and even stocks and Bank notes showing more movement. Operations in our local [illegible] have been on a still more liberal scale, the business summing up about [illegible]. At a further improvement [illegible] in Domestic Exchange we noticed sales to a moderate extent at [illegible] and [illegible] per cent premium for New York Sight, par for three day's sight, with Bill Lading attached, and 1 per cent discount for sixty day's sight. The Banks checked at 1 percent premium and dealers asked [illegible]. This it is to be understood is all for Legal tender notes which command a premium over Currency of [illegible] per cent. The market closed firm at the improvement noticed by the figures quoted. Foreign Exchange was held higher. At one of the Banks we noticed sales of Sterling to the extent of [illegible], but the same institution asked [illegible] probably have sold no more unless at that rate. The other Banks asked [illegible] of them raising the premium to [illegible]. A fine Cotton private bill was passed at 87½. In France one of the Banks sold at 3 10. The other asked 3 05 @ 3 05. Some private bills were passed at 3 02½ @ 3 05.

The Gold Market was animated and buoyant throughout the day and closed at outside figures, the rates including [illegible] at 77½ per cent premium, which was the outside rate yesterday. Sales of $10,000 each were $15,000 and one of $9,000 at 78¼, $12,000 at 78 and $6,000 and some smaller lots at 80. We also heard of a sale of $10,000 at [illegible], but did not ascertain the rate. Holders asked still higher towards the close, but there was one large order out (or $5,000) at [illegible], which could not be executed. The supply ready for sale appears to have been very much reduced. Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver. We refer to the particulars in another column for the latest accounts from Wall street.

To do was more doing in Bank of Louisiana notes at fuller rates. Some sales were made at 57 [illegible] dollar, which is an improvement and the largest holders asked [illegible]. Do. Delafield's paid [illegible] for Crescent City and also for Merchants', but they cannot be bought, is found some unless at moderately higher figures.

There was some movement in private Stocks the particulars of which were withheld, but may be reported to-morrow. Holders of dividend paying institutions claim higher figures to conform to the advance in Gold. Nothing transpired in Insurance Scrip.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, April 17 1864.

COTTON.—There was a better supply in the market, part re-offered, and with a lively demand sales of [illegible] bales have changed hands at very full prices, showing a further but irregular improvement of [illegible] in the quotations. This evening, the sales [illegible] sales low ordinary at 58 —19 bales good ordinary to low middling at 72—8 bales at 73½— [illegible] and mixed at low good ordinary at 69 and 72c; sales [illegible] below) and low the [illegible] price of which was reported. Parties who have been in the market quote ordinary at 68—good ordinary at 70@72—low middling at 73@75—and middling at 76. The upward tendency of prices has been increased by the course of Exchange.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was very little offering to-day, but still the demand being active, the market improved [illegible] and 55 barrels and 25 half barrels Molasses mostly from store at a higher prices, [illegible] prime new Sugar [illegible] and new Molasses [illegible] prime [illegible] and Sirup [illegible]. Fair to prime new Molasses 75 [illegible] gallon. A lot of 1,075 barrels Cuba Muscovado Molasses sold at 75c [illegible] gallon.

FLOUR.—To-day's sales comprised 900 barrels at $9 for superfine and $9 75 for good extra—300 barrels low extra at $[illegible]—[illegible] barrels do at $9 3 [illegible] and [illegible] barrels good extra at $9 75 [illegible] barrel.

PORK.—A lot of 100 barrels over weight Mess sold at $[illegible] and 75 barrels. [illegible] at $[illegible] barrel. A very material advance. The stock is now very firmly held at high prices.

BACON.—20 casks Shoulders sold in the lot at 11½c [illegible] lb.

COFFEE.—To-day's sales comprise 72 and 246 and various other lots at the advanced price of 58c and similar lots at 6[illegible]. Subsequently holders were asking more.

LARD OIL.—10 barrels sold at $1 25 [illegible] gallon.

FEED.—[illegible] Western Hay sold at private terms. [illegible] at $[illegible] [illegible] sacks Western mixed Corn at $1 05 [illegible] and [illegible] bushel Ear Corn at $1 25 [illegible] bushel.

EGGS.—Those on the landing sold at 25c [illegible] dozen.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes sold on the landing at $[illegible] and Apples at $[illegible] barrel.

FREIGHTS.—The steamship to sail for New York on Thursday commenced taking cotton at 1c and [illegible] at [illegible]. The one to sail on Saturday is rating [illegible].

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 18, 1864.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of Stock sold: 110 Beeves, 7 Hogs, 8 Veals and 11 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 5[illegible] Beeves, 457 Hogs, 45 Sheep and 47 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible] 75
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 12 00
Sheep, in lots ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]
Suckling Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 19, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship America, Shire, for New York, in ballast, Master.
Brig Elizabeth, (British) D[illegible], for Belize, [illegible] via Matamoras, Master.
Sloop Matilda, Carlstein, for Matamoras, Master.
Steamer H Von Phul, Frazey, for St Louis, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Columbia, Barton from New York 9th via Havana 16th inst, to Wm J Seidle—1st district.
Brig Endeavor, Wilson, 18 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district.
Brig Evelyn Glen Glen, 16 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district.
Schr Anna, Lowry, 8 days from Matamoras, to master—LPT.
Lugger Telegraph, Amaros, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tiros—3d district.

STEAMBOATS.

Black Hawk, Brickell, from Grand Ecore.
Starlight, Sheldon, from Alexandria.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship James Land, from Baltimore.
Ship Frank Boult, Moore, from Portland, Me.
Bark G[illegible] Edwin Reid, from Philadelphia.
Brig Bolle, Bernard, from Matanzas.
Bark Petrel[illegible].
Brig Julia, from Philadelphia.
Schr E A Rodgers, from Philadelphia.

EXPORTS.

BELIZE, VIA MATAMORAS—Per brig Elizabeth—61 bbls flour 60 do bread 61 do beef 6 spirits 100 boxes wine 7 [illegible] 36 bbls potatoes 17 firkins butter 25 do lard and sundries.

MATAMORAS—Per sloop Matilda—20 bbls potatoes 20 kegs olives 14 bxs herrings and sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer H Von Phul—9[illegible] hhds sugar and sundries.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Columbia—300 sks corn 50 sks oats 50 sks bran 150 bales hay 3 sks coffee 30 bbls eggs 6 bxs cheese 100 firkins butter and sundries to various consignees.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Endeavor—353 tons coal U S navy.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Evelyn Glen—301 tons coal to U S navy.

NEW YORK—Per schr Susan Jane—6,723 feet lumber to master.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Columbia, from New York, via Havana—J Andrews—W Bauer—F Boling—J, B Benedict—M Bogaert—S B Bevans & co—D Blum—L Blum & co—D Blum & Frank—P Botaebnen—Brott & Davis—Mrs M Caulkins—B Cohen—R Cohn—Collector of the Port—F B Cooper—W E Corcoran—T Conner—Foot, Brown & co—L Feldle—W Frehs & co—J P Quinn—Rath, Benedict & co—R Turubull—W E Seymour—J S Blair—J Swabade—Stern Bros—Dudley & Nelson—Dunbar & co—P Dwyer—Eichelberger & Deitjen—A Favre—Fannbacht & Bro—S Fuhle—M W Vredenburg—C C Garthwaite—Goldberg & Rosenthal—F Goldsmith—D Gorren—Henry Godchaux—L Godchaux—G W Graham & co—A Graner—C M Greene—A D Grief & co—D Wallace—D Wallace & co—Wallace & co—F R Waller—W W Washburn—J H Stewart—Wood, Witters & co—T W Wright & co—H Tricon—Thompson & Barnes—Wehl & Dotziger—Louis Grunwald—O Weisbaum—Oppenheim & Levy—J O Haas—Isaac, Haber & co—S Heimsheimer—J Hertz—S C Hickey—K Hirschman—George Harter—N W Hoyt—M Kaufman—C Janbert & co—Kaza & Barnett—M Kaiser—J Kemp, jr—D M Kendrick—W Kuffen—A Lerata—J Lane—F Van Benthuysen—J Z Ire—Rev J B Duffy—S C Hickey—W E Read—Wm J Reid—M C Kresen—Joe H Wilcox—J Wilcox—J Wise—E Wolf—W, S & Bro—G Lesambut—Lazard & Michael—Levy & Dietz—Lichtenstein Bros—C Lob—M Lob—Marburg & Foster—R Lowenthal—H Marks—Marsden & Bradford—S D Merritt—J Meyer—Meyer, Dutch & co—Meyer, Weiss & co—E F Minton—S E Moore & co—L Muller & co—L Nesbit & Bro—North & co—Rice Bros & co—F Rickert—J Rosenthal—V E Sarazin—Schneider & Zuberbier—L Schwartz—M M Miller—Tutwell & co—E Treiograe—Col E L Zinsky—order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Telegraph—106 sacks rice F Martin.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—14 bbls molasses S H Kennedy & co.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Hope—170 sks rice F Martin.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Sea Gull—36 sks rice F Martin.

GRAND ECORE—Per steamer Black Hawk—No cargo.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Starlight—No cargo.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.

[illegible] bbls molasses G W Squires—9 do A La[illegible]—7 do W Amer.

DIED.

On the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, A. M., WIDOW CHARLES PEREZ, 8[illegible], late of the Parish of Saint Charles. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, from No. 227 Canal street.

Lost.

LAST Saturday morning a Young BOY seven years old, named JAMES GAVIN. Has sandy hair, is stout and freckled in the face. Had neither shoes nor cap on. He wore pantaloons of Kentucky jean. Speaks English only. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his mother, at Mr. Gibney's, undertaker, Lyman Fields between Mc[illegible] and [illegible]. ap 18 2t

Dolbear's Commercial Colleges,

92 Camp street, New Orleans, 194 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. & 609 Broadway, New York.

WILL be kept open the entire year, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Lessons in Penmanship, Book Keeping, Arithmetic, French and Spanish. Night Classes, from 7 to 9 P. M. Ladies & Misses at 3 P. M.

Persons from 8 to 60 years of age, received. Several thousand Specimens of improvement of pupils can be seen at 92 Camp street.

ap14 6t — S. THOS. P. & L. DOLBEAR.

Sanitary Fair.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,
New Orleans, April 18, 1864.

The Committee having in charge the soliciting of funds, curiosities, relics, or other articles for the aid of this Fair, respectfully desire to call the attention of the public to it, and would state that funds may be left at her with D. E. Gibbons, Treasurer at the City Hall, or with Robert H. Shannon, Esq., counsellor at law, No. 15 Carondelet street. All other articles may be left with the Mayor, at the City Hall, who has kindly consented to act as custodian.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that Mr. Asa S Blake, Agent of the Adams Express Company, has generously offered one half of the Company, to deliver all articles here free of expense.

The purpose of the Fair being the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, appeals so directly to the sympathies of all that the Committee feel that words from them in behalf of the object are entirely unnecessary.

By order of the Committee.

J. P. SULLIVAN, Chairman.

JAMES T. TUCKER, Secretary. ap19

Removal.

DUNTZE & CO.

Have removed to No. 15 ROYAL ST.,

Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

ap17 1m

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

THIS Company insures against the perils of the Sea, Rivers and Loss or Damage by fire, at the lowest current rates of premium.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GOLDSTEIN, firm of O. Talamon, Descommes & Co.
A. CHIAPELLA.
R. W. OGDEN, firm of Cammack & Ogden.
F. DUBRIVE, firm of E. Dubrive & Co.
JOS. DEVRNOULT.
J. P. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.
A. COUTIN.
J. H. ELMER, firm of J. H. Elmer & Co.
F. LAZENAVE.
E. DENEGRE, firm of Abat & Denegre.
F. LOBIT, firm of Lobit & Charpentier.
C. KOHN.
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. REGNOBERT. feb1

HUITIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL DE LA

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN.

Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		
Savoir—sur les risques d'incendie	$176,93[illegible] 48	
Sur les risques des mers	15,425 74	
Sur les risques des rivières	3,77[illegible] 76	$196,[illegible] 00
En moins, risques non expirés le 31 décembre 1863	$43,8[illegible] 00	
En moins primes remboursées	3,2[illegible] 52	47,035 52
Montant net des primes de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		$172,6[illegible] 47
Pertes dans le même période, savoir:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$44,[illegible] 35	
Sur les risques des mers	31[illegible] 15	
A déduire, Réassurances, frais, &c., au compte et intérêt ou crédits	$19,[illegible] 41	[illegible]
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863		[illegible]
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Prêts sur hypothèques et effets garantis		
Placements en actions de banques et de la Compagnie		$711,[illegible]
Primes à percevoir des actionnaires		135 [illegible]
Scrip de compagnies d'Assurance		
Effets pour primes		18,752 [illegible]
Primes dues et en voie de perception		58,[illegible]
Billets à payer par crédit		[illegible]
Sommes en banque et en caisse		[illegible] 77
Total de l'actif		$1,1[illegible] 51 01

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte et fidèle tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

THOMAS SLOO, Président,
JAS EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane.

Paroisse d'Orléans — Ville de la N. Orléans.

Assermenté et signé par devant moi, ce 14 janvier 1864.

F. H. O'NEAL, Deuxième Juge de paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer un intérêt de six pour cent sur les certificats de scrip non encore payés. [illegible] à leurs ayant-cause à partir de lundi, 8 février prochain.

THOMAS SLOO, Président,
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-Président.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

DIRECTEURS:

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
John L. Riddle,	Henry Renshaw,
J. H. Slayder,	John H. Oglesby,
Sumner Turner,	H. F. Baldwin,
R. Stanco,	J. B. Bice
	Thomas Sloo.

2 février—30

BOOTS AND SHOES.

3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans

FOR PLANTATION USE.

A. TIRRELL & CO.,

(Successors to TIRRELL & BATES.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock. ap7 6m

RECEIVED. In New York by ship Mary Frothingham, from Havre, and landing from steamship Evening Star a fresh supply of the following articles:— [illegible] Liquor and Pills, against the gout. [illegible] celebrated Sirup of Horse Radish. Labarraque's Wine of Quinium. [illegible] Syrup of Lactucarium. Dr Churchill's Syrups of Hypophosphites. [illegible] Bismuth and Magnesia. [illegible] FIRST QUALITY SWEDISH LEECHES. [illegible] Tinctures, of Dr. Clertan. [illegible] Aetophell. Most of the compositions. [illegible] Toilet Sponges. [illegible] Genuine Windsor Soap. [illegible] Rose and Violet Rice Powders. [illegible] from Lubin and others. [illegible] Matey-Caylus and Dr. Carle's [illegible]. Cod Liver Oils of all descriptions and makers. [illegible] Bitter Wasser, and Rose's [illegible] Mineral Waters, &c., &c. Also, Fresh Congress Water, just from the Spring and an invoice of the New Perfume to the handkerchief THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

For sale by E. E. McGUIN, Apothecary, Corner of Dauphine & Customhouse streets. ap16

Cargo of Steamer Lady Walton,

FOR SALE BY

J. H. VANHORN,

Corner Magazine and Poydras streets.

800 BARRELS Flour, Superfine and Extra;
100 .. Heavy Mess Pork;
51 barrels Heavy Rump Pork,
10 casks Choice Clear Bacon Sides;
10 .. Bacon Shoulders,
10 .. Bacon Hams;
20 tierces Sugar-cured Hams, (without canvass);
5 casks Green Meat;
20 kegs Prime Leaf Lard;
57 tierces .. ..
60 boxes Star Candles;
60 half boxes Star Candles;
[illegible]
77 barrels Corn Meal;
8 .. Red Beans;
6 .. Green Apples;
9 .. Dried ..
10 .. Northern Potatoes;
75 sacks Buckwheat;
20 Willow Baskets.

—Also, in store—

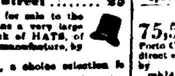
40 tierces "Stagg" Sugar-cured Hams;
400 barrels Superfine and Extra Flour;
10 .. Mess Pork;
20 casks Bacon Shoulders and Sides, Prime Leaf Lard in kegs and tierces. ap17 4t

Deter's Worsted Store,

CORNER CANAL AND CARONDELET STREETS.

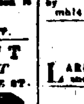
BERLIN ZEPHYR WOOL—A beautiful assortment just received, and all materials for Ladies Work on hand. mh31 tf

For Sale.



A HORSE AND A NEW CARRIAGE, suitable for a Doctor. Apply at No. 275 Camp street.

MME. OLYMPE



BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE will be transferred, in May next, from No. 38 Chartres street to No. 134 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne. feb12 6m

HATS—HATS.

—AT—

25 .... Magazine Street 25

The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.

Received, by every steamer, a choice selection in new style HATS.

Manchester & Brooklyn, New York.
nov19 — F. S. BENEDICT.

J. A. CASADAVANT
SURGEON DENTIST

No. 186 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter,) to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English. ap 10 1m

A. DRUZ,

Nos. 29 and 31 Canal Street,
Corner Chartres.

HAS received, by the Morning Star a splendid invoice of Boys and Girls' Paris Straw Hats; Men's Fancy Straw Hats; Men's very light Hair Hats; Soft Felt Hats, all colors.

Silk Hats, with adhering Lining, made to order. mh31 1m

AUCTION SALES.

Bologna Sausages.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) 19th of April, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

15 cases [illegible] pounds each, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, slightly damaged on voyage of importation.

Terms cash. ap19

Sundries per Steamer Columbia.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the Levee, head of Delord street, First District—

5 bales GUNNY CLOTH,
3[illegible] bags prime WHITE CORN,
50 bags OATS,
100 do BRAN,
[illegible] reams [illegible] STRAW PAPER,
New building in excellent condition.

Terms—Cash in Treasury Notes. ap19

Harness and Saddlery.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 20th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

Sets of single and double Buggy Harness, Cart Harness, Ladies and Gentlemens Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Hames, Collars, Stirrups, &c. &c.

Terms cash in Treasury Notes. ap18

Cotton-wool Cards, Cutlery, Stationery, Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1864 at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

A large and select assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Stationery and Fancy Goods. Also, one fine Standing Mirror.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. ap18

Administrator's Sale.

BY W. B. BUNNELL, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, 30th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the house No. [illegible] street, by order of the Hon. R. K. Howell, Judge of the 2nd District Court, dated 13th April, 1864, will be sold at public auction, personal effects of Mrs. Margueritte [illegible], wife of Pierre D[illegible], deceased, consisting of one Bedstead and Bedding, one Armoire, one Clock, Six Chairs, one Rocker, one Sewing Machine, one Table, one Washstand, one Bureau, one Bed, one Mattress, one Cooking Utensils.

Terms—Cash. ap19 23 30

Furniture .... Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesrooms Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the [illegible] Masonic Hall, A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A Rosewood Piano [illegible].

Terms cash. ap19

Esplanade Street Property at Auction.

Valuable Building Lots in the Third District on a Long Credit or Cash.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, April 23d, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange—

FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, in the Third District, situated in the square bounded by Esplanade, Derbigny, Claiborne and Kerlerec streets. Lots Nos. [illegible] measure each [illegible] feet front on Esplanade street, by [illegible] feet in depth, between parallel lines. Lots Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] on Derbigny street, measure [illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet in depth. Lots Nos. [illegible] front on Kerlerec street, measure [illegible] feet [illegible] inches and 7 lines, by a depth of [illegible] feet [illegible] inches, with the improvements thereon, a frame cottage house. Lots Nos. [illegible] front on Claiborne street and measure each [illegible] feet in front and [illegible] by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches and 7 lines.

Terms—One-third cash, balance at 1 and 2 years credit, in notes bearing 8 per cent. interest, with mortgage on the property until final payment; or the purchaser may pay the whole amount in cash at his option.

Acts of sale before A. Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. ap7

Succession of John R. Shaw—No. [illegible]

Stock—Sale to Effect a Partition, by order of the Hon. Second District Court. Bank Stock and Stock of the N. O. Gas Light Co., at Auction.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.

Office—No. 41 Commercial Place.

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, April 23d, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. Second District Court of the Parish of Orleans, dated April 9th, 1864, No. [illegible], and rendered in the matter of the above succession—

53 Shares Bank of New Orleans STOCK
[illegible] do Merchants & Traders' do
[illegible] do N. O. Gas Light Co. do

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. ap19

Great Sale of Condemned Army Stores at Auction—Rare Chance for Dairymen, Stable keepers and Owners of Stock to purchase cheap Food.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer,

Office, No. 41 Commercial Place.

WILL be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, 20th April at 10 o'clock A. M., at Cooper's Press corner of Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets, by order of A. J. McCoy, Captain and C. S.—

100 bbls FLOUR.
[illegible] lbs HARD BREAD [illegible] lbs.
12 bbls HOMINY.
[illegible] do SALT BEEF.
300 do CORN MEAL.
[illegible] do BEANS.
[illegible] do PEPPER.
20 sacks CORN.
[illegible] CORN.
[illegible] GREEN HIDES, more or less.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. ap19

Succession of Gustave Mourns.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st May, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 14th April, 1864, the following described property belonging to the above succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bayou Road, Hospital, Claiborne and Derbigny streets, measuring 31 feet 1 inches front on Bayou Road, by a depth of 86 feet on one side and 70 feet on the other side and [illegible] inches in width on the rear line, together with the buildings and improvements consisting in a two story frame house, covered with slates Nos. 54 and 56 and [illegible] rooms and two cabinets above and below with galleries in front on the street above and below. A two story frame house covered with slates having four rooms and gallery, yard, a shed, cistern, waterworks, paved yard, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier. ap19 23 my 13 21

Property on Hospital and St. Ann Streets.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, 23d April, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this City, measuring 30 feet front on Hospital street, by 127 feet 10 inches in depth, between Johnson and Galvez streets, together with a large frame House covered with slates having five rooms, galleries in front and on the side, kitchen, cistern, well, privy, paved yard up to the rear, &c.

Terms: 1/2 cash, and the balance at one year's credit for a note bearing 8 per cent. interest and mortgage.

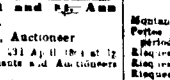
A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the same District, measuring 31 feet [illegible] inches and 3 lines front on St. Ann street, by a depth of [illegible] feet [illegible] lines in depth between Derbigny and Broad streets, together with a frame house covered with slates, having two rooms, gallery in front and on the side, kitchen of three rooms, cisterns, privy, &c., &c.

[illegible] at the Exchange.

Terms Cash. ap19

Regular New Orleans and Baton Rouge Packet.

TWICE A WEEK.



THE new and splendid passenger packet LADY WALTON, W. R. [illegible], Greathouse, master, Levi Baybl, clerk, will leave for Baton Rouge and all Intermediate Landings on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to G. W. GRAHAM & Co., or JOHN L. TITUS, corner Bienville and Old Levee sts. ap19

Boot Makers Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several first-class Boot Makers to whom the following prices will be paid: Congress Boots, single sole, $2 25; ditto, double sole, $4 50; Calf Boots, single sole, $3 25; ditto, double sole, $3 50; Patent Leather Boots $3 50. Apply to Mr. F. MINARD, Boot Maker, No. 16 Royal street, old Post office building. mh31 tf

Wanted to Rent,

A GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE, either in the Fourth District or on Canal, Rampart or Esplanade streets, by a gentleman who will require three to four bed rooms, and, also, a large yard with shrubbery; must be on or near the city cars route. Apply at the corner of Commerce and Front Levee streets. Good references given. ap16 4t

Home Insurance Company of New York.

Cash Capital $2,00,000
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1864 .... 3,[illegible]00,000

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.
JOHN MAGEE, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent for this old-established and reliable Company, is now prepared to issue policies against loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. All losses will be promptly adjusted and paid here.

GEO. A. FOSDICK,
ap3 1m — 45 Natchez street.

Havana Cigars.

75,500 CIGARS of various brands and shapes, including Prince of Wales, La Imperial, Porto Cubana, Ingenuidad, Nicotiana, &c., just received direct ex schooner Rebecca, from Havana, and for sale by BORNET & BROTHER, mh14 — 34 Gravier street.

C. H. Brandwell,

LARD BROKER,
67 Gravier street.

LARD, BACON, PORK and S. C. HAMS bought and sold. ap6 1m

A. F. DUNBAR,

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,

51 Common street, New Orleans.

J. TATUM,

General Merchandise Broker,

No. 59 GRAVIER STREET,

bet. *Magazine & Camp sts., New Orleans.*

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., &c.

Cash advances made on, and prompt attention given to consignments. ap 13—3m

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1864.

Last Night but Two of the Season.

The great Comedy of

MARRIED LIFE

Cast with the full strength of the Company.

To conclude with the celebrated Extravaganza.

POCAHONTAS.

Pocahontas .... Miss Mary Shaw

Supported by the whole strength of the Company.

☞ Thursday Evening—Benefit of LEWIS BAKER, and last night of the season. The celebrated Comedy entitled OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, and the comedietta [illegible].

☞ Hire Cards [illegible] of Baronne and Gravier streets, will [illegible] after the performance each night, the theatre to Carondelet and intermediate streets. ap19

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR .... Lessee.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 19 1864

Last Night of Miss HERON, who will appear for the last time in her great Tragedy of

MEDEA.

Medea .... Miss Heron
Jason .... [illegible] O Chaplin

Performance to commence with the new Farce of the

HAPPY MAN.

Paddy Murphy .... J S Grave

To conclude with the Musical Farce of

B B, or HEENAN IN ENGLAND.

☞ To-morrow AURORA FLOYD

☞ In rehearsal the [illegible] play [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Aurora Floyd. Wanted [illegible] Young LADIES for the BALLET. Apply to [illegible] ap17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1864.

Great Triumph of Signora TERESA CONTINI.

The accomplished Prima Donna who will make her second appearance This Evening in selections from favorite operas.

[illegible] Dawson, Alex Zanfretta and Charles [illegible] in New Songs and Acts.

☞ Last Night but Two of [illegible] Great Leaps.

☞ See your ads during the day.

☞ Special performance for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 1½ M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

☞ Box Office open at 9 o'clock A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock P. M. ap19

FAIR.

A FAIR will be held at the Masonic Hall during the week commencing MONDAY March 21st, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans Fund. [illegible] I. O. O. F.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Geo. W. Riper, H. M[illegible], A. W. Hunter, E. M. K[illegible], N. W. W[illegible], [illegible] Fraser, C. Adams. ap19 1m

Succession of Madeline Wiltz.

No. [illegible]

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office—No. [illegible] street, near St. Louis.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 5th, [illegible] will be sold at auction, on [illegible] at 11 o'clock A. M., at [illegible] street No. 86, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD [illegible] WARE.

Terms Cash, payable [illegible]. ap 19 20 a

Succession of Gabriel Jason—No. 20 [illegible]

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

Office on Royal street, near St. Louis.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 7th day of May, [illegible] at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock M., by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 2[illegible]—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Fourth District, in square Number [illegible], bounded by Derbigny, Roman, Claiborne and Kerlerec streets. [illegible] in American measure, [illegible] feet front on Roman street, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before [illegible] Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

[illegible] at the Merchants Exchange.

ap 22 my7

Sale by Consent of Parties.

Succession of Barthelemy Amand—No. 20,302.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

Office on Royal st., near St. Louis.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable J. [illegible] Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated [illegible], will be sold on SATURDAY, [illegible] day of [illegible], at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets at 12 o'clock M.—

A certain LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this City, in the square bounded by Columbus, Villere, Laharpe and [illegible] streets, designated by the No. [illegible] on a plan drawn by [illegible], Surveyor, [illegible] deposited in the office of [illegible] Notary Public, measuring [illegible] feet [illegible] front on [illegible] street, by [illegible] in depth, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this City, [illegible] square No. [illegible] bounded by [illegible] streets, designated by the No. [illegible] on a plan [illegible] deposited in the office of [illegible] Notary Public, measuring [illegible] feet front on the [illegible] street, by [illegible] feet in depth [illegible].

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before Robt J. Ker, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. [illegible] ap 16 [illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DES CITOYENS.

L'ETAT suivant des affaires de cette Compagnie est publié en conformité aux conditions requises par sa charte, savoir:

Nlle-Orléans, 14 décembre 1863.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 novembre 1863, savoir:		$156,35[illegible] 31
Primes sur risques d'incendie	$[illegible] 62	
Primes sur risques de mer	33,[illegible] 62	
Primes sur risques des rivières	5,[illegible] 47	
		$156,3[illegible] 31
A déduire, primes sur risques non expirés	$21,[illegible] 00	
Primes remboursées	4,[illegible] 76	
		$[illegible] 76
Montant des primes pour l'année 1863		$130,416 55
Pertes payées dans la même période, savoir:		
Risques d'incendies	$24,[illegible]	
Risques des mers	26,[illegible]	
Risques des rivières	[illegible]	
	$[illegible] 51	
Réassurances	[illegible]	
Dix pour cent remboursés	[illegible]	
Profits et pertes, dépenses, taxe de revenu, licence, recompte de timbres, intérêt, &c.	3[illegible]	
		[illegible],577 19
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 30 novembre 1863		$[illegible],839 36
En moins, montant réservé pour réclamations non réglées		$ 11,[illegible] 00
		[illegible]
La Compagnie possède l'actif suivant:		
Placé en actions de banque et en bons		$154,12[illegible] 50
Prêts garantis par des actions de banque et des bons		16,[illegible] 70
Placés en actions des chemins de fer de la ville		[illegible]
Effets pour primes		[illegible]
Ou pour primes et en voie de perception		[illegible]
Scrip de différentes compagnies d'assurance		[illegible]
En caisse		[illegible]
Total de l'actif		$[illegible] 37

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,

Paroisse d'Orléans, Ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Qu'il soit connu que, ce quatorzième jour de décembre 1863, devant moi soussigné, Juge de Paix dans et pour la susdite ville, ont comparu personnellement O. GAILLARD président, et A. GRANGER, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Citoyens de la Nouvelle Orléans, lesquels ayant été dûment assermentés, conformément à la loi, déposent et certifient que l'état ci-dessus et ci-après [illegible], véritable et fidèle des livres de la dite Compagnie.

O. GAILLARD, président,
A. GRANGER, secrétaire.

Déclaré sous serment et signé devant moi ce 14me jour de décembre A. D. 1863.

F. H. O'NEAL,
2me Juge de Paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer (après avoir mis de côté une somme suffisante pour faire face aux pertes non encore réglées et pour ce qui pourrait occasionner la dépréciation des actions et des bons) SIX POUR CENT D'INTERET sur les certificats de profit, non encore payés aux détenteurs ou à leurs ayants cause, à partir du neuf février 1864.

La Compagnie assure, comme par le passé, aux taux courants de prime, contre les dangers des mers et des rivières contre les pertes et les avaries occasionnées par l'incendie.

BUREAU rue Carondelet, No 3.

DIRECTEURS.

F. Leløy,	C. Olivier,
James A. White,	Ar. Miltenberger,
A. H. D'Meza,	J. A. Stroum,
A. Bohn,	A. Bidault,
J. Lemore,	U. Laroussini,
Paul Juge, fils,	A. Mardnez,
&c.	O. GAILLARD, Président.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c., each way.

ON and after SUNDAY, 13th March, 1864, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS.—

CITY END.		LAKE END.	
4 o'clock A. M.	Horse Car	5½ o'clock A. M.	Ga'm Car
5½	St'm Train	7	..
7½	..	8½	..
9	..	9½	..
10½	..	11½	..
12 .. M.	..	1 .. P. M.	..
2 .. P. M.	..	2½	..
3	..	3½	..
4	..	4½	..
5	..	5½	..
6	..	6½	..
7	..	7½	..
8	..	9	Horse Car

☞ Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

mh8 tf