New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5.

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ADMIRAL FARRAGUT RELIEVED.—The U. S. [illegible] arrived here, last Monday, from [illegible], having on board as passenger Commodore Bell, who relieves Admiral Farragut in this department, the latter being relieved at his own request.

NEW YORK CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector of New York reported that 663 persons died in New York during the week ending July 18—an increase of 196 upon the mortality of the previous week; 59 of the deaths were the direct result of the riot.

The Sheriff sells at auction [illegible] o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the contents of a coffee-house, situate on St. Peter street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, Second District.

FLOUR.—S. H. Kennedy & Co., No. 36 Poydras street, have received a lot of splendid extra, choice and superfine flour, which they will sell at the most moderate price of the market. They have also for sale a fine lot of mess pork and one hundred coils of Richardson's hemp rope.

Additional News from the North.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER T. A. SCOTT.

Capture of a California Steamer with a Million by the Alabama.

The U. S. transport steamer Thos. A. Scott, Capt. O'Brien, arrived yesterday from New York the 26th, bringing files to that date. They furnish us some items of news which previous dates have not given us.

From Charleston.

The New York *Times* of the 26th says:

We find the following important dispatches in the Richmond papers of the 23d instant. It is well to bear in mind that they come from Beauregard:

Charleston, Saturday, July 18.—The Ironsides, five Monitors, and five gun and mortar-boats, assisted by two land batteries mounting five guns, have fired furiously at Fort Wagner all day. One of our gun-carriages was dismounted.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, Sunday, July 19.—After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss was relatively light, but includes many valuable officers. Brig. Gen. Taliaferro commanded on our side.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.—The enemy commenced shelling again yesterday, with but few casualties on our side. We had, in the battle of the 18th inst., about 150 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, including prisoners, was about 2000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce.

Col. Putnam, acting Brigadier General, and Col. Shaw, commanding the negro regiment, were killed.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, July 23, 1863.—Charleston dates of the 19th inst. state that Fort Wagner will holds out; that the Yankees had been surprised on Folly Island, and had to retreat to Morris Island, and that the iron-clads and other Yankee craft continued to bombard Fort Wagner.

Cavalry Raid in Virginia.

Washington, Saturday, July 25.—The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the army from Gen. Scammon:

Charleston, July 24, 1863.—Gen. Kelly:—Col Toland, with the Second Virginia cavalry and the Thirty-fourth Ohio mounted infantry, cut the railroad at Wytheville and destroyed two pieces of artillery, seven hundred muskets and a large amount of ammunition and stores, and had a sharp fight in Wytheville, captured 125 prisoners, who were paroled, killed 75, wounded, not known. Our loss is 78 killed, wounded and missing. Seventeen were killed, including Col. Toland and Capt. Delaney. Col. Powell is very dangerously wounded and is a prisoner. We were [illegible] from houses, public and private, by the [illegible] by the women. My men totally [illegible] the town, and reached Fayette [illegible] after a march of about 300 miles.

E. P. SCAMMON, Brigadier-General.

Port Hudson—Official Report of General Banks.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Nineteenth Army Corps, Port Hudson, July 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that with this post there fell into our hands over 5500 prisoners, including one Major General, and one Brigadier General, twenty pieces of heavy artillery, five complete batteries, numbering thirty-one pieces of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for light and heavy guns, 44,800 pounds of cannon powder, 5000 stand of arms, and 150,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured also two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

To General H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

The New York *Times* has the following dispatch concerning Gen. Lee:

Washington, Saturday, July 25.—The *National Republican*, of this afternoon, states that positive information has been received here that Lee has been delaying on the Upper Potomac to enable him to get away safely with the plunder he had collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania; and because his forces have been gathering the new crop of grain in the Shenandoah Valley. He is now moving toward Richmond with immense trains of supplies, the necessity of procuring which was increased by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is now intensified by the cutting of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for Lee's army.

European News.

The New York *Times* of the 26th reports the arrival of the steamer City of New York, from Queenstown 15th ult.—(the shortest passage ever made by a screw steamer), the arrival, also, of the steamship Scotia, with advices to the 19th ult.

A part of the news is as follows:

Intelligence was received on the 15th, by the West India mail from Barbadoes, that the well-known California steamer Moses Taylor had been captured by the rebel privateer Alabama. The steamer had one million of dollars in gold on board; which has fallen a prize to the Alabama, which succeeded also in sinking her convoy.

Queen Victoria was about to take a tour to Germany, travelling *incog.*, under the title of the Duchess of Lancaster.

The party riots had been renewed in Belfast. Mobs of Catholics and Protestants attacked each other with stones. Mr. Orme, the Stipendiary Magistrate, was struck with a stone. The police also suffered, and the demonstration wound up with an attack on the house of the Catholic Bishop, which sustained a good deal of damage from the stone-throwing.

Later from the South.

The *Era*, in its evening's edition, published yesterday several columns of interesting news, taken from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 29th July. The following is extracted from said news:

From a gentleman lately from Georgia we gather the following items of interest from the South:

The State of Mississippi may be regarded now as virtually abandoned by the Confederates to the occupation of our arms; with the exception of a few scattered guerrilla bands, mainly kept alive by the spirit, and for the object of plunder, the people of Mississippi would have the mild rule and protection of Federal power. This would doubtless be a boon much desired by the solid, substantial and intelligent of her citizens.

We learn that there is a large peace party in the South, and hundreds and thousands are ready and willing for a reconstruction of the Union, upon withdrawal by the United States Government of the Emancipation Proclamation, with a guarantee to the people of the South under the Constitution for person, property and conscience.

[illegible]

List of Killed and Wounded in Louisiana Guard Artillery, at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Killed—Privates John Barrot, and ——— Tindall, a new member.

Severely, but Not Dangerously Wounded—Privates Joseph Fowler, Frank Smith, Albert Levy, Jacob Ester, Benjamin McGee, severely; Richard Coons, in the hand; ——— Broadjuvo, in the foot; ——— Natlie, in the foot—these last three accidentally.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 28th publishes the following:

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 21.]

Vice-President Stephens, who is on his way to the South, stopped at Charlotte, N. C., Friday night, and was serenaded by a large concourse of citizens. In reply he made them a speech about an hour in length. He commenced by alluding to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by General Lee's army; and that it had whipped the enemy on their own soil and obtained vast supplies for our own men, and was now ready to again meet the enemy on a new field. Whatever might be the movements and objects of General Lee, he had entire confidence in his ability to accomplish what he undertook, for in ability and intellect he was a head and shoulders above any man in the Yankee army. He complimented General Lee for keeping his own secrets, and told the people not to be discouraged because they did not hear from Lee over his own signature. He would come out all right in the end.

Mr. Stephens next spoke of the surrender of Vicksburg, and said that it was not an occurrence to cause discouragement or gloom; that the loss of Vicksburg was not as severe a blow as the loss of Fort Pillow, Island Number Ten, or New Orleans. The Confederacy had survived the loss of those points, and would survive the loss of Vicksburg, Port Hudson and other places. Suppose, said he, we were to lose Mobile, Charleston and Richmond, it would not affect the heart of the Confederacy. We could and would survive such losses, and finally secure our independence. He was not at all disheartened at the prospect. He never had the "blues" himself, and had no respect or sympathy for "croakers." The enemy has already appropriated twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars and one million of men for our subjugation, and, after two years war, has utterly failed, and if the war continued two years longer they would fail to accomplish our subjugation. So far they had not broken the shell of the Confederacy. In the Revolutionary war the British at one time had possession of North Carolina, South Carolina, and other States, they took Philadelphia and dispersed Congress, and for a long time held almost complete sway in the Colonies—yet they did not conquer our forefathers. In the war of 1812 the British captured the capital of the nation, Washington city, and burnt it, yet they did not conquer us, and if we are true to ourselves now, true to our birthright, the Yankee nation will utterly fail to subjugate us. Subjugation would be utter ruin and eternal death to the Southern people and all they hold most dear.

He exhorted the people to give the Government a cordial support, to frown down all croakers and grumblers, and to remain united and fight to the bitter end for liberty and independence. As for reconstruction, said Mr. Stephens, such a thing was impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant. Reconstruction would not end the war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is final and complete separation from the North. Rather than submit to any thing short of that, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom. In regard to foreign intervention, Mr. Stephens advised his hearers to build no hopes on that yet awhile. He did not believe that the leading foreign powers ever intended that the North and the South should be again united—they preferred that the separation should be permanent—but they considered both parties too strong now, and did not deem it good policy on their part to interfere and put an end to the war. Foreign nations see that the result of the war will be to establish a despotism at the North, and are therefore waiting to allow it to continue a while longer.

Government Cotton in Louisiana.

As is well known, the rich cotton plantations bordering on the Mississippi River near Lake Providence and Milliken's Bend, comprising some of the most valuable in Louisiana, were many of them voluntarily surrendered to the General Government by their loyal owners—such as were owned by rebels being confiscated—and a large tract has been under successful cultivation, upon the system of compensated labor devised by Adjutant General Thomas. Everything promised well till a few days ago. We now learn, from letters just received, that a strong guerrilla band broke through our lines on the 19th ult., and ravaged the whole country thus occupied as far as Goodrich's Landing, or Tomkin's Bend, some twenty miles below Lake Providence. Every cotton gin was destroyed, with many of the adjacent farmhouses and out buildings, and thousands of negroes were run off. Those plantations worked by Federal agents were the objects of special vengeance, but even those occupied by their owners were not spared. One of the heaviest losers is H. B. Tibbets, Esq., well known in this city, whose damage cannot be repaired for less than $75,000 or $100,000. Four steam gins were burnt, and other buildings connected with the estate.

The effect of this raid will be to delay the receipts of cotton in the market. Of course the growing crops were uninjured, but the cotton will begin to mature about the 1st of August, when picking will commence, and new gins must be constructed before the cotton is forwarded.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

St. Louis and New Orleans.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 28th ultimo describes the arrival of the steamer Imperial, that day, as a very exciting event. Five thousand persons greeted her arrival, a little "great after peal from the well manned guns of a battery on shore reverberated among the echoing woods of the opposite shore of Illinois." "Nearly every body wanted a New Orleans paper, and the pile could have been disposed of by the cart load."

In this connection the *Democrat* says:

"The proprietors of three of our flourishing cattle—the Atlantic, Emilie and D'Fallon—are lending the lightdraught, stern wheel steamboat Youth with a cargo of 3500 barrels of flour for New Orleans. She will draw so little water that the bars, which are almost impassable for larger craft, will be no impediment to her."

The following dispatch also appears in the St. Louis papers:

"*Washington*, July 23.—The Postoffice Department will resume communication between the West and New Orleans as soon as it shall ascertain that it can be done with safety. The mails between the Atlantic cities will continue to be carried in the usual way."

The *Democrat* advertises steamboats to leave for New Orleans as follows: the Henry Von Phul on the 30th ult., and the Champion on the 3d inst.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—An immense concourse of the citizens of St. Louis assembled at the Courthouse in that city, on the evening of the 23d ult., for the purpose of endorsing the Emancipation Proclamation recently adopted by their State Convention. A series of resolutions were adopted accepting the ordinance, and cordially approving the policy of emancipation, and the General Assembly was called upon to provide for the carrying out of the law.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting our old friend Major R. F. Langley, general agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. In the old times, when there was a passenger route hence North, he was the representative, and now we find him at his old post, looking younger, and empowered to do all that may lay in the power of mortal man to accommodate those who are bent on going North via the river. When his arrangements are consummated, we shall hear from him.

Sanitary.—It is understood that the force of laborers engaged in keeping the streets and gutters of the city clean, is to be increased by the employment of several hundred more men.

The public generally will feel immensely benefitted by this; and in this connection we respectfully suggest that the gutters around the St. Louis Hospital and the Custom house would be made decidedly more fragrant if the hydrants were permitted more frequently to pour out their liquid treasures in those vicinities.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

EXCURSION TO VICKSBURG.—The Commanding General of this Department returned to the city yesterday, from an excursion to Vicksburg. He left last Wednesday on the steamer Crescent, taking with him a large party of military and civic dignitaries, and according to the *Era's* account of it, the excursion must have been interesting and pleasant. Amid the Generals and Colonels, we notice the names of Captain Marivault, of the French war vessel Tisiphone; Mr. Coppell, H. B. M.'s Consul at New Orleans, Hon. M. Hahn, and Jacob Barker.

LOUISIANIANS IN THE ST. LOUIS PRISON HOSPITAL.—The following named Confederate soldiers from Louisiana were admitted to the St. Louis Hospital on the 27th July:

Theodore Anselo, Joseph Barker, Joseph Bourgeois, Emile Aramer, Henry Clement, Ferdinand Dupuis, Apollonius Delcaire, Peter Landry, of Company B, First Louisiana artillery; Joachim Bourke and Edmond Duban, Company C, First Louisiana artillery; Eusebe Benoit, First Louisiana artillery, Company D; Michael Callahan, Third Louisiana, Company B; John Dismond, Twenty-third Louisiana artillery, Company E; Arsch Fay, First Louisiana artillery; Gustave Haunch, Twenty-eighth Louisiana, Company —; John Hennigan, Twenty-eighth Louisiana, Company G; Jeremiah McGarry, Twenty-third Louisiana artillery, Company —; George [illegible], First Louisiana Zouaves, Company B; Flenk [illegible] and John Vialle, Twenty-third Louisiana [illegible]; Jefferson [illegible], Twenty-third [illegible], Company C.

[illegible] captured at or [illegible] the 4th to the 17th of [illegible].

From St. Thomas.

We extract the following from the St. Thomas correspondence of the New York *Herald*, dated June 27th:

Since my last communication intelligence of the whereabouts of the British pirates Alabama and Florida has reached here, with all particulars of their depredations upon American vessels on the Brazilian coast. After a reasonable delay, long enough for both to change their cruising ground, the Vanderbilt was dispatched in pursuit, she having to touch at Martinique or some other windward island to finish.

Admiral Lardner arrived in the Ticonderoga on the 17th instant to supersede Admiral Wilkes. The latter left for Havana on the 20th. On Monday, 22d, the Admiral hoisted his pennant and saluted the Danish flag and visited the Governor, who returned his visit the following day.

It is expected soon to establish a floating dock in this harbor of sufficient capacity to repair the largest vessel. A large amount of stock has been subscribed here and the balance in England.

It is often asked: "Why is St. Thomas Souchal? Why almost every merchant sympathizes so strongly with the rebels?" There are several reasons. The first and foremost is "the love of gain." At the beginning of the war but a few sympathized with the South, but after the English papers so persistently misrepresented every movement of the Union Government, and lauded every overt act of rebellion, a few altered their opinions. But when the blockade runners began to come into port, coal and other articles of merchandise were in demand, then horses, merchandise, vessels, and, it needs be, men, were offered to the highest bidder. Money bought all here, same as in England. The haste to get rich turned almost every merchant Secesh. To-morrow, if the North could pay a higher price, then they would throw up their caps and hurrah for the Union. I do not think ten persons, natives, here understand the cause or the principles involved in the contest.

From Nassau.

A correspondent of a New York paper writes thus from Nassau:

Charleston or Savannah, in their palmiest days, were never so overrun with cotton as is the city of Nassau at the present time. Every available place large enough to hold half a dozen bales is crammed full and running over. It is piled up six and eight bales deep on all the wharves, vacant lots and even on some of the lawns. It is literally "laying around loose."

The blockade reported to be so effective two weeks ago that it was impossible for a vessel to leave Charleston, would seem to be somewhat relaxed, judging by the arrivals here during the last ten days. The steamers Charleston, Lizzie, Fanny, Alice, Raccoon, Kate, Ella and Annie, Banshee, Antonica, Beauregard, and one or two others, have all arrived during that time from Wilmington and Charleston, with full cargoes of cotton, and some have left again for Dixie.

It is reported here to day that the rebel steamer Britannia was captured last Thursday off the Hole in the Wall. She was heavily loaded with cotton. It is also reported, on doubtful authority, that the steamer Alice was captured about the same time off Charleston.

What will become of Nassau and its people when this war shall have ended and the enormous trade consequent thereon shall have fallen away? Methinks it will come rather hard to them to return to the humdrum routine of former days, after having such a lively time of it as they have had for the last two years.

Presidential Candidates.

We take the following from a letter dated St. Louis, July 15th, and published in the New York *Herald* of the 21st:

And now who is the man who stands far above all competitors in the race for the next Chief Magistracy, before whose brightness all the little twinkling stars in our political and military firmament pale their ineffectual fires? The people of the Mississippi valley, from New Orleans up to St. Paul, answer the question by one grand acclaim for Grant. "Unconditional Surrender Grant—as they delight to call him—is the man whose military career in this war, from his position as Captain to that of Major-General, has been one unvarying success, culminating in the great event of the capture of Vicksburg and the reopening of the Mississippi river. After him comes Banks, and these two names are already on all lips as the next President and Vice President of the United States. Out of the way with Lincoln and Seward and Chase, and all other political aspirants. Stand off "Little Mac" and "Fighting Joe," and all other unsuccessful Generals. Give place to the conquerors of Vicksburg and Port Hudson—to the men who restored the Mississippi to the commerce of the republic. Grant and Banks are the men for the West, and the men for the East, too. No more truckling politicians are wanted. Politicians have all but ruined the nation. Soldiers have saved it. Mr. Lincoln may as well muster Mr. Blair out of commission. The Postoffice Department cannot save him. Seward and Chase may as well disband their loyal leagues. There is no hope for them.

The Great West will, should no untoward event occur, give its whole strength to the two successful Generals of the Mississippi, Grant and Banks, and the Eastern and Middle States will endorse the worthy choice.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson being the rallying shout, Grant and Banks will cleave their way to the two chief places of the nation as they have done into the rebel strongholds of the Mississippi.

[From the New York Herald London correspondence.]

The News of General Lee's Invasion. Public opinion of the Result — Recognition and How to Avoid it.

LONDON, June 27, 1863.

The greatest excitement has been produced in the city this morning by the news brought by the Persia, that General Lee has invaded the North with one hundred thousand men. Many declare that the game is all up with the Republic, and that Davis is master of the country. It is in vain to tell them that General Lee cannot live north of the Potomac with his army for a single fortnight. An eminent American banker here expressed the surprise that General Lee had not gone farther at the last accounts than he actually had.

If Washington or Philadelphia is captured, I cannot say precisely what effect it will have on European governments; but if he is ordered to remain three weeks a recognition would, without doubt, be given.

In the face of this news it is very significant that rebels bonds do not advance at all.

I saw heard of one excited gentleman of the Stock Exchange who offered to bet fifty sovereigns to one that Lee remains master of the position, and does just what he pleases with the seat of government.

Saturday is always a dull day "on the city," and it is impossible to tell what the entire effect of the present news will be on the British community till the mails are distributed on Monday. It may have the effect to give Mr. Roebuck a stronger position on Tuesday, the 30th; or it may induce him to adjourn his question over for a few days, till we learn what havoc Lee has made in the land of promise.

I am absolutely certain that, so long as the American government and people stand ready to declare war the instant the Confederacy is recognized by England, so long will the British government stand idly by and do nothing. Show symptoms yourselves of weakness, and they will pounce down upon you like a vulture on a starved camel in the desert.

All Calm.

No symptoms of disturbance of any kind occurred yesterday to change the peaceful aspect which the city wore on Saturday and Sunday. No attempt at violence was manifested in any quarter. The calm which sometimes heralds, but always succeeds the storm, was present everywhere, and, with the exception of the additional display of military uniforms about the Arsenal and other vicinities up town, no one would suppose that the peace of the metropolis had been so recently interrupted. The officials charged with the prosecution of the draft made no attempt to renew it, and, in the absence of any exasperating causes, the people preserved a perfectly orderly course. Business began to flow in its usual channels, and the regular lines of travel throughout the city were resumed.

It is understood that a delegation of the capitalists of this city, of those who furnished the government with the one hundred and fifty millions of dollars on the breaking out of the rebellion, have gone to Washington for the purpose of consulting with the authorities there relative to the draft in this State. The Governor is assured that the quota required of this city can be at once furnished without resorting to the draft, and these capitalists will endeavor to convince the government of this fact and of the propriety of adopting this mode of raising troops here.—*New York Herald 21st.*

Singular and Terrible Incident of the Disturbance.

Captain Hedden, of the Sixteenth precinct police, relates a singular and very interesting incident connected with the recent disturbances. He states that in the difficulty that occurred in Twenty-second street and Second avenue, one of the crowd, who was foremost in leading them, was met by the police, severely clubbed and driven back, and that in his anxiety to escape he ran from the street to the sidewalk, hoping to get out of the way. As he reached the walk his foot tripped, throwing him with great violence against a fence of iron pickets, one of which passed up through his head, entering under the chin, and impaling him completely. In this terrible situation he died, no one having the time on either side to remove him. The most singular part of the incident is that when the police were ready to withdraw, Captain Hedden's attention was drawn to the individual, and he then perceived him to be a young man, fair faced, with delicate skin, small white hands and small feet. He was dressed in the garb of a working man, wearing dirty overalls and a dirty shirt; but under these he was richly dressed, having on a fine silk shirt, fine woollen pants, &c. Nothing has been discovered as to his origin. His body was left lying dead among those of the labor killed, and was doubtless removed with the rest by the people. The probabilities are that he was an outsider inciting his comrades forward to deeds of violence, and by a superior intelligence directing them how and when to strike. It is thought by some that if the body of this young man had been taken possession of by the police some clew might have been had to his identity. As the matter now stands it is shrouded in mystery.—*Herald.*

It is estimated by reliable authority that, before the next Congress assembles, 150 to 200 national banks will have been organized in the Northern States.

Dreadful Accident.

We copy the following from the New York *Herald* of the 23d ult.:

One of the most frightful accidents that has occurred in this city for a long period took place in East Twenty-second street about noon yesterday, and resulted in the death of a great number of children, and, it is feared, about six or seven grown people.

It will be remembered that during the late disturbances in the city the Eighteenth Ward station-house, situated in Twenty-second street, between First and Second avenues, was set fire to by the populace and completely destroyed. The house of Engine Company No. 51, situated next door to the station-house, was likewise consumed in the conflagration, and all that was left of the two buildings was a heap of bricks, mortar, iron and pieces of timber, besides the two side walls and a portion of the front walls, which were kept in an upright position by the slightest support imaginable.

Among the ruins was the usual quantity of smoked wood, suitable for fuel, and this, as is usual in all such cases, was much sought after by the poor people of the neighborhood. It is said that there was also a large amount of coal stowed away in the cellar, which served as an additional temptation to the people. Notwithstanding the very dangerous condition in which the side walls were threatening every moment to tumble against the house of immediate proximity, no steps, our reporter was told, were taken to provide against the occurrence of a dreadful accident like that which occurred yesterday.

It is said that ever since the burning of the buildings hundreds of men, women and children have been allowed to run at large about the ruins every day, picking up scraps of wood, coal, iron, &c. Prudent persons living in the vicinity had cautioned the people repeatedly not to go among the ruins, lest the walls should fall upon and bury them alive. But these warnings, as might have been expected, were entirely unheeded, and the consequence is a most frightful accident.

Yesterday the ruins were visited, as usual, by a crowd of women and children, who were very busily engaged in picking up coal and loose pieces of wood. A violent storm of wind—one of the strongest, while it lasted, that has visited us in some time—was blowing from the southwest at the time. Occasionally loose pieces of brick were blown down from the walls upon the mass of rash people assembled together below. But even this warning passed unnoticed. By and by the fury of the storm made such an impression upon the walls that people standing about observed very unmistakable signs that the walls were certainly about to tumble over. The children and grown persons were called upon to vacate the ruins in all haste, and all that seemed to realize the danger of their position, for they began to scamper away as fast as possible. But the knowledge of peril came too late. A powerful gust of wind just then struck against the party wall between the station-house and fire engine building. The wall rocked to and fro, like a mere straw before the wind, and in another instant down it came with terrific force upon those of the wood gatherers who had not succeeded in getting out in time. A part of the wall fell upon another engine-house next door to the house of No. 51, and the force was so great that a portion of the roof and wall was driven in.

The scene which followed this awful catastrophe may be more easily imagined than described. Most of those buried in the ruins were little boys and girls, from seven years of age up to seventeen or eighteen.

The occurrence was witnessed by a great number of people, and a cry of horror broke from every one in the crowd almost at the same moment. Several women and even men fainted away. An immense crowd of spectators was soon attracted to the scene. Mothers and fathers, in search of their children, formed a very large portion of the excited throng, and it is impossible to depict the agonizing condition of such parents. The shrill cry of mothers for their little ones, mingled with the hoarse inquiries of fathers and brothers, and the excited exclamations of the crowd rushing to lend their assistance, made up a scene of the most heart-rending interest.

The first one to venture into the ruins after the fall of the walls was a poor old man, whose only son was said to have been crushed under the piles of brick and mortar. The whole of the party wall had not at this time tumbled over. The old man, doubtless not observing this fact, incautiously rushed forward in an agony of excitement, when, horrible to relate, the remaining portion of the wall fell upon his head, crushing out life in an instant.

The next moment a number of the Eighteenth ward police, aided by a body of laboring men living in the neighborhood, were at work raking through the bricks and rubbish, in order to extricate the bodies of the killed and wounded. The police made the most superhuman exertions, and are entitled to the thanks of the public. With pickaxes, crowbars, shovels, &c., they worked away, casting into the street piles of bricks, mortar, timber, iron, coal, &c. The cries and moans of the unfortunate sufferers could be plainly heard in the midst of all the excitement, and this, of course, was an incentive to make the men work all the harder. People who saw the wall falling, estimated the number of persons buried as between twenty-five and forty.

Yesterday eleven bodies were taken out, seven of which were dead, and one of those with life still in it was deemed to be past recovery.

The Coroners have been duly notified to hold an inquest on the bodies to-day, when doubtless all the facts, with fuller particulars than could be obtained when this report was written out, will be furnished.

AN ALLEGED RIOTER DISCHARGED.—Says the New York *World*:

John Fitzpatrick was brought up yesterday before City Judge McCunn, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, from the city prison. He had been committed by Judge Kelly, as one of the ringleaders in the late riot. Mr. Howe, his counsel, claimed his discharge on the ground that there was no evidence to establish the fact that the prisoner "assembled, with others, with intent unlawfully to commit some *private* object in a violent and turbulent manner." This was Wharton's definition of riot, and riot was not a statutory offense, but only one at common law. Assistant District Attorney H. W. Hunt, Jr., submitted the testimony of a policeman that the prisoner was at the head of the riot in Amity street, shouting and urging on the mob. Judge McCunn ruled that the evidence before him was insufficient to hold the prisoner, and ordered his discharge.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge Hughes.—Tuesday.—A little old woman was charged with being drunk and a nuisance to her neighbors. She [illegible] her defence by throwing up one of her [illegible] on the table to prove that she had the dropsy, and then she rattled away at a [illegible] pace, making a harangue which was made of a thousand trifle-tonic matters, and winding up with the declaration that she didn't and couldn't drink, but the proof was too strong, and after a wondrous tattle hearing the Court told her she had better go to the C. W. H. for ten days.

A mother with a babe in her arms was charged with being drunk and noisy in front of a grocery last night. It appeared to be a sad case—another baby at home, the mother the widow of a soldier, driven probably by her woes to the ruinous refuge of the bottle, and becoming so far overpowered by its influence that it was necessary to use a wheelbarrow in taking her to the lockup. She was fined $5.

Another widow with three small children—one of the young ones had a red head and an other jet black—was charged by a neighbor with disturbing her peace. Mr. Abell benevolently undertook to defend the accused, moved by the sight of the small flock around her, and succeeded in showing that the prosecutrix was about equally in fault, and so the Court concluded to let both parties go with an admonition.

The case of John Gillen, which was set aside the other day because the prosecutor was unwilling to testify, came up again this morning for examination. The sum and substance of the matter appeared to be, that O'Donnell and Gillen had been friendly, and were living on the same premises, that both were "slaving drunk" [illegible] an old woman graphically testified; that O'Donnell had assaulted Mrs. Gillen and tore her clothes, when Gillen came to her rescue and beat O'Donnell about the head with great severity. After these facts were elicited it was shown that the prosecutor had agreed to compromise the matter for $30, that the accused was willing to make him an allowance in that mode, and several witnesses gave him an excellent character. A fine of $15 and peace bonds were imposed.

Found Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, found in the river near the Third District ferry. The deceased was about 21 years of age, with long light brown hair, and the body being entirely naked, the presumption was that the man was drowned while bathing somewhere in the river. Verdict—Found drowned.

An inquest was also held on the body of the slave Kinka, 21 years old, of Frank Sellar, of Opelousas. Died of diarrhea.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1863.

Extreme dullness has prevailed in financial circles to-day, and the peculiar character of operations that are taking place afford little or no news for remark. Operations in the Bank have been confined to [illegible], at about previous rates and we repeat yesterday's quotations which are the extreme figures, say 15a16½ ₩ cent. premium. Silver 14a14½ ₩ cent. premium. Small notes of Legal Tender Notes charged here at 1½a2 ₩ cent. premium. There was very little done in Exchange although the offerings of Foreign Bills are more liberal. We quote bills on London at [illegible]. France 5 75a5 70. Northern Sight ranged at 1a1½ ₩ cent. premium in Treasury Notes, according to amounts drawn for, and ½a1 ₩ cent. premium in other Currency.

We have nothing to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage securities, excepting 50 shares City Railroad Stock at $[illegible] ₩ Share.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1863.

SUGAR.—We did not hear of any sales to-day. The last reported were at 10½c. for Fair new crop, and 11c. for Fair old crop. By auction, 30 bbls. Fillups sold at 11a11½c.

MOLASSES.—A lot of about 120 bbls. sold on private terms. The last sales reported, of which the particulars were given were at 19c. ₩ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull and drooping. There is a great deal offering, but there are no buyers, and prices have still further declined. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $7 50a$8 ₩ bbl. for Superfine, and $8a$9 50 for good to choice Extra. By auction, about 1100 bbls. were sold in numerous small lots at $6 50a$7 for good Superfine, and $8 50a$9 10 for good and choice Extra, including Family.

FEED.—Holders were asking 85 ₩ bushel for white [illegible] and Oats were on the leading this morning.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 3, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 15 Beeves and 4 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 24 Beeves, 5 Hogs, 8 Veals and 5 Cows. Stock remaining on sale 1 Beeves and 30 Hogs. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ B net	[illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ B net	[illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ B net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₩ B, gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	[illegible]
Sheep, according to quality, ₩ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 5, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Brilliant, Calhoun, for Philadelphia, J. Workman & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Thos. A. Scott, O'Brien, from New York, 8 days, July 15 U S Quartermaster. Left the Propeller Louisa M See, [illegible] Key West, to master [illegible].

Bark Tycoon, Dubert, from New York, to master. Bark Milton, Fuller, from Boston to master, 1st Dist. 20 Lugger Telegraph, from Pointe à la Hache, to master.

STEAMBOATS.

Kepper Smith from Baton Rouge.
Theodine Tegan, from the Coast.
Vandalia Dairy, from Port Hudson.
Lancaster No. 4, Nolan, from Baton Rouge.
Hornet, Cochran, from Cairo with 2 barges.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Illinois, Winans, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 29 h. willing, ship New Sprague, brig Morse Day, Samuel Weeck and Sea Autelia, and with H. P. Russell—brought up barks Tycoon and Milton.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Texas, Rogers, 45 days from New York, to master. Bark Dodine, —, 24 days from Boston, to master. Boss Central America.

MEMORANDA.

The officers of steamship Thos. A. Scott make the following report: Left New York 15th July. At noon passed Sandy Hook. Up to August 1st had strong gales from south to west. August 1st, landed the mails for Key West at Sand Key, detained here two hours. Latter part of passage moderate breezes, with frequent calms. Found at Passes a Louisiana brig, the bark Texas 45 days from New York, and the bark Dodine, 24 days from Boston, both with Quartermaster's stores, for New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Thos. A. Scott, from New York—G. J. Burcun, S. Vera, Jr., W. F. Hardy, F. A. Vinney, all of U S A; J F Troll, and R B Montgomery.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Brilliant—15 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Thos. A. Scott—Government stores.

NEW YORK—Per bark Tycoon—2081 bbls flour 500 bbls beef 24 do rice 300 do cider 375 bbl [illegible] to the U S Quartermaster.

BOSTON—Per bark Milton—500 bbls beef 500 park 521 bbls beans 50 bbls whisky 11 do rice [illegible] 120 do dried apples [illegible] 1377 do bread to U S Quartermaster—25 bbls paper A M Holbrook—80 bbls [illegible] and A Mosely—40 do [illegible] Wrig[illegible]—[illegible] do bales Capt Folsom—sundries to J B Huskard & Towle—and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CAIRO—Per steamer Hornet—[illegible] bushels coal to U S Quartermaster.

PORT HUDSON—Per steamer Vandalia—167 bales cotton to order.

COAST—Per steamer Theodine—104 sks corn to P Cazenave—31 do rice J David.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Kepper—2 bales cotton to order.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Telegraph—150 melons 10 bbls potatoes 10 do onions to order.

DIED.

Yesterday at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock, P. M., AUGUSTIN LAROSE, aged 79 years, a native of this city.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, THIS DAY at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, on Goodchildren street, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets.

KILLED,

At the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., on the 3d of July 1863, HENRY KILLALL, aged sixteen years and six months, a native of New Orleans, son of J. M. Aldous and of Jane Clark.

A CARD.

U. S. STEAMER THOS. A. SCOTT, New Orleans, August 4, 1863.

The undersigned, passengers on board the Thos. A. Scott, from New York to New Orleans, take this occasion of expressing to Capt. Wm. P. O'Brien and the officers under his command our thanks for the courteous attention and gentlemanly treatment which we have experienced at their hands while on board, and our appreciation of their unceasing efforts to render our passage safe, speedy and pleasant.

WM. T. BACON,
SAMUEL VERY, Jr.,
Lieut. F. N. WICKER, U. S. Sig. Corps,
JOSEPH F. TRIZELL,
R. B. MONTGOMERY,
G. J. BURNET, U. S. N.

DIVINATION!

PREDICTION!!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

BY

MADAME ADAH,

PUPIL OF MISS' LENORMAND,

No. 95 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. au1-1m

Flour, Flour.

100 BBS "Fleuri" CHOICE EXTRA, "T. Harrison & Co." CHOICE EXTRA, 200 " CHOICE SUPERFINE.

—ALSO—

20 bbls MESS PORK,
200 coils Richardson's HEMP ROPE.

For sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO. No. 36 Poydras street.

Sundries.

WOOL, COTTON CARDS, BACON SIDES, TOBACCO, TEA, SOAP.

For sale by A. F. DUNBAR, 52 Common street.

For St. Louis and Cairo.

Leaves on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

THE steamer J. H. RUSSELL, J. H. Russell, master, is ready to receive freight for above. Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before going on board. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the head of Common street. au5

For New York,

To Sail for New York on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

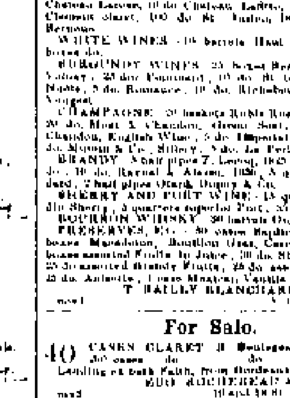
THE well known, fast and splendid steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, Commander, will leave her wharf, at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Gallon street.

For New York Direct.

Sails THURSDAY, August 13, at 8 A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, H. B. Barton, Commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first, second and third class passengers, apply to WM. J. REID, 31 Magazine st.

Madame La Mars,



RENOWNED ASTROLOGIST AND CLAIRVOYANT.

ANNOUNCES to the public that she has removed from Baronne street, and located at 42 Custom house street, corner of Dauphin street, where she will be pleased to see all who are disposed to favor her with a visit.

Flour. Flour.

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE— 100 barrels FLOUR, Madison City Mills Extra; 100 do. do. Superfine, various brands; 100 do. do. Davis & Co's Choice extra; 100 do. do. Virginia Mill Extra; 100 do. do. Winona Mill Extra; 100 do. do. Magnolia Mill Extra.

—ALSO—

40 barrels FRESH PILOT BREAD. For sale by JEROME E. VANHORN, No. 10 Magazine street.

Cigarettes. — "La Honradez."

25,000 PACKS cigarettes "La Honradez," just received, and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

Mackerel----Mackerel.

250 KITS No. 1 MACKEREL, 200 kits No. 2, 100 half and quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, 100 bbls. Nos. 2 and 3 Large. For sale by A. D. GRIEFF, 46 and 47 Old Levee.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will furnish me with such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire, or caused to be set, to the building occupied by Decomeau Brothers, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, on the night of the 27th, or the morning of the 28th of the present month. The money to be paid immediately after conviction, on application to JOHN YOUENES, Fire Warden, No. 49 St. Ann street. New Orleans, May 28th, 1863.

Wines, Brandies, &c.

50 QUARTER and eighth pipes Cognac, Larronde, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Ouldesburg; 100 casks Claret, St. Emilion and Montferrand; 500 boxes Claret, St. Julien, Lloyd's Brand, &c.; Haut Sauterne, &c.

—ALSO—

Family Wines in casks and boxes, Cordials, Burgundy Wine, Olive Oil, &c.

For sale by OSCAR BERGIER & CO., No. 17 St. Louis st.

Sundries, Sundries.

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE; 200 bbls. BAKER'S FLOUR; 30 bales GUNNY CLOTH. For sale by WM. J. REID, 31 Magazine st.

200,000 Genuine Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED by late arrivals, the best stock of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, of the star Breves, Cilindrados, Londres, Magnificos, and of the brands Intimidad, Imperial, Meridiana, Flor de Naba[illegible], Fabricada Cristal, &c. For sale by JAYME MAGI, No. 4 Marigny street, near Canal st.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL..........REMOVAL.

BY superior orders, the stock of Messrs. LEIGHTON & BLANC has been transferred from the corner of St. Charles and Canal to No. 102 CANAL STREET, (next door to Holmes'.)

The public and friends of the establishment are notified that the WHOLE STOCK of Goods will be sold at a VERY GREAT REDUCTION for the purpose of LIQUIDATION.

By the GREAT SACRIFICES to be made on the above-named stock, it is hoped that those in want of FINE GOODS will do well to call at the new store, 102 CANAL STREET, (formerly Holmes'.)

The WHOLE STOCK of SUMMER and WINTER CLOTHING at 20 to 30 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

ADOLPHE PLECHE, Receiver.

Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED — A splendid lot of the finest Havana Brands, such as Prince of Wales, Intimidad, Perfection, Espanolide, Naglians, San Roman, Matilde, Flor, Alvarez de Bazan, and many others of all sizes, namely: Londres, Breves, Conchas, Regalia, Augusta, &c. In store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, No. 34 Gravier street.

Sundries

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned— 100 bbls. Mess Pork; 50 tierces Hams; 1000 reams Paper; 50 tierces Lard; 25 bbls Mackerel, No. 2, large, new; 100 bbls. Flour, Favorite; 100 bbls. do., various brands, Superfine; 25 boxes Green Shoulders; 20 boxes Dried Apples; 15 boxes Chewing Tobacco; 150 dozen assorted Brooms; 40 kits No. 1 Sugar; 15 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Lovering, Philadelphia; 2 dozen Green Tea; 150 sacks Fine Salt; 300 half Coarse Salt; 10 bbls. Old Bourbon Whisky; 50 sacks pure Rio Coffee; 16 firkins Choice Goshen Butter. FRED. AVET & CO., 89 and 91 Old Levee st.

Coffee.

40 BAGS CHOICE GREEN HAVANA COFFEE, for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

Ho for the Lake!

A New and Convenient Route.

VISITORS to the lake are respectfully informed that the undersigned will open a new, cheap and convenient route to the lake, NEXT SUNDAY, (the 26th.) Boats will start from the Harmony House and the lake every hour on Sunday, and hourly in the afternoon of week days.

Fare one dime each way—children half price. The Canal street cars connect. CHAS. KOLLING.

Secret Diseases.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

MR. E. GAUDOZ, from Paris, informs his clients that he attends specially, as heretofore, to the treatment of SECRET DISEASES, in both sexes.

Cutaneous Diseases, Ulcerations, Old Sores, Syphilis, in the second and third stages are radically cured. All Chronic Diseases successfully treated, for the last eight years, at the Drug store, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets.

For Sale.

A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the Second District bounded by Broad, Live Oak, Seventh and Beale streets. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

The Great Clairvoyant,

M'me LaBlanch .... M'me LaBlanch.

THE renowned and wonderful Clairvoyant and Spiritual Physician, has her Residence No. 102, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. It is admitted by all who consult her, that the facility and accuracy with which she reads their past life and reveals their future, is no less astounding than truthful. Her extraordinary gift of Second Sight enables her to locate diseases with absolute certainty, and as correctly prescribe for them. A certain cure follows, no matter how obstinate the disease may be. Persons in the country, by forwarding day of birth, can procure their Horoscopes, containing an accurate and full exposition of each individual's life, viz: Past, Present and Future, and learn their diseases if unwell, and also definitely locate the very disease that may afflict the person, either MALE or FEMALE.

MADAME LaBLANCH, unquestionably has established a reputation in this city which she may well feel proud of. The public and the press are unanimous; and all conclude that M'me LaBlanch is absolutely the only natural, wonderful Spirit-Visionist that ever existed within the memory of man. Mme LaBlance's powers of revealing the Past, Present and Future, are grand, sublime, searching and truthful. She may well be called the Wonder of the nineteenth century.

Consultation given in French and English.

Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate to suit the times.

M'me LaBlanch's residence and office, No. 102, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Augé's House,

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

JEAN AUGÉ has received, per steamer George Washington, the following goods: [illegible] Jouvin Gloves; a beautiful selection of [illegible] new pattern Ivory Combs; an extensive variety [illegible] visiting cards, and others of a new style, which have lately appeared in France; a large assortment of Toilet Perfumery, &c.

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.

Harmony.

Musico-Phonetic Practical School,

No. 193 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 be the chief language of this institution, French and Spanish are obligatory, since the pupil has begun the Fourth Reader.

TERMS.

Day Classes from 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. G. V. AUY.

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—

[illegible timetable]

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 10 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. H. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Flour! Flour!

1000 BARRELS Extra FLOUR, various St. Louis brands; 450 bbls Superior FLOUR. For sale by H. WILLOZ & CO., 41 Tchoupitoulas street.

A Rare Chance for Profitable Business.

THE proprietor of one of the most completely fitted, successful and widely-located BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the city of New Orleans, wishing to retire from the [illegible] business, offers it for sale or lease. The premises are [illegible] [illegible]. For particulars, address [illegible].

SUNDRIES.

THE subscribers offer for sale— ANISEED—3 barrels; CANARY SEED—3 barrels; MUSTARD SEED—30 bags; GERMAN CAMOMILE—[illegible]; SENECA ROOT—1 bale; SERPENTARIA ROOT—1 bale; VALERIAN ROOT—2 bales; PERUVIAN BARK—2 bales; BORAX—4 barrels; TURMERIC—10 barrels; IRISH MOSS—10 barrels; WHITE WAX—[illegible]; ORANGE FLOWER WATER—150 cases; CAYENNE PEPPER—2 barrels; MANNA FLAKE and sorts—[illegible]. E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

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

Oil Silk.

100 YARDS, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Stores to Rent.

A THREE STORY Brick Store, No. 25 New Levee. A five story Brick Store, No. 34 Common st. A five story Brick Store, No. 44 Canal street. A four story Brick Store, No. 107 St. Charles street. A four story Brick Store, No. 4 Front Levee. A five story Brick Store, No. 125 Common street. A five story Brick Store, No. 46 Union street. A five story Brick Store, No. 12, Gravier street. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Barley Malt.

700 BUSHELS BARLEY MALT, just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Clocks.

25 DOZEN ASSORTED CLOCKS, of all kinds, for sale by E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti sts.

To Bar-rooms and Coffeehouses.

WE offer to sell cheap, in lots to suit purchasers, 1500 boxes Bar-room Glasses and Tumblers. E. F. MIOTON & CO., corner Chartres and Conti streets.

AUCTION SALES.

Flour.......Flour.......Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 93 Poydras street—

190 barrels Plant's FLOUR, now landing ex steamer Locust Point;

80 barrels Plant's FLOUR, received by last trip of steamer Geo. Washington.

The above Flour is warranted fresh and in fine order. Terms cash.

Furniture......Furniture,

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, (their regular sale day for Furniture and Merchandise) the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their mart—

A general assortment of FURNITURE, &c. Terms cash.

Fancy Articles, Dry Goods, Hats, &c.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer.

Salesroom, No. 68 Chartres street.

WEDNESDAY 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, at his auction room, No. 68 Chartres street—

A General Assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, DRY GOODS, MEN'S HATS, &c. Terms of sale.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Ignace Strupel vs. H. Dandeville.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS —No. 14463.—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, and pursuant to an agreement entered into between the parties interested therein, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 5th, 1863, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises hereinafter designated—

The CONTENTS of a COFFEE HOUSE situated on St. Peter street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory which can be seen [illegible].

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JAMES F. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Horatio Pfister vs. L. F. De Gray.

SEVENTH JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 1441.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. John T. Barrett, Seventh Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 321 Camp street, between St. Andrew and St. Mary streets—One CART HORSE and HARNESS, all seized in the above entitled suit. Terms cash on the spot.

T. F. McGUIRE, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Jean Vignaux.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS —No. 19475.—Whereas Eloi [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late Jean Vignaux, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

H. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Guillaume Dupare.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, —No. 19,387.—Whereas Mrs. Lise Lesoin has petitioned the Court for letters of dative testamentary executrix on the Estate of the late G. Dupare deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

PHINNEY & AMORY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

ATTEND to sales of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, &c. Cash Advances on Consignments.

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 96 ROYAL STREET

Between St. Louis and Conti streets.

For Sale, at a Very Low Price,

—AT—

BROTT & DAVIS'S,

CORNER TCHOUPITOULAS AND GRAVIER STS.

A consignment of Men, Women and Children's SHOES, assorted kinds and prices.

FOUGERA'S

Dragees and Syrup of Iron.

(PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.)

This preparation, approved by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, PARIS, is daily prescribed by Eminent Physicians as a safe and efficacious remedy for Chlorosis, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Anemia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Phthisis, Chorea, Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Palpitation of the Heart, Depraved state of Blood, General Debility, Seminal Weakness, and Nervous Prostration. Price $1 a bottle, and dragees a box. For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Pharmacist, New Orleans.

Orleans Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTEENTH 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	$176,479 27	
Premiums on Marine Risks	47,9[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	14,[illegible] 12	
Premiums on Life Risks	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863		$175,[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$14,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	10,[illegible]	
On River Risks	2,[illegible]	
On Life Risks	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	
Add General Expenses, Profit and Loss, &c., and Interest, Discounts and Policies	11,8[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Net earned Profits for year ending 30th April, 1863		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks	$[illegible]
Loans on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c.	[illegible]
Due for Premiums, in course of collection	[illegible]
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)	[illegible]
1800 shares Bank Stock	[illegible]
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds and Notes	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash and Foreign Exchange	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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 parish 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.

Thomas A. Adams	J. W. [illegible]	Wm. B. Tullis,
George Jonas,	John H. Bein,	P. Avendano,
Samuel Bell	H. Frellsen	J. F. Noble
John Watt,	Samuel Smith,	A. Hoine
S. H. Newton,	P. Suares,	H. [illegible]
R. H. Shotton,	Alex. Dolhu,	A. M. Agenage,
M. Greenwood,	James Turner	F. W. [illegible]
W. G. Robinson,	P. N. Strong,	Martin Pola,
H. M. Wright,	S. B. Newman,	Ferdinand Moss,
A. T. Haddocks,	J. J. Person,	J. J. Martin,
E. H. Kennedy	Robert Geddes	

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1st, 1862.

RETIRING from business, I hereby leave as my successor Mr. T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, to whom all attention to the liquidation of the late house. Thanking the public and my friends for their patronage, I ask the continuance of the same for my successor. A. CARRIERE.

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

FAMILY WINE—[illegible] casks Mouffet and Claret; [illegible] St. Estephe, [illegible] Emilion do., [illegible] St. Lambert do., [illegible] Haut Tenareze do.

FINE WINES—[illegible] casks Royal-Canon, Ameh, [illegible] do. superior Pauillac do., 32 boxes Larose Medoc claret, 50 do. Batailley Pauillac, 50 do. Royal Canon, 100 do. Tour d'Estournel, 10 do. superior Bontdrail Margaux, [illegible] do. Chateau Larose, 10 do. Chateau Lafitte, 10 boxes Pope Clement claret, 100 do. St. Julien, [illegible] do. Chateau Beycheville.

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

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

CHAMPAGNE—20 baskets Ruble Roux, Giesig & Co., 20 do. Moet & Chandon, Green Seal, 10 do. Moet & Chandon, English Wine, 5 do. Imperial Red Wine, 10 do. Mumm & Co., Sillery, Veuve Le Perle.

BRANDY—Anal pipes 7, Leroux, 1833, 10 quarter do. do., 10 do. Renaud & Alamy, 1858, [illegible] quarter do. do. dated, 2 half pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co.

SHERRY AND PORT WINE—15 quarters Pemartin Sherry, 5 quarters superior Port, 25 do. Reig Port.

BOURBON WHISKY—20 barrels Old Whisky.

PRESERVES, &c.—50 cases Sardines, in oil, 50 boxes Macedoine, Bouillon Gras, Carrottes, &c., 100 boxes assorted Fruits in Juice, 50 do. Strawberries do., 25 do. assorted Brandy Fruits, 25 do. assorted Cordials, 25 do. Anisette, Liquor Majeau, Vanilla.

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., [illegible] Old Levee st.

For Sale.

40 CASES CLARET, St. Emilion; 30 cases do. do. Landing ex bark Faith, from Bordeaux. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

For Sale.

3 cases containing each 100 ½ boxes TRUFFES brand "Vve. Rouliet" Nantes. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. B. VALENTINE & CO., 41 Common street.

FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street

30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours; 30 " " St. Julien; 15 " " Haut Brion; 20 " " Cos; 10 " " Ducru; 50 " " Leoville, Larose, Margaux; Lafitte, Latour; 100 " White Wine, Chateau Yquem.

For Sale.

20 SACKS JAVA COFFEE, 2 boxes PEPPERMINT OIL. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September 30th, 1861		$67,335 00
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1862.		
On Fire Risks	$231,416 15	
On Marine Risks	36,971 73	
On River Risks	7,907 60	
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1862	$[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1862		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$35,071 46	
On Marine Risks	12,586 [illegible]	
On River Risks	1,373 53	
	$[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	5,[illegible]	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest and contingent	29,[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Net profits		$[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Confederate States Loan	[illegible]
Bonds State of Louisiana	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th day of October 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared A. ROCHEREAU, President pro tem., and W. HINCKS, Secretary of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, 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.

ALBIN ROCHEREAU, President pro tem.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day October, 1862. JAMES GRAHAM, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on demand an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. And to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th September [illegible].

DIRECTORS.

O. Bancroft,	J. M. [illegible]
T. Bailly Blanchard,	L. M. [illegible]
Placide Forstall,	F. A. [illegible]
J. M. Lapeyre,	A. [illegible]
Albin Rochereau,	Chas. Harrison,
Chas. Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

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		$[illegible]
Viz.—For premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
For premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	
For premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862	$[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
River Risks	[illegible]	
Marine Risks	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	
Discount, Interest, &c., and expenses, interest on scrip redeemed, &c.		[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and State bonds	$[illegible]
Loaned on pledge Bank of Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 78 Camp street)	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest on funds [illegible], and declared, as well as contingent fund of six per cent. [illegible] to PAY SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 9th of February next.

The Company 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 E. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES.—

Isaac R. Shaw,	J. J. Green,	Jno. H. Kolenberg,
Elijah Pente,	Alfred Moulton,	Lafayette Folger,
J. T. Hardison,	W. C. Thompson,	J. L. Carabia, Jr.,
Joseph Hoey,	R. K. Moore,	B. W. Huntington,
E. C. Jury,	Jno. Hall,	A. R. James,
S. L. Levy,	W. A. Johnson,	J. Knapp,
A. H. May,	John T. Moore,	T. K. Price,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	Jno. C. Rogers,	Joseph [illegible],
Edward Hobart,	Thomas [illegible],	J. H. Kemp,
J. R. Innerbraw,	John M. [illegible],	F. H. Fowry,
J. H. Brown,	Ambrose [illegible]	

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

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

New Orleans, December [illegible], 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1862		$[illegible]
Viz.—On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Less Premiums unterminated Returned Premiums		[illegible]
Earned Premiums 30th November		[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent returned	[illegible]	
Reinsurances	[illegible]	
Expenses, taxes, rent, & less interest, &c.	[illegible]	
Net profits, 30th November		[illegible]
Earned premiums		$[illegible]
Less amount on which 15 per cent. has been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible]

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Mortgage, Loans and Bonds	[illegible]
Bank Stocks, City Railroad, and Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 10th day of December 1862 before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible], President, and A. Strebeck, 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 said Company.

[illegible], President.
A. STREBECK, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day December, 1862. [illegible], Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding certificates [illegible] for the years 1857, 1858, [illegible] 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. Tuler, President,	[illegible]
Isa. A. White,	[illegible]
A. H. D. Moss,	[illegible]
A. M. [illegible],	[illegible]
J. Lemore,	[illegible]
Paul [illegible],	[illegible]

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	$[illegible]	
" River Risks	[illegible]	
" Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Total		$[illegible]
Less return Premiums		[illegible]
Unearned Premiums April 30, 1863		[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire losses	$[illegible]	
River losses	1,[illegible]	
Marine losses	31,117 [illegible]	
Total Losses		$[illegible]
Reinsurances		[illegible]
Expenses and Interest on scrip less discount and interest accounts		[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned		[illegible]
Gross Profits		$[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated Risks		[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are	$[illegible]
Capital Stock Notes	[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage	[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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 city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary, of the Union 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.

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.

Ricord's Injection.

The only preparation used by DR. RICORD whenever the disease is recent. Gleets cured in a few days. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

Surgeon Dentist,

107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel,

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental surgery in the most scientific manner. (On account of the hard times he has reduced his prices.)

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.

OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1863, including the unearned premiums of the previous year		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	14,2[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Total premiums		$441,070 31
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1863	$[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1863		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, and interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$[illegible]
Deposited in Crescent City Bank	[illegible]
Do. in Merchants Bank	[illegible]
Protested Notes	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgages	[illegible]
Pledge	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Stock in Southern Steam Manufactory	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Less: Not earned Premiums to 31st May, 1863	$[illegible]
Interest to be paid on amount of Profit Scrip	[illegible]
Scrip of 1st Interest due and not yet claimed	[illegible]
Net assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this [illegible] June, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and A. SELF, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. SAGORY, President.
A. SELF, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, June [illegible], 1863. [illegible] MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1863, on which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. And to pay on and after the first Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

H. Pois,	J. H. [illegible],	[illegible] Wegner,
F. Marquez,	F. [illegible],	[illegible] Mouland,
[illegible],	[illegible],	P. Laboulaye,
Alfred Penn,	[illegible]	

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

For the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1862		$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December 1861		[illegible]
Total premiums for the year ending December 31st 1862		$[illegible]
Viz.: For Fire premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine premiums	[illegible]	
River premiums	[illegible]	
Less unterminated Risks 31st December 1862	$[illegible]	
Return premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1862		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On fire risks	$[illegible]	
On marine risks	[illegible]	
On river risks	[illegible]	
Add reinsurances, profit and loss, expenses, taxes, &c.		[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1862		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$[illegible]
Invested in City and State Bonds	[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection	[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 10th day of January 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS SLOO, President, and James Edwards, Secretary of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of January, 1863. JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay interest on the outstanding scrips of the Company at SIX PER CENT. INTEREST to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 9th day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS—

James P. Freeman,	R. J. Hart,
A. O. Levy,	Jean C. Zieks,
Hugh Wilson,	Samuel Weston,
Henry Renshaw,	J. M. Stanley,
A. C. Tremoulet,	John W. Walton,
M. T. Lonsdale,	Thomas Rice.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY [illegible]

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums [illegible] February [illegible]	$[illegible]
Viz: On Fire [illegible]	[illegible]
Marine [illegible]	[illegible]
River [illegible]	[illegible]
Less [illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums	[illegible]
Losses paid	[illegible]
Fire losses	[illegible]
Marine losses	[illegible]
River losses	[illegible]
Reinsurance	[illegible]
Net earned Profits	[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

[illegible]

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

[illegible] personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and [illegible], Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

[illegible]

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of [illegible]. JOHN 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 [illegible] day of June next, and have declared a scrip dividend of [illegible] on the net earned premiums for [illegible] for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1863.

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

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs,	J. Aicard,	Wm. Urquhart,
Aml. Calloux,	J. S. Mansoni,	A. K. Montgomery,
G. A. Fosdick,	A. Carriere,	G. W. Dunbar,
M. Pascal,	P. A. Lavoie,	W. Lawrence,
E. Gravier,	F. Pasquier,	C. F. Stockmeyer,
E. Duquesnay,	L. [illegible],	F. W. Reinhardt,
J. Vienne, Jr.,	P. Andrieux,	Geo. W. Hynson,
C. Lafitte,	Jy. Redewald,	H. J. Voss,
Jno. Pick,	N. M. Benachi,	Wm. Freret,
E. Rogers,	A. P. Nelson,	W. T. Williams,
A. Lacroix,	L. Fazy,	Jas. Jackson.

RECEIVED by late arrivals from France and for sale at the Drug Store, corner of DAUPHINE AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS—

Darwell's Iodized Syrup of Horse Radish; Aubergier's Syrup of Lactucarium; Briaut & Lamouroux's Pectoral Syrups; Labarraque's Wine of Quinine; Bayer's Soluble Phosphate of Iron; Pure Salt, Nitrate of Bismuth; Pectoral Lozenges with Lactucarium and Iceland Moss; Dr. Churchill's Solution of Hypophosphites of Soda and Lime; Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil; Vichy's Natural Powder and Lozenges; Pelletier's and Hygienic Society's Dentifrices; Lavilla's Liquor and Pills, against the gout; Leroux's concentrated Purgative Aloes; Armandolla's Catharic Pills, Compound, &c., &c.; Raquin's & Mothe's Pure Copaiba Capsules, &c., &c.

For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Fresh Tamarinds.

40 KEGS FRESH TAMARINDS, just landed and for sale by E. MOUGIN, Druggist, corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

Swedish and Hungarian Leeches.

5000 OF those well-known and approved Medicinal LEECHES, [illegible] steamship "Marillia Star," [illegible] E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, corner of Dauphine and Customhouse sts.