THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT

No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).........$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly..........5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
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# New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 12,527.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, or less, the first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent one.

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

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

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1862.

### Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at Post 37, Third District, apples, potatoes and onions; also, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Warehouse, choice extra flour.

## Rights and Wrongs of Labor.

It is at once saddening and instructive to observe the universality of man's desire for power to oppress his fellow man. Let us turn our regards in what direction we may, examples of the fact force themselves on our attention. It was so from the beginning, and so is still. It was the desire for power which led to the fall of the angels; and still it drives man to defy the highest behests of his Maker, and to do his fellow man the grossest wrongs; until most of us have passed through that frame of mind so passionately portrayed by the Ayrshire Ploughman:

"O, Death! The poor man's dearest friend,
The kindest and the best!
Welcome the hour my aged limbs
Are laid with thee at rest!
The great, the wealthy, fear thy power,
From pomp and pleasure torn:
But, oh! a blest relief to those,
That weary-laden mourn."

We are not of those, indeed, who would counsel such a yielding to despair as thoughts like these may seem to indicate, or may be calculated to encourage. Evils, whether of poverty, or of any other condition, are generally best met by a manly resolution to exert one's self to the conquering of them, or, where that may not be, to a firm resolve to bear them, until, in God's own good time, He shall see fit either to remove them, of His own infinite mercy, or to inspire us to such exertion as shall at once relieve us from their burdensome power over us, and enable us ultimately to entirely overcome them.

As it is with individuals, so it is with communities. The one party is ever seeking to acquire power over the other, and cares not what misery it inflicts, so it do but gain its great end of self-aggrandizement. In the name of religion, what blasphemies and horrors, what crimes, what insane deeds, have not been perpetrated! In the name of liberty, what oppressions and injustice, what cruelties, what follies, have not been inflicted! Capital seeks how it may crush labor, wealth how it may best thwart the aspirations of honest worth. The strong scorn the idea of the weak being made for any thing but submission; and the knavish deem the rest of the world fit only for their prey.

But wrong begets resistance; and when power causes misery, men will seek to overthrow it. When religion becomes a curse in the hands of those who distort it to shameful purposes, it is despised. When the name of liberty is made the pretext for crushing out its very existence, men will cast about for relief even in the resources of despotism. When capital grinds the poor to the dust, they must, in sheer self-defense, combine against it. When the weak find themselves tortured by the strong, they will at length in very despair turn on them, and with desperation seek the death which they fear less than the evils they were forced to bear. And the honest are ever compelled to combine for mutual protection.

This is life—and we may gather from it, if we will, the sense in which Hobbes said that war is the natural condition of man. From the cradle to the grave, he is ever contending, either as oppressor or oppressed, wronged or wronging, injuring or suffering, the very elements combining with other causes to make this his lot.

It is vain, then, to repine; but it is not vain to see and to know, to examine and to resolve, to design and to act, as best shall beseem. On the one hand, they who desire the greatest real good for themselves and their fellow-men will refrain from abusing whatever description of power they may possess, on the other hand, exertions must be made to resist abuses when they exist, however disagreeable, or however difficult it may be to do so. And as difficult as it can possibly be made, those who think themselves interested in perpetuating the abuses are sure to make that resistance.

One of the problems, that have racked the brains of political economists, is that in relation to strikes. If it has racked their brains, however, it is not because of the intrinsic difficulties of the question, but because of the utter impossibility of reconciling the rights of man with the demands of power. Capital is the actual power, which by its efforts to control labor, produces the resistance that results in strikes. With it other powers join to aid in subduing their common instrument. Labor is not of the powers, and they all require it to succumb. Come what party may into rule, let free-trade or protection principles be prevailing, still all are agreed that labor must succumb to the powers of society. Had Senior contested this, the powers would have ignored him so completely, that his protectionist doctrines would not have been listened to for an instant, by the most bigoted of the politico-economical creed which he espouses. Had McCulloch done it, his free-trade admirers would have scoffingly consigned his political economy to the chandlers' shops. They, too, have to consult the powers, or be relegated to oblivion, even if they should be spared from contempt.

For this reason, then, they agree in denouncing strikes, and justifying the exertion of all the means of power to prevent and to punish them. That the advocates of exclusivism of every kind should do this is only consistent. Justifying caste distinctions, and aristocratic despotisms, hereditary privilege and law-bound religion, it is but natural that they should also support the right to rule labor at the will of the powers. But it is a mockery of consistency that those who advocate free-trade, and free institutions, should condemn strikes, as such, and deny to labor the right to combine for its own protection and support. Yet they do so, and on all hands labor is marked by the powers, as if only fit for oppression and prey.

In Paris, twenty-two men have just been tried before the Correctional Tribunal, and nineteen of them found guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from ten days to one month, on an indictment simply charging them with a coalition to raise their wages! There was no charge whatever against them of violating contracts, or of using forcible means to prevent others from working at low wages, if they chose, or of any description of active wrong to others. They simply agreed with one another that their labor was worth so much, and that they would not work for less. And yet we are told that their conviction, as the law stands, was almost a matter of course, although from their great respectability, and an impression that they had been ill-used, public sympathy was on their side! Not all the eloquence and ability of M. Berryer, who defended them, could save them. His remarks on the harshness of the laws, and the manner in which the workmen are left powerless against the permanent condition of the masters, producing no more effect than a balmy zephyr on rocks of adamant.

Now, in the name of that reason which man vaunts as distinguishing him from the rest of creation, what right, other than that of might, can there be in capital to dictate to labor at what rate it shall sell itself, any more than labor has to dictate to capital? If the latter is free to invest, when, where, how, why, with whom, in what, at what risk or rate it pleases, what is there in labor that should subject it to the treatment of a felon, if it should dare to exercise such privileges? If capital may combine to engross a market and secure its own rate of profit, why should labor be prohibited from regulating the rate at which it may be procured? What claim has capital upon labor that is not based upon mutual consent? None whatever! Not a shadow of it, but what is wrested by might, in opposition to as clear principles of right as man's mind can contemplate!

Yet the example we just receive from Paris is only such as are to be found everywhere. It is but the other day that in Pennsylvania the military were called out to put down riots consequent on a strike; and but a short time before that England itself was the theatre of similar struggles between labor and capital, and of the crushing of the former by the powers.

These seem to us very saddening facts; and [illegible] wish that the time would come [illegible] economist should be able to [illegible] free trade in labor, as in [illegible], is the only true way of [illegible] its greatest advantages, to all [illegible]. The laws that interfere with this [illegible] injurious as all similar ones, and have [illegible] origin only in that ever mischievous desire for rule, for power to oppress his [illegible] aggrandize himself, of which [illegible]

R. T. Montgomery calls the attention of flour dealers, grocers, bakers, produce and fruit dealers to his sales this day, to take place at the following hours and places: at half-past 10 o'clock, ex bark Ninevah, Post 37, Third District, choice potatoes, apples and onions; at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, 447 barrels choice extra flour, well worthy the examination of good judges and dealers. See advertisements.

### The Battle of Perryville.

GENERAL BRAGG'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The *Mississippian* of the 31st ult. contains Gen. Bragg's official report of the battle of Perryville, Kentucky.

*Headquarters Department No. 2,*
Bryantsville, Ky., October 12.

SIR—Finding the enemy pressing heavily in his rear, near Perryville, Major-General Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from Frankfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command—the army of the Mississippi, now under command of Major-General Polk—Cheatham's, Buckner's, and Anderson's, and directed Gen. Polk to take the command on the 7th, and attack the enemy the next morning. Withers's division had gone the day before to support Smith. Hearing, on the night of the 7th, that the force in front of Smith had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning to be present at the operations of Polk's forces.

The two armies were formed confronting each other, on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting the General and reconnoitering the ground and examining his dispositions, I declined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements, which he promptly adopted. The action opened at 12½ o'clock, P. M., between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy was indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so directed.

The engagement became general soon thereafter, and was continued furiously from that time to dark, our troops never faltering and never failing in their efforts.

For the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position, and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night, we should have completed the work. We had captured fifteen pieces of artillery by the most daring charges, killed one and wounded two Brigadier Generals, and a very large number of interior officers and men, estimated at no less than 4000, and captured 400 prisoners, including three staff officers, with servants, carriage and baggage of Major-Gen. McCook.

The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded. In such a contest our own loss was necessarily severe, probably not less than twenty-five hundred killed, wounded and missing. Included in the wounded are Brigadier Generals Wood, Cleburn and Brown, gallant and noble soldiers, whose loss will be severely felt by their commands. To Major-General Polk, commanding the forces, Major General Hardee, commanding the left wing, two divisions, and Major Generals Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson, commanding divisions, is mainly due the brilliant achievements of this memorable field. Nobler troops were never more gallantly led. The country owes them a debt of gratitude which I am sure will be acknowledged.

Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg, and thence to this point. Major-General Smith arrived at Harrodsburg with most of his forces and Withers's division the next day, 10th, and yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point—the enemy following slowly, but not pressing us. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

To Adjutant General COOPER, Richmond, Va.

### The Draft in Baltimore—Expected Army Movements.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes to that paper under date of the 20th instant, as follows:

The draft in this State and city still absorbs much attention. There is an active demand for substitutes, and high prices are required. Some are offering $400, less than $150 is not thought of. Governor Bradford had extended the time until Saturday next for those drafted to report in person, or to adjust or, or for representatives. Those in Baltimore who have not funds to procure substitutes will be obliged to muster in; others, more fortunate, have already, to a considerable extent, gotten their substitutes.

There is some probability of a still further draft being made in this city, for about one thousand men, whereby to complete the quota, it is said, [illegible] This is causing some uneasiness [illegible] who had congratulated themselves on having escaped.

Fully one half, if not more of those already drafted in the city and counties, are sympathizers with the South. Not a few of them absolutely Secessionists, and in favor of dissolving the Union. These talk largely of what they will do in the way of moving backwards, deserting to the enemy, &c., if they are forced into the ranks.

Everybody seems to expect there will be some important army movements this week. Commissary affairs are very active and portend more than ordinary enterprises in contemplation. Were I fully aware of what is to be done, of course, policy and prudence would forbid mentioning it. Those who have been with the army on the Upper Potomac, in the past few days, represent it as in grand condition and fine spirits. The health of the men is excellent, and those who were wounded fast recovering. A large number of convalescents are returning and joining their regiments. Fresh troops come on unabatedly from the North.

It is believed the drafted Marylanders will be put to garrison fortresses in this State, assigned to guarding railroads, &c.

### Archbishop Hughes and the Anonymous Letter.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from that city, under date of the 18th, as follows:

Archbishop Hughes, I see, is out in a card to the *Tribune* to-day, denying that he has received any anonymous letter from Baltimore, or elsewhere, (as stated in the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*) threatening him with any species of physical violence. He admits, however, receiving an anonymous letter, but not from a Secessionist.

In regard to this denial, I have only to say that my authority for the statement was a party on terms of intimacy with His Grace, and who is not in the habit of speaking for the Archbishop save "by the card." If His Grace had seen fit to address his explanation to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, instead of the New York *Tribune*, the name of the party would have been given him, and with that party he might have settled the difference without thus "rushing into print." The contradiction of the assassination report, however, it is plainly apparent, was but a secondary consideration with the distinguished prelate when he wrote that card. The primary consideration unquestionably was to define his position in regard to the Secessionists and hence we are told:

"Towards those of his acquaintances who are Secessionists he entertains, personally, the same regard which he entertained before the outbreak of our civil war. He thinks that they, or rather their leaders, have acted imprudently, rashly and disloyally toward the Government which they had so much contributed to establish, to support, and, for that matter, to administer, during three quarters of a century. But neither in Europe nor America has the Archbishop ever employed contumelious epithets toward them. As for himself, he stands firmly by the Government at Washington, which, from the first term of Monroe's Administration, has stood protectingly and firmly by him. And yet, if duty required it, he would not be afraid to trust his life to those who are now unhappily engaged in what is called Secession, either in Savannah, Charleston, or even Richmond, and he thinks that if duty, unconnected with this civil strife, required his presence in either of these cities, he would not entertain the smallest apprehension of personal danger."

From our Northern exchanges we cull the following items of local news taken from late Richmond papers:

### Attempt to Escape from Prison.

A conspiracy on the part of a number of the prisoners to escape from Castle Thunder was discovered on Wednesday night. The parties had made a long rope of cotton sheets, and had gotten everything ready to let Rogers (who is condemned to be shot on Saturday) out of a window, when they were discovered, and put in the dungeon. One fellow, who proved very obstreperous, was undergoing the bucking process yesterday evening. It is not certainly known that Rogers initiated the movement, but it is believed that his friends in the prison did so to help him. We learn that efforts are constantly being made to escape from this prison, and that it is only by unceasing vigilance that they are prevented. The next party discovered trying to get out, are to be shot.

PRISON ITEMS.

Colonel Thomas J. Jordan, of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, who was detained from going North on the last flag of truce because charges had been preferred against him by the citizens of Sparta, Tennessee, that he allowed his men to commit the most unheard of atrocities on the citizens of that place, was yesterday removed from the Libby prison and put in Castle Thunder, in company with four Yankees belonging to the First Maryland cavalry, who are charged with committing a willful murder on an unarmed citizen of the Valley of Virginia. Colonel Jordan was captured at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, on the 9th of July. Yesterday seventeen deserters were received into the Castle from the South, sent thither by Major Mallett. Among the other inhabitants there is Captain Arnold Harris, a Yankee. The cage was empty last night, the city police having made no ar[illegible]

[illegible] — An unknown woman, [illegible]ly of Irish birth, en[illegible] in Market street, near [illegible]. She died in a short [illegible] he had given any account [illegible] —*Philadelphia Ledger*, 20*th ult.*

### Judge Curtis' Opinion of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, has published an opinion of great vigor, upon the Executive power, in which he discusses the two famous proclamations of Mr. Lincoln. We extract from the treatise the following, on the subject of the emancipation proclamation:

The proclamation of emancipation, if taken to mean what in terms it asserts, is an executive decree, that on the first day of January next, all persons held as slaves, within such States or parts of States as shall then be designated, shall cease to be lawfully held to service, and may by their own efforts, and with the aid of the military power of the United States, vindicate their lawful right to their personal freedom.

The persons who are the subjects of this proclamation are held to service by the laws of the respective States in which they reside, enacted by State authority, as clear and unquestionable, under our system of government, as any law passed by any State on any subject.

This proclamation, then, by an executive decree, proposes to repeal and annul valid State laws which regulate the domestic relations of their people. Such is the mode of operation of the decree.

The next observable characteristic is, that this executive decree holds out this proposed repeal of State laws as a threatened *penalty* for the continuance of the governing majority of the people of each State, or part of a State, in rebellion against the United States. So that the President hereby assumes to himself the power to denounce it as a punishment against the entire people of a State, that the valid laws of that State which regulate the domestic condition of its inhabitants, shall become null and void, at a certain future date, by reason of the criminal conduct of a governing majority of its people.

This penalty, however, it should be observed, is not to be inflicted on those persons who have been guilty of treason. The freedom of *their* slaves was already provided for by the act of Congress, recited in a subsequent part of the proclamation. It is not, therefore, as a punishment of guilty persons, that the commander-in-chief decrees the freedom of slaves. It is upon the slaves of loyal persons, or of those who, from their tender years, or other disability, cannot be either disloyal or otherwise, that the proclamation is to operate, if at all; and it is to operate to set them free, in spite of the valid laws of their States, because a majority of the legal voters do not send representatives to Congress.

Now it is easy to understand how persons held to service under the laws of these States, and how an army and navy under the orders of the President, may overturn these valid laws of the States, just as it is easy to imagine that any law may be *violated by physical force.* But I do not understand it to be the purpose of the President to incite a part of the inhabitants of the United States to rise in insurrection against valid laws; but that by virtue of some power which he possesses, he proposes to annul those laws, so that they are no longer to have any operation.

[From the N. Y. World of the 22d.]

### Will the Supreme Court Regard the Emancipation Proclamation as Constitutional?

Of course everybody who holds that President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued in the exercise of a power not conferred by the Constitution, believes that such will be the ultimate decision of our highest judicial tribunal. But as the President and his advisers hold the contrary, and the validity of the proclamation is not likely to be immediately before the court, its opinion is subject to the doubts which may be raised respecting any question, however clear, on which a judicial opinion admitting of no appeal has not yet been pronounced. But these doubts are now as nearly removed as it is possible for them to be by any thing short of the authoritative judgment of the tribunal which the Constitution has clothed with the power to determine such questions. An ex-justice of the Supreme Court, one of its brightest ornaments until he resigned his seat on its bench, has just published a pamphlet, not less clear and able than his celebrated dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case, in which he demonstrates, with irresistible force of logic, that both the emancipation and the martial law proclamations are in violation of the Constitution. The turn of Judge Curtis's mind is eminently judicial; when he went on the bench he renounced all participation in party politics, and has stood aloof from party relations since; he is under no bias which would permit him to faz and his reputation as a constitutional lawyer by conscious sophistry. The opinions and reasoning of Judge Curtis's pamphlet approach as near to the ability and impartiality to be expected in the judgments of the Supreme bench, as any opinions and reasoning can which are not given under the responsibilities of that high station.

Judge Curtis's pamphlet is too long for insertion in our columns, and we will not do injustice to his argument by any attempt to condense it. We shall take an early occasion to present some of its points; but it suffice for the present to say that no unprejudiced legal mind is likely to dispute the force of his reasoning. If he is right the Emancipation Proclamation is a legal nullity, which no citizen of any State is bound to recognize as having any validity. The slaves which it assumes to emancipate are just as legally held under the State laws as if no such proclamation had been made. It may possibly in some districts lead to a negro rebellion or servile insurrection; it may add new force to the determination of the rebels to resist to the last; but if the rebellion is ever subdued, the proclamation will be treated by all the Southern States as a nullity, and the Supreme Court of the United States will support them in this view, and give it efficiency.

### A Radical Attacking Mr. Lincoln.

The following extract is lengthily commented upon by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, the leading organ of the radical party in the West, makes a furious attack on Mr. Lincoln as the primary cause of the conservative victory in Ohio. The closing paragraph of the article is as follows:

"They whose election Union men regard as vital to the support of the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, have not had the chief weight in the counsels of him who wields the war power of the Government. They whom the earnest supporters of the Government oppose at the elections, from the conviction that they are hostile to it, are indorsed and supported by those whose influence preponderates in the counsels of the President. The influence and clamor of these control our war policy. A popular support of the Government in the war is met in the Government by the superior influence of those whom the people believe to have no desire that the war should be prosecuted to success. The people only take the President at his word, according to his expressed preference, when they elect representatives who will do all they can to cripple the prosecution of the war, waste the energies of the country, and sustain executive and military failure.

"We have spoken thus plainly because a country on the declivity to ruin demands it; and justice to the long-suffering supporters of the President requires that the reason for their defeat at the popular elections be truly stated. The people are depressed by the interminable nature of this war, as so far conducted, and by the rapid exhaustion of the national resources without progress, and by the terrible expenditure of blood, and the immense additional sacrifices demanded of them, all apparently going into the same vortex. The manhood which belongs to a people capable of such patriotic sacrifices, requires that the responsibility for this terrible failure be placed on the man to whom they have confided all, and who has exercised absolute control over the power of the nation."

Among other commentaries, the *Journal* makes the following:

We have before intimated the probability that the radicals (mis-called Union men in the above), would abandon Mr. Lincoln and throw him overboard when they thought fit for their purposes. This Western organ only speaks too soon for the party. Defeat in Ohio has provoked the *Gazette* to throw off the mask in a passion. There has never been an hour, since the war broke out, that the radical party has not been engaged in an endeavor to press or cajole Mr. Lincoln into some mad scheme of radicalism, never an hour when he as President of the United States received from them the support which the President is entitled to receive from every citizen, whatever his politics.

Gen. Beauregard, ever since the outbreak of hostilities, has occupied a high place in the affections of the people of Wilmington. We admired the hero of Sumter, of Manassas, of Shiloh. Adversity has now given us new grounds of attachment to the distinguished leader of our armies. His prompt humanity in sending a distinguished member of his medical staff, Dr. Choppin, to our aid, and obtaining authority to detail other experienced surgeons for the same purpose, can never be forgotten. Others may admire the General—we have cause to be grateful to the man.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.*

AN ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY COURTHOUSE.—Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*:

The interior of the Courthouse of Fairfax county, Va., has been completely destroyed; nothing remaining of the ancient structure but the walls and roof. This building was one of the oldest in the vicinity, having been built prior to the Revolution. The President of the first Court held there was a member of the Washington family; and the immortal George was himself one of the Grand Jury. We regret that the damage to this structure should have been done by Union troops.

CONVICTION OF MARY REAL FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.—On the 17th ult. the jury in the case of Mary Real, after twenty hour deliberation, rendered a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, but recommending her to mercy. Judge Barnard sentenced her to the State Prison at hard labor for two years and six months. The prisoner heard the sentence calmly, simply uttering the words, "I will never go." There was a large concourse of spectators present, and the scene was very impressive.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.
apl 8

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Attempt to Murder a Frenchman near Gentilly Road.*—We have received the following communication from a reliable source:

*To the Editor of the Bee:*

NEW ORLEANS, November 6th, 1862.

SIR:—I herewith transmit the particulars of the Coulon affair.

This morning, at about half past 7 o'clock, some thirty negroes, from among the number encamped in front of Hopkins's plantation, on the Gentilly road, entered without further ceremonies in the orange orchard, and commenced gathering the remnant of the crops.

Mr. Coulon, the same who, some two months since, had been attacked and received a bayonet wound in the hand, perceiving seven of the invaders armed with muskets, took his own gun, and ordered them off his ground. He was answered by insulting epithets and threats, and was shot in the breast. Mr. Coulon retorted by firing upon his assailant; but the negro who had just attacked him so ruthlessly, perceiving that he had not been shot down, buried his musket at him, striking him on the face with the muzzle, and making a horrid gash between the eye and nose.

An employee of Mr. Coulon rushed to the assistance of his employer, and perceiving that another negro was about to assail him with a bayonet as he fell to the ground, he took his employer's gun fired upon the aggressor, and was himself fired upon, but fortunately without effect.

A few moments after this scene had occurred, Mr. Coulon had hardly been removed to his rooms, than a band of about twenty negroes marched up in front of his residence and formed near the stairway, being ordered by their leader to fire upon the first person manifesting any hostile intentions; when the officer of the band entered the room of the dying man, and inquired in a decisive manner, if the wounded man is perchance authorized to keep a gun. This last visit was made in a most insulting manner.

An hour later, the tents of the neighboring camp are struck in full haste and the criminals flee perhaps forever.

Mr. Coulon's condition is said to be very dangerous, buckshots lodged in his left breast. It is feared that six of his wounds will prove mortal.

*Child Astray.*—A little girl, some five years of age, who gives her name as Deborah Missouri, as nearly as we could understand, and who says she lives on Canal street, near the Grave Yard, and has two brothers and two sisters, was picked up in the Second District, astray, yesterday, and remained at the police station all day awaiting the search of her parents.

*Shooting.*—Jules Vedor Morgendt was arrested, yesterday, on the charge of shooting some person unknown, and also of shooting two soldiers, who are dangerously wounded. His story is, that the soldiers went out on the Gentilly Road and attacked his employer, Justin Coulon, wounding him dangerously; and that when his employer fell wounded, he picked up his gun and fired at them in self-protection. It would seem that at first there was an effort to make the whole affair appear accidental.

*Threatening Life.*—Mary Devine, whose name is not unknown to readers of police reports, had, on Wednesday night, Richard Donnelly arrested on Constance street, on the charge of threatening her life. She sets a higher value on it, no doubt, than some might be inclined to accord it, and Richard will have to take the consequences of trifling about it.

*Ill Using a Wife.*—Patrick Henry was arrested last Wednesday on the charge of beating his wife, and continually abusing her.

*Still Another.*—The tree colored man John son, whose name has already been reported in connection with a number of charges of swindling, had another brought against him Wednesday last, of swindling Basil Bertrand, of $25. He is in custody.

*Disgraceful.*—Mary Polpus, a full-blooded Caucasian, was arrested on Wednesday night on the charge of degrading herself and offending public sentiment by consorting with two fellows of Ethiopian origin, bedecked with the appellatives Isaac Joiner and Allen Mitchell.

*Store and Safe Open.*—The store of O. E. Doleen, on Poydras street, was found open at a late hour on Wednesday night, and two safes contained therein were in like manner open. Whether they had all been left so, or had been surreptitiously unlocked, we are not informed.

*Another Vexing Landlord.*—Corporal Leon, of the Fourth District police, reports having found a poor woman and her family turned into the streets by her landlord, from premises she had occupied on Coliseum street, between St. Andrew and St. Mary streets.

*Robbing a Soldier.*—Joseph Black was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of robbing Henry Cross of the Twenty-sixth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and Augustus Walters and Maggie Dill were arrested as accomplices.

*Fire.*—A small cottage on Goodchildren street, between the Lower Cotton Press and St. Ferdinand street, was destroyed by fire yesterday, about noon. It was situated behind the stable and the foundry of the Lower Cotton Press, and those buildings were saved only by the exertions of the fire department. As it is, reports circulated that some two squares had been destroyed by the fire.

*Clothes Stealing.*—Celeste, a slave belonging to Capt. Young, Julia Cross, Eddy Cross and Henry Cross were arrested yesterday, on the charge of stealing clothes from Mr. Charles Long's premises, 16 Euterpe street.

*The District Courts.*—The Second, Third and Sixth District Courts are holding regular sessions, but the business done before them thus far presents little of public interest.

In the Third District Court, Judge Heistand, the following order has been entered: "It being within the knowledge of this Court that the offices of the First, Third, Fourth and Sixth Justices of the Peace are vacant, the Clerk will not grant certificates of non filing of pleas from either of the aforementioned Justices, until further orders."

*Military Commission.*—The evidence for the defence in the Ellis tar and feathering case was proceeded with yesterday, and the case concluded by the arguments of counsel.

Mr. Bonham deposed that he saw Liner, Loomis and Peabody leave the down town train of Lafayette cars at half past 9 P. M. on the night in question.

Mr. Montgomery deposed that Liner had always denied having had any thing more to do with the outrage than appearing as a witness against Ellis, whom he (Mr. M.) had advised to prosecute the perpetrators, and offered to lend money for the purpose.

Two witnesses deposed that when Burnett was beating Ellis on Gravier street, Peabody protected Ellis, and pulled off Burnett.

Mr. Ivans gave testimony to show that the course was not in Ellis's possession, but that of Mr. Askew.

Mr. Thos. Askew deposed that he had become interested in the race course through lending Ellis money. He had not been concerned in any conspiracy or outrage against Ellis. The Judge Advocate, showing a hand bill bearing the legend, "The Crisis has Arrived! Liberty or Death!" and the figure of a pistol and a dagger forming a decussate cross, asked the witness how many of those he had circulated. The reply was, none. He had seen some bills which that resembled on the wall, though he thought they were not exactly similar. The Judge Advocate then asked that the witness might be taken into custody, as he could be proved to be a member of a secret society having for its object the injury and expulsion of citizens obnoxious to it. Col. Field said Mr. Askew was now paroled by Judge Bell on that charge; and he hoped if the motion were persisted in, that bail would be accepted. Eventually Mr. Askew was bailed in $10,000.

Dr. Elliott corroborated Mr. Bonham's evidence, and added that Mr. Harrisson was at his stable at 11 o'clock on the night in question.

Mr. St. Ceran deposed that Mr. Askew had resolved not to let Burnett have the track, on being informed that he wanted to get it to turn Ellis out.

After some further evidence to similar purport, the Court took the case under consideration. The result cannot be made known until it shall have been submitted to the General commanding the Department.

*Provost Court—Lieut. Wm. L. G. Green.*—In consequence of the remission of the transaction of business in this court for the two previous days, there was quite a heavy calendar to be disposed of yesterday. Of the ninety-seven cases awaiting disposition, many were, of course, of no public interest, and a number had to be postponed.

A butcher was fined $10 for passing cut Louisiana State notes as current money.

Two sailors arrested for fighting were committed to await the orders of their officers. Three bystanders were sent to the Parish Prison for one month each.

Mrs Pfeiffer was fined $10 for having a cavalry pistol in her possession; and the weapon was ordered to be confiscated.

A white man who went into a negro recruiting office, signed his name as a recruit, and then slapped the negro in the face, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months.

Mary Ann Dauphin and Mary McDonnell, for selling liquor to soldiers, at their place on Magazine street, were sent to the Workhouse for four months; and their place was ordered to be closed.

Victor Carmini, for being drunk enough to insult a sentry on duty, was fined $20.

Edward Cusachs and Mr. Mann, for insulting people in a coffee-house, and striking the barkeeper, were sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

A man, whose only given designation was Charley, was fined $10, for forcibly taking possession of a stall, and refusing to take the fee tendered for it by the holders.

Lewis Rio, a boy, and Nicholas Paggio for stealing a cask of sugar from the levee, were committed—the former to the Workhouse, and the latter to the Parish Prison for two months.

Pat. McConnell, for drunkenness, was sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

Patrick Henry, whose arrest is elsewhere reported, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month; as was Mike Ward for being drunk and abusing the officer.

John Ranson was sent to the Parish Prison for three months for having a rifle in his possession. A mule, found in his possession, which he is supposed to have stolen, was turned over to the Quartermaster.

A colored man, named Philips, was sentenced to hard labor in Fort Jackson for one month, for assaulting a colored girl.

Joseph Black, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was dismissed. Ann Dillon, charged with him, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

The Breadstuffs and Provision market is still in the quiet and inactive condition previously noticed. The demand is entirely confined to the trade and consumption of the city and neighborhood. There have been no receipts to-day of Sugar and Molasses. The supply, however, appears to be in excess of the demand. Buyers still hold aloof. They refuse to operate at the high prices asked, and sales are only effected at still further concession on the part of sellers. There appears to be a probability of more liberal receipts from the upper coast, and purchasers are awaiting more ample supplies, a better assortment and still easier prices. Freights to rule unchanged. But very little is being done. The supply of Sugar and Molasses is still too light. By steamers for the North $10 ₩ hhd. of Sugar, and $3 ₩ bbl. of Molasses has been paid, and these are now the asking rates by sailing vessels.

SUGAR.—The market is very dull, and sales are only effected at a continued material decline in prices. We are informed that the particulars of the limited transactions now being made are kept very secret. We can, however, report small sales of strictly fully fair Sugar at 8¾c. ₩ lb. See the preliminary remarks.

MOLASSES.—We hear of transactions, but they are kept very secret. We are, however, informed that 50c. for the best old crop Molasses is an outside figure. See the preliminary remarks.

FLOUR.—The business appears to be entirely confined to the retail trade, which is supplied at $12@$13 ₩ bbl.

PORK.—We have heard of sales of Mess at $15 ₩ bbl., while some parties report $1 65 ₩ bbl.

LARD.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 15c. ₩ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 9@10c.; Clear Sides at 16c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 15@16c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY.—That made from Louisiana Rum is retailing at $1 5@$1 60, and that made from grain at $1 85@— ₩ gallon.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied at $1 10 for Oats, and $1 12½ ₩ bushel for Corn, Bran $2 5 ₩ 100 lbs., and Hay at $70 ₩ ton.

Nothing else reported.

### Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 7, 1862.

Arrived yesterday 52 Beeves and 30 Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 31 Beeves, 34 Hogs and 30 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 161 Beeves, 46 Hogs and 101 Veals. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net | $00 18 |
| Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net | 00 15 |
| Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ lb net | 00 [illegible] |
| Veal, 1st quality, ₩ head | 30@35 |
| Veal, 2d quality, ₩ head | 25@30 |
| Hogs, ₩ lb, gross | 15@17c |
| Milch Cows, ₩ head | $100@120 |
| Sheep, 1st quality, ₩ head | @15 |

## MARINE NEWS.

### Port of New Orleans, Nov. 7, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Geo F Patten, Mitchell, for Bordeaux, | Master |
| Ship Milan, Weeks, for Bordeaux, | Master |
| Bark Perela, Jones, for Cadiz, | Master |
| Bark Tejuca, Herriman, for Bordeaux, | Master |
| Schr Venice, Hibbs, for Vera Cruz, | Master |

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Mendi, Smith, 15 days from New York, to John Oucher—2d dist. 23

Bark Duque de Tetuan, (Spanish) Berquet from Havana 30th ult, in ballast, to Puig Bros—4th dist

Brig Wm Creevy, Little, 14 days from Philadelphia, to master—Point

Schr Josephine Small, ——, from Quarantine Station, to U S Gov't—Point

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, Kadovich, from Coast
Time and Tide, Rossell, from Coast
Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast

TOWBOATS.

Fox, Beas, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER

The Fox, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 1st instant, ship Nightingale, barks J C Cave and Yumuri, brig Andrew Peters—brought up barks Mendi and Duque de Tetuan, brig Wm Creevy, and from Quarantine Station schr Josephine Small

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Perriere, (French) from Havre

EXPORTS

BORDEAUX—Per ship Geo F Patten—141,000 staves 10 pipes moss

BORDEAUX—Per ship Milan—157,6?0 staves 3 pipes moss

CADIZ—Per bark Perela—141,9?0 staves

BORDEAUX—Per bark Tejuca—18,963 staves

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Venice—70,000 feet lumber

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per bark Mendi—50 boxes candles 191 kegs lard 120 dozen brooms 41 pkgs earthenware 15 do glassware 20 do wooden ware and sundries to J Oucher—3.0 bars iron Provost Marshal

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Wm Creevy—Coal to U S Q M

QUARANTINE STATION—Per schr Josephine Small—Coal to U S Gov't

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST

COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—19 hhds sugar to Augustin & Talbot—4 do Roman, Olivier & co—5 do 10 bbls molasses to J do sugar Legasse & Ferre

COAST—Per steamer Time and Tide—61 hhds sugar 350 bbls molasses to order

### "It is a Universal Panacea."

CRAWFORD, CECIL CO., MO., Nov 27, 1861.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gents: Although I was so unwilling for you to leave your

**Bitters**

with me last Fall, yet I find I must order more, having disposed of all the (then, as I thought) numerous boxes. It has been a universal panacea here, and many persons who then sneered at the humorous idea of [illegible] the day, would almost as willingly be without their daily bread. I would name many persons who had suffered for years chronically affected with indigestion to such an extent that the very sight of certain kinds of food made it bad enough to give them a sickening nausea from the stomach it had at first place taken. Its effect on many persons of my own acquaintance is truly wonderful. [illegible] I have always been extravagantly fond of all kinds of pastry, but for the last two years they have invariably made me miserable, from the effects of indigestion, whenever I indulge even moderately; but now, alas, with a

"Pony" Glass of Hostetter,

as an "appetizer," about a half an hour before dinner, and the same soon after, I find I can eat any thing, or in any quantity, with perfect impunity. My father has also, been somewhat similarly affected for many years, but, although he has tried almost every remedy offered to the public, yet he was never relieved until he was induced to try a bottle of

**Hostetter's Bitters,**

Since then, although he is now 78 years old, he can partake of any kind of food, no matter how hearty or how highly flavored. But time would fail me to tell but a moiety of the great benefits

**Your Remedy**

has wrought in this section alone, but if you wish it I can get you the testimonials of numbers of the grateful hearts, and, I was going to say, stomachs, of those to whom you have done so much.

Yours, very truly, CONR. SEAMANS.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. Also sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street,
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st,
G. THEURER, below the French Market
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 2C mmon street,
G. M. MORRISON & CO., 13 Magazine street,
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st,
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street,
SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street,
THOMPSON & BARNES, 23 and 25 Common street.
nov7 tf

### TO BAKERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Nov. 6, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day twelve dollars ($12 ₩) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., as follows, until further notice:

44 ounces of bread for........................20 cents.
22 ........................10 cents.
11 ........................5 cents.

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

By order of HENRY C. DEMING,
Colonel U. S. Vol's and Acting Mayor.
W. S. PETTIBONE, Secretary. nov7 6t

### Bonnets, Bonnets.

A LARGE stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, and FLOWERS, just received, and for sale at extreme low prices, nov7 15t 36 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET

### Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per steamship Potomac, from Philadelphia and New York, a select assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sewed and Copper Nailed SHOES, of the latest patterns. New invoices will be received by every steamer. For sale low, at wholesale and retail, at No. 125 Rampart street, (Circus) opposite Dr. Mercier's Hospital, by nov7 1w J. M. LOEWENSTEIN.

### Office of City Treasurer,

NEW ORLEANS, September 10, 1862.

NOTICE.—The time for the payment of City Taxes into this office is extended until the 15th of November next.

By order of the Bureau of Finance.
oct26 1m BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer.

### Notice to State Tax-Payers of the Third Municipal District.

ALL unpaid State Taxes and Licenses—professional, mercantile and coffee-houses—in the above District must be paid to the undersigned, Collector, without delay, at his office, from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

All persons who have not paid their Licenses for trades, professional, mercantile and coffee-houses, by the 15th November next, will subject themselves to have seized and stores and coffee-houses closed.

C. B. LANG,
State Tax Collector, 3d Municipal Dist.
Office, No. 9 Esplanade street, between Levee and Victory streets, opposite Mint. oct24 20d

### Notice.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31st, 1862.

MR. M. J. NEWMAN & JAMES MURPHY retires from our House this day. The business will be continued as heretofore by BENOIST & SHAW, for their own account.
nov3 15t BENOIST, SHAW & CO.

### Notice.

STORAGE can be had in the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to au23 E. J. HART & CO.

### Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the late THOMAS H. PARISH, and those indebted to him, will please call on the undersigned for settlement on or before the 25th instant.
oct25 GEO. A. FRERET, at Union Bank.

### Wanted,

A SMART BOY, who resides with his parents, and can be well recommended. Apply to
nov6 JAMES RYBACH, 181 Canal street.

### House to Rent.

THE fine House and Store No. 133 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Apply to
oct14 tf F. P. DUCONGE, Chartres street, No. 30.

### To Rent,

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

A large four-story Brick Store, No. 60 Old Levee street.

A large four-story Brick Store, No. 60 Bienville street.

A two-story Brick Dwelling-House, No. 218 Rampart street.

Several Offices on Exchange Alley, opposite the former Post-Office.

Small Houses in different parts of the city.

A Lot of Ground, corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets. oct27

### Sole Leather.

300 SIDES SOLE LEATHER in store and for sale by W. J. REID,
oct18 tf 20 Magazine street.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, November 3, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that all persons who have been paroled as prisoners of war since the 3d day of September, and all who were absent from the city at that time, who had previously been paroled, who were actually in the service of the so-called Confederate States at the time of receiving their parole, will register their names at this office before Saturday, November 8th.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
nov5 3t Provost-Marshal General Louisiana.

### Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5th, 1862.

THE notes of the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, under FIVE DOLLARS, will be redeemed at this Bank, in bills of the City of New Orleans, or in current bank notes, when presented in sufficient sum to make the exchange practicable.

nov6 1w JAMES D. DENEGRE, President.

### MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE ONLY GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, SEERESS and SPIRIT VISIONIST that has ever existed. The extraordinary revealments which this great Clairvoyant daily gives proof of, and her success as such is but the consequence of the flattering honors daily bestowed upon her by the learned and scientific. To her the Past, Present and Future are as a picture of life itself. Madame LA BLANCH'S brilliant and world-wide reputation as an Astrologer ranks her the first in the world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing by simply showing the date of birth. Madame LA BLANCH prescribes for all curable disease. Medicines sent to all parts of the country, whenever ordered. All letters, enclosing stamps, promptly answered. Madame LA BLANCH'S residence No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. Consultations given in French and English. nov6 1m

### English Dairy Cheese.

100 BOXES English Dairy Cheese, for sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
n v6 51 Common street.

LARD—200 barrels choice Lard, for sale by OSCAR MERCIER & CO.
nov5 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

### For Sale,

200 BBLS St. Louis Flour, Swan Mills,
150 .. Extra Flour, Gatt's Mill;
150 .. Harshman's,
100 .. Valley Mills,
50 .. Everston's Best;
500 .. Assorted Brands,
100 .. Mess Pork;
150 Bales Hay;
30 New Molasses Barrels;
20 Casks Bacon Borders.

For sale by JEROME B. VANHORN,
nov5 6t 65 Magazine street.

### Coal Oil.

2000 CANS, five gallons each, Coal Oil, for sale by KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.,
nov5 3t 67 Magazine street.

### Cigarettes.

40,000 PACKS Cigarettes, La Honradez, in whole, half and quarter bar els, just received and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER,
nov5 1f 34 Gravier st

FLOUR—Superfine and Extra, best brands,
HAMS—Sugar cured,
MESS PORK—A superior article;
SIDES—Clear, do do;
STARCH—T & G Fox's;
And other goods, for sale by
OSCAR MERCIER & CO.
nov5 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES IN CASKS—Good Common, Old, &c.,
BRANDIES—Best brands,
WINES IN BOXES—Various brands;
CORKS, &c., for sale by
OSCAR MERCIER & CO.,
nov5 17 St. Louis st.

### For Havana,

To sail on SUNDAY, Nov 9th, at 8 A. M.

THE splendid Spanish steamship PAJARO DEL OCEANO Arrieta, master, leaves for Havana as above. Fine accommodations for passengers and Steerage passengers. For freight and passage, apply to PUIG BROS Agents.
nov5 No. 7 Customhouse street

### For New York,

To sail on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th instant.

THE fast and splendid steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson, commander, carrying the U. S. Mail, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to WARNEKEN & CO.,
nov4 41 Union street

### Notice to State License Payers, Second District, City of New Orleans.

ALL unpaid State Licenses for 1862, on trades, occupations and professions, must be paid to the undersigned, Collector of the above named District, without delay, at his office, No. 1 Place d'Armes, Chartres street, opposite Jackson Square, which will be open from the dates (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons failing to pay will subject themselves to the penalties of the law.

D. W. C. CAMPBELL,
nov1 15de State Tax Collector, Second District.

### To Sugar Planters and Coopers.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HICKORY HOGSHEAD HOOPS—a good quality—for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

E. HOLDEN & IRVINE,
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street,
N. B.—We wish it distinctly understood that these are Kentucky and Indiana hoops, and not the usual Northern hoops. nov6 1m

### NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1st, 1862.

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

A. CARRIERE.

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

FAMILY WINE—10 casks Medoc claret, 10 casks St Estephe, 10 do St Emilion, 25 do half casks St Lambert, 60 do Haut Talence.

FINE WINES—Chateau Brane Cantenac claret, 15 do superior Pauillac, 10 do Chateau Margaux Medoc, 10 do Chateau Beychevelle, 10 do Chateau Rauzan Margaux, 10 do Chateau Larose, 10 do Chateau Latour, 10 do Chateau Pape Clement claret, 10 do St Julien, 10 do Chateau Bergone.

WHITE WINES—10 barrels Haut Sauterne, 300 boxes do.

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

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets Ruinart Rose, Gourg & Co, Moet & Chandon, Heidsieck, Mumm, 10 do Maria Krug, Cliquot, 100 do Imperial Red Wine, 11 Rouge & Co, Sillery, 5 do Rose Pere.

BRANDY—5 casks pure Rochelle 1825; 10 quarter do. Sazerac, 10 do. Rayes & Aissac, 1825, 5 quarter do Godard, 10 do. Pellevoisin.

SHERRY AND PORT WINE—15 quarters Preston du Sherry, 5 quarters Sherry Port, 5 do Reig Port.

BOURBON WHISKY—50 barrels Old Whisky.

PRESERVES, Etc.—50 cases Sardines in Oil, 20 boxes Macaroni, Vermicelli, Carottes, &c., 100 boxes assorted Fruits in Juice, 25 do Strawberries in do, 25 do assorted Brandy Fruits, 25 do assorted Cordials, 25 do. Absinthe, Cheese, Mustard, &c.

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, JR.
nov1 7 Old Levee st.

### NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 3d, 1862.

THE public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, canceled by this Bank, and returned in January last to Baton Rouge, as one of the said notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank and payment refused.

The notes can be easily recognized, they are cross cut with the hammer used in canceling the checks.

oct6 1m MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

### PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

| FROM THE CITY. | | FROM THE LAKE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4½ o'cl'k A. M. Horse Car. | | 6 o'clock A. M. St'm Train. | |
| 7 | St'm Train | 8 | |
| 9 | | 10 | |
| | | 1 | |
| 2 | P. M. | 3 | P. M. |
| 4 | | 5 | |
| 6½ | | 7½ | |

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

oct18 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

DRUGS—The subscribers offer for sale—
COCHINEAL—2 bales;
GUM ARABIC—10 cases;
BLUE VITROL—15 barrels;
ALUM—25 barrels;
COPPERAS—25 barrels;
GUM SHELLAC—2 cases;
CHIP LOGWOOD—15 barrels;
BORAX—5 barrels;
EPSOM SALTS—20 barrels;
TURMERIC—10 barrels;
OXALIC ACID—5 barrels;
GUM MASTIC—1 case;
CHLORIDE LIME—50 jars.
E. J. HART & CO.
nov3 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

SUNDRIES in store and for sale by the undersigned—
1500 French five-gallon Demijohns;
200 barrels Cider Vinegar;
400 sacks Yellow Corn;
1000 boxes Claret, various brands;
200 baskets Olive Oil, quarts;
200 .. .. .. pints;
200 boxes Orange Flower Water;
100 .. Green Olives;
100 .. Capers;
1000 barrels Flour, extra and double extra
150 .. Fox's Starch,
300 .. Mess Pork;
100 .. Rump;
400 .. Mess Beef;
200 boxes Star and Sperm Candles;
800 .. Winchester and other Soaps;
200 dozen Shoe Brushes;
400 .. Brooms;
1000 gross Matches, best brands;
900 sacks half coarse Salt;
100 .. fine ..
50 .. Rio, Java, Havana and Laguayra Coffee,
and sundry other goods. FRED. AVET,
oct27 15t 53 and 61 Old Levee street.

### Soap, Tea, Pickles.

200 BOXES SOAP,
50 half chests BLACK TEA.
50 boxes PICKLES.
For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
51 Common street.

### Auction Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, proprietors of the OLD AUCTION MART, have thoroughly prepared and attached to their already extensive Salesroom, the large and commodious Hall, well-known as "Armory Hall," which will in future be devoted exclusively to the reception and sale of a large variety of Merchandise, in packages or otherwise. They are also prepared to receive and advance liberally on consignments of packages, sales of fine furniture, &c., &c., for which the "Old Mart and Hall" are so well adapted both by location and capacity. They will also devote additional attention to purchasing the entire furniture and contents of houses from all applicants preferring a definite sale, instead of consignments, to which immediate attention will be given, on application at the Old Mart, No. 37 Camp street. MONTGOMERY & BROS.
oct29

### For Sale,

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

20 casks Claret, Montferrand, A. Bonnin.
Landing ex bark Lizzie Rice, from Bordeaux. oct27

### For Sale,

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

20 casks Family Claret.
Landing ex bark Lizzie Rice, from Bordeaux. oct27

### For Sale,

2 CASES "Crane's Premium," 18, BANK NOTE PAPER, by WARNEKEN & CO.,
oc24 41 Union street.

### For Sale,

BY EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street—

40 casks Claret, B. Bontegout, Bordeaux;
20 cases do. do.;
30 do. Beans, 180 half boxes, L. Levieque, Nantes;
20 do. Sardines;
10 do. Sweet Oil (quarts).
Landing ex bark Lizzie Rice, from Bordeaux. oct27

## AUCTION SALES.

### Apples, Potatoes and Onions at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Friday) the 7th inst, at 10½ o'clock, ex bark Ninevah, Post 37, Third District—

96 barrels Choice POTATOES,
257 do Baldwin APPLES,
44 boxes do do,
120 barrels fine ONIONS.

Terms cash. nov7

### Peremptory Sale at Auction of 447 Barrels Choice Extra Flour, to close consignment.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Friday) the 7th inst, at 12 o'clock, at St Louis Warehouse—447 barrels Choice Extra FLOUR, in lots to suit purchasers. The attention of dealers is called to an examination of this Flour.

Terms cash. nov7

### Dairy........Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 8th November, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., near the Barracks, on Hancock street, between Craps and Love streets, one square from the city railroad cars—

20 fine MILCH COWS;
1 HORSE;
1 MILK CART;
1 PROVISION CART.

The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms—Up to $100, cash; above $100, two months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. nov6

### Hops, Hams and Sides,

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 8th November, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—

25 casks Ribbed SIDES,
25 do Clear do,
13 tierces HAMS,
18 bales HOPS.

Terms cash. nov7

### Furniture............Furniture.

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

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

WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY, (their regular sale day) for Furniture and Merchandise,) the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—

A large assortment of Furniture consisting in part of Armoirs, Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Also—One Stewart's Cooking Stove.

Terms cash nov7

## PROVOST MARSHAL'S SALES.

BY THOMAS RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, November 12th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, by order of Colonel Jonas H. French, Provost Marshal General of Louisiana, the entire contents of the store No. 10 Camp street, consisting of one of the largest and best selected stocks of Books and Stationery ever offered in this city at auction. Among the works to be sold are those of

Rollin,
Keats,
Hume,
Walpole,
Shakspeare,
Byron,
Walter Scott,
Robertson
Bulwer,
Irving,

and many other of the most popular novelists, poets and historians of this and other countries.

LAW BOOKS,
comprising most of the standard text books and reports

MEDICAL BOOKS
of all kinds, in every department of medical literature,

THEOLOGICAL WORKS,
embracing the writings of the most celebrated controversial writers and critics.

ALSO

A large assortment of standard English, French and Spanish School Books, Atlases, Bibles and Prayer books, everything necessary for school use.

A large lot of Stationery, suited for Commission Merchants and Weigners' Books, to suit.

Blank, ruled note and account size Paper.

Dray Receipts,
Plain and Playing Cards,
[illegible] Cards [illegible]
Envelopes,
Diaries,
Memorandum Books,
Steel Pens and Penholders,
Lead Pencils,
Pencil Sharpeners,
Ink to bottles,
Inkstands,
Paper Weights,
Drawing Instruments,
[illegible]

All of which will be sold without reserve, as above stated.

Terms [illegible]

## JUDICIAL SALES.

A. Thierry vs M. Brunet

FIFTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon Thos. Dubois, Fifth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] November, 1862, at [illegible] M., at [illegible] Esplanade and Chartres streets—

A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Movable Effects.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash in the spot.

oct27 1118 JOHN E. MOHRMANN Constable.

Louis Adam vs Nicholas Colin and Wife

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 297—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered in the above entitled suit, directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell at public auction on the premises hereinafter designated, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—

The Contents and Fixtures of a MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE, situated at the corner of St. Philip and Royal streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory, which can be seen at my office.

Provisionally seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

nov1 & 7 10 11 JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff Parish of Orleans.

### For Sale

BY P. PHATS & CO.,

Corner Commercial Place and St. Charles streets

100 BARRELS JEFFREY'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE, in pints, recently imported. oct30 15t

### New Fall Goods.

BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies and Children's Straw Goods, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Flowers and Feathers, Hoop Skirts, French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, &c., &c., all the above goods are now landing from ship, and will be sold at low prices, at 55 Customhouse street.

oc24 2m JEHIAL READ, Agent.

### Bacon, Flour, Comforts.

100 casks Canvassed Bacon;
150 bbls extra Flour;
10 bales Comforts, extra size.
For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
oct29 51 Common, st.

### Just Arrived.

COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, TINWARE.

A FULL assortment, such as Children's Baths, Foot Baths; Cash Boxes, Dressing Cases, Lamp Fillers, Funnels, Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. For sale cheap at CHARLES LOEFFLER'S,
au30 tf 126 Chartres st.

### Young Ladies' Academy.

*Under the Management of Mrs. Cherpaux.*

282........Bayou Road........282

THE above Academy was opened on the 1st of October inst.

Persons wishing to procure prospectuses will please apply at the Establishment. oct16

### Exchange,

ON LONDON AND PARIS,

SOLD BY THE BANK OF LOUISIANA.

oct7 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

### Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
oct17 tf 51 Common street.

### RICHARD J. EVANS,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.

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

Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. 171 ly

WE have on hand old Liquors that have been years in store—

WHISKY,
BRANDY,
RUM, PORT WINE,
MADEIRA.
Also—CHAMPAGNE,
CLARET.
SARDINES,
CASTILE SOAP,
RAISINS,
ALMONDS,
PICKLES, FANCY SOAPS
KETCHUPS,
SCHNAPPS,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c., BITTERS.

ocd E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

### Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood

V. DEMORUELLE, DEALER,

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin,

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves, Also, English, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Fire Wood.

Orders from the country promptly and care [illegible] attended to.

### SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY

No. 208 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN S. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWOOP

GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,

(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)

*Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists*

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds. au16 ly

### ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the Direction of Mme. Deron,

*No. 275 Dauphin street.*

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal booksellers. au31 ly

### GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

*NOTARIES PUBLIC,*

No. 32 Carondelet street.

feb1 (Ground floor, back office.)

CORKS—50 bales assorted Corks, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
oc22 46 Old Levee street,
between Customhouse and Bienville.

### SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

### Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS,

*For the Year ending December 31, 1861.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860 | 125,777 00 |
| Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861 | 531,868 |
| Viz—For Fire premiums | $[illegible] |
| Marine premiums | 73,410 17 |
| River premiums | 65,[illegible] |
| | $584,868 |
| Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861 | $93,544 00 |
| Less return premiums | 6,183 01 |
| | $101,727 01 |
| Net earned premiums December 31, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Losses paid during same period, viz. | |
| On fire risks | $[illegible] |
| On marine risks | [illegible] |
| On river risks | [illegible] |
| | $252,[illegible] 59 |
| Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances, &c | 42 [illegible] |
| | $190,155 05 |
| Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| The Company have the following assets, viz: | |
| Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co | 266,770 00 |
| City and State Bonds | [illegible] |
| Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c | [illegible] |
| Bills receivable for premiums | 76,567 19 |
| Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies | 16,[illegible] |
| Premiums due, in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Confederate Bonds | 100,[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 this 14th day of January 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. 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 accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 14th day of January, 1862.

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the premiums due they fifty per cent. of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the first March next.

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

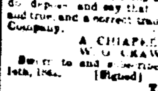
—DIRECTORS—

| | |
|---|---|
| James D. Denegre, | E. J. Hart, |
| A. D. Kelly, | John C. Hicks, |
| Hugh Wilson, | Nelson McStea, |
| Henry Renshaw, | J. H. Stauffer, |
| A. C. Tremoulet, | John G. Gaines, |
| H. T. Lonsdale, | Thomas Sloo. |

oct12 1m

### Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.



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

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861 | $342,866 47 |
| Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860 | 23,829 0 |
| Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| viz—For premiums on Fire Risks | $[illegible] |
| For premiums on River Risks | 174,[illegible] |
| For premiums on Marine Risks | [illegible] |
| Less premiums of risks not terminated 31st Dec., 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Return premiums | [illegible] |
| Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December | $[illegible] |
| Losses during the same period, viz: | |
| On Fire Risks | [illegible] |
| On River Risks | [illegible] |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] |
| | $171,[illegible] |
| Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc | 1,[illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |
| Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| The Company have the following assets, viz: | |
| Invested in Bank Stocks, City Mortgage and [illegible] | |
| Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds | [illegible] |
| Invested in Real Estate, (Office 7½ Camp street) | [illegible] |
| Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums | 42,[illegible] |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Total amount of assets | $1[illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th January, 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th of January, 1862.

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, of which certificates will be issued on and after the 10th of March next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay to the holders thereof the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, on and after the [illegible] February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and to be cancelled. [illegible] the 31st December 1861.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 7½ Camp street.

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

—TRUSTEES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John S. Shaw, | S. L. Levy, | W. L. Lanier, |
| Jno. A. Stevenson, | A. M. May, | Pablo A. Saey, |
| Edward Naile, | B. B. Moore, | J. Villarrubia, Jr. |
| Ellijah Peale, | John Hall, | Alex. T. Dyes, |
| J. P. Harrison, | Rufus McIlhenny, | Wm. H. Avery, |
| Joseph Hoey, | Thomp. Greenfield, | J. E. Isenhour, |
| L. C. Jury, | Edward Hobart, | Jno. H. Rodenberg, |
| Geo. O. Sweet, | Lafayette Folger, | A. Q. Kennett, |
| Alfred Moulton, | John Kemp, | E. K. Converse, |
| W. C. Thompkins, | John C. Goodrich, | Perry Nugent, |
| A. D. C. Wood, | J. O. Brown, | Geo. W. Ward. |

New Orleans, January 12, 1862. janl-ly

### Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861 | |
| To wit | $251,125 36 |
| Premiums on Fire Risks | $190,[illegible] |
| on Marine Risks | 46,476 56 |
| on River Risks | 24,[illegible] 12 |
| | $251,125 24 |
| Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861 | $42,658 [illegible] |
| For Returned Premiums | 2,921 70 |
| | 45,579 70 |
| Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861 | $205,545 56 |
| Losses paid during same period, viz: | |
| On Fire Risks | $109,[illegible] |
| On Marine Risks | 7,091 77 |
| On River Risks | 5,[illegible] 42 |
| | $1[illegible] |
| Reinsurance | $15,[illegible] |
| Fifteen per cent. returned | 3,331 61 |
| | 3,721 23 |
| | $137,998 78 |
| Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c | 28,489 47 |
| | $166,378 25 |
| Net profits, 30th November, 1861 | $39,167 31 |
| Net earned premiums | $205,545 56 |
| Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned | 24,808 22 |
| Amount participating in profits | $180,736 34 |
| The Company has the following assets, viz: | |
| Bills receivable for Premiums | $64,771 64 |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | 36,619 00 |
| Invested in mortgage security | 20,080 00 |
| Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks | [illegible] |
| Invested in Bank Stocks | 34,075 00 |
| Invested in Confederate Bonds | 83,583 00 |
| Invested in Railroad Bonds | 50,000 00 |
| | 21,511 |
| Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies | 7,910 00 |
| Cash on hand | 22,446 60 |
| Total amount of Assets | $327,977 60 |

Office, No. 2 Carondelet street.

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

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of December, 1861.

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent to cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES:

Geo W. West, Vice-President.

| | |
|---|---|
| Omer Gaillard, | E. F. Hunt, |
| Jas. A. White, | Ed. Musson, |
| Douglas West, | Martin Gordon, Jr., |
| D. Jamison, | Numa Augustin, |
| Ar. Miltenberger, | Omsire Olivier, |
| J. Soler | A. Bohn |

61

### FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street,

30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours;
15 .. .. St. Julien,
30 .. .. Haut Brion;
10 .. .. Cos,
50 .. .. Lacrisi,
.. Leoville Larose, Margaux
Lafitte, Labrava;
100 .. White Wine, Chateau Yquem. ja21

### GALIBERT & SON'S TRUSSES

No. 323 St. Martin street, PARIS.

Inventors of the Lever Truss for the cure of Ruptures; manufacture of Imperceptible Trusses with wrought ... ordinary steel springs; Jointed Trusses, with ivory pads for hot climates; Ornamented Trusses, for glass and show-cases. Common Trusses, at low prices, are like wise manufactured at this establishment. This house is the only one which obtained a recompense at the *Universal Exposition* for the finish of its products. All those articles bear the mark of the manufacturers (the *cross of honor.*) They may be found at all the druggists and dealers in Tex

### 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 15th, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1862, | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] |
| On River Risks | [illegible] |
| Total premiums | [illegible] |
| Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1862 | $[illegible] |
| Return Premiums | 10,[illegible] |
| Net earned premiums 30th September, 1862 | $[illegible] |
| Losses paid during the year: | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] |
| On River Risks | [illegible] |
| Fifteen per cent. returned | [illegible] |
| Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest and contingent | $9,582 75 |
| 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] |

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

Be it remembered that on the [illegible] 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared A. ROCHEREAU, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the N. O. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books.

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

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 11th 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 Cert. ficates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 30th September, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS—

| | |
|---|---|
| O. Babcock, | J. M. Ca[illegible] |
| T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr., | L. Mo[illegible] |
| Placide Forstall, | P. A. N[illegible] |
| J. M. Lapeyre, | [illegible] |
| Albin Rochereau, | [illegible] |
| Cass Labitte, | J. T[illegible] |

### UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by [illegible] their charter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862— | |
| Premiums on Fire Risks | [illegible] |
| River Risks | [illegible] |
| Marine Risks | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Less return Premiums | [illegible] |
| Unearned Premiums, April 30, 18[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Net Premiums | [illegible] |
| Paid Losses during the year | |
| Fire Losses | [illegible] |
| River Losses | [illegible] |
| Marine Losses | [illegible] |
| Total Losses | [illegible] |
| Reinsurance | [illegible] |
| Fifteen per cent. returned | [illegible] |
| Expenses and interest, discount and interest | [illegible] |
| Gross Profits | [illegible] |
| Reserved for Incidentals | [illegible] |
| Net Profits | [illegible] |
| The Assets of the Company are | |
| Capital Stock Notes | [illegible] |
| Loans secured by Mortgage | [illegible] |
| Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stocks | [illegible] |
| Bills Receivable for Premiums | [illegible] |
| Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Scrip of other Companies | [illegible] |
| Stocks and Bonds | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on the [illegible] day of [illegible], before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem. of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above are just and true, and correctly transcribed from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th, 1862. [Signed] A. [illegible]
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the net profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared in scrip; and the certificates to be issued on and after the second Monday in June; also that a dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the certificates of 1857 be paid, payable according to the 10th article of the charter of the Company, on and after the 15th July next.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

The certificates of profits for the year 1857 of this Company, being due and payable, together with the interest on all certificates of profits to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call for payment at the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS.

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co,
J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.
F. S. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams,
J. Goodstein, firm of G. Tankum, Descourtot & Co,
M. J. Zunts, firm of Shorss & Zunts,
Ed. Newman,
Victor Maignan,
A. Chiapella,
L. F. Generes, firm of Abat, Generes & Co.
John Delmonte, firm of Martin, Colin & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cusachs & Ogden,
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Capdeville & Co.
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn,
Jos. Devereux. my15

### Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending 28th February, 1862:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks | $70,0[illegible] 96 |
| Premiums on Marine Risks | 1,4[illegible] |
| Premiums on River Risks | [illegible] |
| Less Premiums Unterminated | $[illegible] |
| Less Return Premiums | 11,9[illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |
| Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862 | $[illegible] |
| Losses paid during same period viz | |
| Fire Losses | $41,032 44 |
| Marine Losses | 110,3[illegible] |
| River Losses | 18,1[illegible] |
| | $200,455 37 |
| Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c | 8,[illegible] 42 |
| Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862 | $1[illegible] |
| The Company have the following Assets: | |
| Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon | $[illegible] |
| Invested in bank stock, cost | $[illegible] |
| Invested in city and other bonds | [illegible] |
| Loaned on pledge of stocks | [illegible] |
| Insurance scrip, &c | [illegible] |
| Bills receivable, at short time, for Premiums | [illegible] |
| Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| | $771,[illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on the [illegible] day of March, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the "Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans," who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to this 4th day of March, before me. D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates, on and after the second Monday in May next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1862.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Carriere, | John Thornhill, |
| R. Brugier, | John Fox, |
| Mason Pilcher, | C. Fasey, |
| G. A. Fosdick, | W. A. Violett, |
| Richard Nixon, | A. Costa, |
| Thomas Byrne, | A. R. Montgomery, |
| R. Nugent, | N. M. Benachi |
| E. H. Pomroy, | H. A. Warneken, |
| J. L. Macaulay, | Wm. Preble, |
| J. S. Wallis, | J. Cramer, |
| A. Lacroix, | Wm. Lorentz, |
| C. Lafitte, | Leon Queyrouze, |
| Wm. Urquhart, | A. P. Noble, |
| Henry Rodewald, | A. J. Rose, |
| Wm. C. Watts, | G. W. Dunbar, |
| J. Avet, | Albert Cammack. |

R. C. Osiesby.

### Star Mutual Insurance Company,

No. 14 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August [illegible] 1861.

THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the sea and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

—DIRECTORS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. A. Giraud | firm of F. A. Giraud & Co. | |
| A. Watt | do. | Jno. Watt & Co. |
| G. W. Logan | do. | Logan, S[illegible] & Claiborne, |
| A. F. Elliot | do. | E[illegible] & M[illegible] Keever |
| E. Lafitte | do. | Mummy, [illegible] & Co, |
| E. Duplantier | do. | Roman [illegible] |
| Lloyd E. Coleman | do. | Coleman [illegible] |
| W. Quertal | do. | [illegible] & Withers |
| W. C. C. Claiborne | do. | Wm. F[illegible] & Co. |
| Chs. A. Castille | do. | |
| J. de Fontaine | do. | W. [illegible] Gordon & Castille. |
| | | E. C[illegible] & Co. |
| | | EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary. |

J. D. BELAUNE, Secretary. oc21 ly

### Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to increased expense on transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:

24 to 36 inches at $1 25 an inch.
60 to 60 inches at $1 50 an inch.
72 to 80 inches at $1 75 an inch.
Grate Bars at 5c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $35, $40 and $45, according to size and pattern.

Terms cash.

R. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
jan7 1 12 Union street.

### Sugar, Honey, Wool.

SIX HHDS. SUGAR;
6 tins HONEY;
3 bales WOOL.
All in good shipping order, for sale by
J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
51 Common st.