New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 47, hams, herrings, coffee, cigars, sugar, pilot bread &c.; at 10½ o'clock, in the Star Warehouse, hams and yellow corn.

THE STEAMER TRADE WIND—This steamer is announced by the New York *Times* of the 3d as having been cleared on the 2d instant. The following is her list of passengers:

D. W. O Farrington, W. H. Clemence, Robt. Easton, E. Kimball, J. L. Alexis, Mme. H. Naville, Saml. Valle, G. D. McCullan, J. H. Baldwin.

CHANGE OF TIME IN THE SCHEDULE OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns this morning, Superintendent Pandelly, of the Pontchartrain Railroad, announces a change in the schedule of the road—being the winter arrangement. The change goes into effect on and after Monday, October 20. The old table will be run by up to Sunday night, to-morrow.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, No. 47 Magazine street, respectfully calls the attention of dealers and speculators to the 2200 sacks of strictly choice yellow corn, which he will sell this day, at 11½ o'clock, A. M.

Latest News.

The *True Delta* published an Extra early yesterday morning, containing the following intelligence:

Still Later News—Through Southern Sources—From Kentucky—Installation of a Confederate Governor—Heavy Firing near Louisville—From Virginia and Florida—Gen. Rosecrans's Report of the Fight—Other Interesting Details—Loss of Louisianians at Sharpsburg—Letter from Captain Richardson of the Orleans Southrons—An Interesting Letter from Corinth—Another List of the Killed and Wounded—Address of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson to the People of Tennessee—The "Situation" in Mississippi—The Commands of Van Dorn, Price and Lovell—Affairs at Nashville.

Having obtained a copy of the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* of Saturday, October 11, we are enabled to lay before the public this morning the following summary of late and interesting intelligence:

FROM KENTUCKY.

Mobile, October 11.—A special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, dated at foot of Big Hill, Madison county, Kentucky, October 5, via Knoxville, the 9th, says: "A courier has arrived here from Frankfort, with intelligence that Richard Hawes was yesterday installed Governor of Kentucky. The installation was attended by a military display surpassing any thing ever before witnessed in Frankfort."

When the courier left Frankfort heavy firing was heard in the direction of Louisville.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Richmond, October 10.—In the Senate to-day a bill was passed increasing the pay of the department clerks, after which the Senate went into secret session.

In the House a motion to postpone the tax bill until the next session was negatived.

Senate bill increasing the pay of clerks was passed, with an amendment.

Also, House bill to relieve the army of incompetent officers.

FROM FLORIDA.

Augusta, October 11.—A special to the Savannah *Republican* this morning, dated Baldwin, Florida, October 9th, says:

The Federals at Jacksonville embarked yesterday and went down the river this morning early.

Two large gunboats are still lying off the town.

The Federals have taken off all the negroes they could get, both slave and free.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

We have been permitted the use, for a short time, of the Memphis *Argus* of the 9th instant, which contains several Federal reports of the battle of Corinth. The first is a dispatch to General Sherman, as follows:

"*Columbus, Ky.*, October 6

"*General Sherman*—I take the liberty to send you the news from Corinth to-night. No doubt you are anxious to hear from there.

"General Hurlburt came up with Price, or rather cut him off from Bolivar, near Middleton yesterday noon, and fought and drove him across the Chewalla. To-day they pressed hence from both sides.

"One dispatch says that Price's chief of staff has just been taken, with all of his dispatches. Our prisoners now amount to over two thousand, together with all the enemy's dead and wounded. A dispatch received to-night says he is pressed. There is no doubt but that our forces have achieved a great victory.

"Among our wounded are Colonels Morton, Mower and Gilbert. Among the wounded of the enemy are Colonel Pritchard, Third Missouri; Colonel Daly, Eighteenth Arkansas; Colonel McLain, severely; Colonel Johnson, Twentieth Arkansas; Colonel Rogers, Twentieth Texas; Colonel Martin, commanding brigade; Major James, Twentieth Arkansas, and General Martin were killed.

"All the prisoners we have taken were nearly starved, and report all the army the same.

Rosecranz's report of the fight on Saturday is as follows:

"*Corinth, Miss*, October 4.

"To Major-General U. S. Grant:

"Your dispatch is received, telling me to follow the rebels.

"This morning Price made a fierce and determined attack on our right. Van Dorn and Lovell on our left. The contest lasted until half-past eleven o'clock, and was very deadly to the enemy. They drove in our centre—some of them penetrated to the Corinth House. Hamilton, whose left was on the main line of their attack, maintained his ground in all but one spot, and, making an advance, secured the centre; with two first rate regiments Col. Sullivan gave us time to bring batteries into action, and saved the day on that side.

"Van Dorn and Lovell made a most determined attack on the extreme right, on the Chewalla road; they were led to the attack through the abattis—two of them reached the ditch, the other two stopped not fifty paces from it. All but grape and canister could do was to hold them; when it reached the point a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the Twenty-seventh Ohio and the Eleventh Missouri. This was too much for the staggered columns; many fell down and held up their hands for mercy. They are badly beaten on both fronts—left their dead and wounded on the field, and are in full retreat.

"Our loss, though severe, especially in officers, is nothing like that of the enemy. Brigadier General Hackleman fell, bravely fighting at the head of his brigade yesterday, shot through the jugular vein. Cols. Kirby, Smith, Gilbert and Mower wounded, not mortally; Gen. Oglesby, dangerously. The number killed I cannot tell. Their killed and wounded are strewn along the road for five miles out, where they had an hospital.

"We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not counting wounded. McPherson has reached here with his force. We move at daylight in the morning.

"W. S. ROSECRANZ, Major General."

As containing something additional, we give the following:

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Cairo, October 5.—Gen. Tuttle received a dispatch this morning, giving good news from Corinth.

Price made the attack with forty thousand men. The fight lasted up to last evening. Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

Gen. Dodge sends a dispatch to this place to prepare for a large number of wounded.

There is no doubt that the battle has been a very severe one.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Cairo, October 5.—The battle on Saturday at Corinth was one of the most severe of the war. Price attacked our right, and Van Dorn and Lovell our left. They were sure of success, and fought desperately. When they crossed Hatchie they burned the bridge, not expecting to need it to make good their retreat. At one time our centre was pierced, and the rebels penetrated as far as the Corinth House, in nearly the centre of the town. They were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Van Dorn pushed his way through the abattis on the left, and reached the ditch in the face of a storm of grape and canister. The Twenty-seventh Ohio and Eleventh Missouri then made a charge, and his column gave way. The rebels were completely routed. The number lost is not known, but it is very great. Our loss is heavy, particularly among officers. We have taken between 700 and 1000 prisoners, not including wounded.

Another dispatch to the Associated Press of the North, dated Cairo, October 5, (Sunday) says:

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is not seriously injured. The telegraph is repaired to Corinth. Gen. Hurlburt marched on Saturday to the south side of Hatchie river with a large force, thus cutting off Price's retreat. Rosencranz moved early this morning to renew the attack, and cannonading has been heard all day in the direction of their forces. Price is in the forks of Hatchie river, and between Hurlburt and Rosencranz.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD—LOSS OF LOUISIANIANS.

Editors Appeal:—The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Fred. Richardson, of the Orleans Southrons, Company F, Fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, to a friend at Arcola, La., giving the casualties of the company, and also among the officers of the regiment. We send the extract particularly for the benefit of the numerous friends of our lamented friend, Lt. N. A. Caufield, and his brother William, many of whom are residents of our ill-fated Crescent City, hoping by some chance it may reach the afflicted parents. H.

Lieutenant Caufield was in Richmond, sick, at the time our regiment joined the Eighth brigade, under Jackson, and did not join us until after our battle at Slaughter Mountain. He participated in the subsequent fight at Bristol, also the three days' battle at Manassas and the battle of Chantilly, which followed, and was present during our advance into Maryland, and at the capture of Harper's Ferry; again crossed the Potomac, and was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg. The circumstances attending his death were as follows: Our brigade was ordered into a corn field to the support of two batteries, which were firing from either flank. Shortly after obtaining our position, the enemy's shells came so thick and fast that Gen. Hays ordered us to lie down. Our company was small, and we (the officers) laid down behind it. William, Lieutenant Caufield's brother, was leaning immediately in his front. Nick was reclining on his elbow, conversing with Lieut. Gubbins of our camp. Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of Company B, by the side of him, was struck, and Nick remarked: "Fitz, you are hit." Many of those surrounding us were uttering exclamations of "Oh," etc, as they were shot, when, all at once, a shell from the enemy plunged through my poor camp, passing first through the body of William, then cut off the leg of John Fitzsimmons, then both feet of D. Jenkins, and passed through my poor friend Nick, entering at the small of the back, coming out of his breast, tearing out and exposing his heart. I immediately jumped up, but he was beyond the possibility of being assisted. I advanced my face close to his and called him by name, but his eyes were fixed, and he was still supporting himself on his elbow in his last throes. By the one shot I lost three killed—Lieutenant Caufield, William Caufield and John Fitzsimmons. Beside, David Jenkins, who had both of his feet cut off. The regiment went into the fight with about one hundred men, and lost in killed and wounded 57. Our brigade suffered terribly, having but 95 men in line of battle next morning. The loss of the brigade was more than one-half. It consists of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth infantry Louisiana volunteers and the Louisiana Guard Artillery battery, Captain D'Aquin, (of Girardey's) The Seventh alone lost 14 officers. Among the killed are Col. Strong, of the Sixth, and the captain of Company A, of that regiment, besides others. The killed and wounded officers of the Fifth Louisiana at Sharpsburg are as follows:

Company A, Crescent City Guards—None.
Company B, Chalmette Rifles—Killed: Lieut. Gerrold. Wounded—Lieut. Sweet.
Company C, Bienville Guards—No officers present.
Company D, DeSoto Rifles—No officers present.
Company E, Orleans Cadets—Wounded: Capt. Hart, Lieut. Garity.
Company F, Orleans Southrons—Killed: Lieutenant Caufield. Wounded: Lieut. Gubbins.
Company G, Louisiana Swamp Rangers—Wounded: Lieut. Hogan, Lieut. Riedler.
Company H, Perrett Guards—Lieut. Taylor.
Company I, Carondelet Invincibles—Lieut. Patterson.
Company K, Monroe Rifles—None.
Major Menger, wounded in the hand.

Besides the above, there were others who were wounded, but not disabled, viz: Captain McGuire, of Company B, struck four times and knocked down twice, and myself knocked down once by a piece of shell in the shoulder. At the battles since our advent into Jackson's army, our loss of officers has been as follows:

Slaughter Mountain—Killed: Lieut. Kane, Company I. Manassas—Killed: Lieut. Sawyer, Company A. Wounded: Col. Forno, Lieut. Moore, Company D. Chantilly—Killed: Lieut. Marks, Company A. Wounded: Capt. Bierne and Lieut. Ryan.

BATTLE OF CORINTH.

The *Appeal* publishes a correspondence giving the losses in Rowen's Mississippi Brigade. We give the correspondent's description of a charge by the Twenty-second Mississippian.

It will be seen by referring to the above lists that the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment sustained by far the heaviest loss of any in the brigade. It fell to the lot of this regiment, in the beginning of the action on Friday morning, to charge a battery strongly posted on a hill, and supported by a brigade of infantry well protected by rifle pits, and the very intrenchments which, by a strange coincidence, the Twenty-second Mississippi had but a few months before themselves constructed. It is due to this regiment, which had already covered itself with glory on the bloody fields of Shiloh and Baton Rouge, to state that it sustained its reputation on this occasion so well that General Bowen himself characterized the charge as "the most gallant feat he had ever witnessed." The Twenty-second was on the extreme right of the brigade as it advanced in line of battle, and when the regiment emerged from the woods at the foot of the hill, and it became necessary to charge the battery, the spectator might, indeed, have witnessed "a most gallant feat"—one worthy of the Immortal Six Hundred at Balaklava. Though, as it seemed,

"Cannon to the right of them,
Cannon to the left of them,
Cannon in the front of them,
Volleyed and thundered,"

yet, at the word of command, they advanced up that fatal hill, not with an impetuous rush, not with a furious shout through fear lest their courage, in view of the terrors before them, should fail ere their end was accomplished, but coolly, steadily, like scarred veterans who had borne the brunt of a hundred battles—like invincible patriots, determined to do or to die in their country's cause, and who, at this solemn hour, fully realized the beauty and force of the Horatian maxim,

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

They advanced, too, against a determined enemy. One man, who said that "he had resolved that morning to stand by his gun," received a bayonet wound in the neck while maintaining his resolution. Nearly all stood firm and unwavering until the Twenty-second advanced within twenty steps of them, but when a murderous fire was poured in upon them, the line still continuing to advance, they could no longer resist such cool, invincible valor, but broke and fled in the greatest confusion, leaving a splendid rifled Parrott gun, the "Lady Richardson," in the hands of the victorious Twenty-second. Even the Fourteenth Wisconsin, which claimed "always to have seen the backs of the enemy," and whose banner, they boasted, at Belmont and at Shiloh, always led the way to victory, on this occasion was compelled "to flee away incontinently," and to admit that the Twenty-second had won the field by such daring as they themselves had never exhibited. The "Lady Richardson" was soon carried off the field, and now forms a part of Watson's battery. I do not wish to draw any invidious distinctions. I do not say that any other regiments in the brigade would not have done as well: but I do say that *fortune* did allow no better word afforded the Twenty-second an opportunity to show the stuff that it was made of, and I am sure the whole brigade will cheerfully testify that it acquitted itself just as I have narrated. It was commanded on this occasion by Captain J. D. Lester, assisted by Captain H. J. Reid, acting as Lieutenant-Colonel—both gallant men, worthy to lead such gallant spirits. I would wrong the sacred memory of the gallant dead, were I to close this imperfect account without referring to the steady valor of the Ninth Arkansas, of Rust's brigade, which was posted on the right of the Twenty-second Mississippi, and sustained, without flinching, a portion of the fire from the enemy's battery, which would otherwise have been directed against the Twenty-second. I should not omit to state, in view of lying Yankee accounts, that the wounded of Bowen's brigade, in charge of Surgeon G. C. Phillips, Twenty-second Mississippi, arrived here on the evening of the 8th. Villipigue's wounded reached here yesterday morning, and those of other brigades are constantly coming in.

SPECTATOR.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

We are in receipt of much more favorable intelligence as to the present position of our forces in Northern Mississippi, this evening, and are pleased to be able to announce that our new concentration of troops, the good order in which the commands of Generals Van Dorn, Lovell and Price have rendezvoused, their success in bringing off their baggage trains, and the rapidity with which reinforcements are being sent forward, and other important points garrisoned, should cause a suspension of the fears so generally indulged in during the past few days. It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that a general *fright* prevailed, originating from ignorance of the true state of affairs, and we cannot but condemn the official reticence that permits rumor, with her thousand tongues, to scatter broadcast all of the gloomy statements and predictions that can be imagined, when a simple announcement of the facts would at once relieve public suspense, and enable the people to determine the situation and prepare for any exigency.

We have reliable information as to the situation of the army recently engaged at Corinth, as late as last evening. It has been concentrated at Holly Springs in a much more admirable manner than the exaggerated stories previously afloat had led us to expect would be possible, and to-day, with the reinforcements it has received, is stronger than before. The points it was compelled to watch have also been decreased by a division of labor with additional troops thrown forward, and each particular division, though strong of itself, occupies positions from which the whole can be massed whenever and wherever the enemy may develop an intention to make an advance movement.

The enemy yesterday afternoon were reported by scouts arriving at Holly Springs, to be at Davis's Mills, eight miles distant. They rested on the north bank of the Cold Water, and had destroyed the bridge in their front. No immediate advance was of course expected to be made by their officers, or they would not have taken this step, which was done only to prevent an advance of our forces. Their own reports, published elsewhere, admit heavy losses, and time will be required to recover and reorganize, by their shattered though partially victorious column.

NASHVILLE.

The capital of Tennessee remains in undisturbed possession of the Yankees, who hold it with a garrison of nine greatly reduced regiments of infantry, one company of regular cavalry, and Stokes's renegade Tennesseans. It is reported they daily dread an attack, but are trying to hold out to see the result of the battle between Buell and Bragg. In case the former is defeated, they expect to hold the place until the river rises, so they can bring their gunboats to bear in defense. The necessaries of life continue scarce, and as every thing possible is seized by the soldiery, the citizens are suffering greatly.

Later from Port Royal.

The Port Royal correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from that place, under date of September 27th, says the following: Speaking of the adventures of the steamer Nashville, the correspondence, says:

On each trip from Nassau the vessels brought into the Rebel Confederacy about 20,000 stand of arms, and 400 tons of gunpowder, besides pistols, swords, percussion caps, blankets, shoes, medicines, and other army necessaries. Her past success in eluding our steamers is surprising, but she has been by no means alone in good fortune. Many others have been equally successful, with the same description of cargoes, and one, whose name I cannot learn, had a particularly narrow escape. On leaving Charleston for Nassau, she was chased by a blockading vessel at night, and run in towards shore. Her antagonist, unconscious of her locality, went out to sea, imagining that she was still in her wake. After a trip of sixty miles, she returned, and passed the rebel vessel in the distance, without notice, thinking her one of the squadron. There has been no more prolific subject of fun to the rebels than their luck in hoodwinking our blockading steamers.

SOUTHERN ARMY WELL SUPPLIED.

These vessels, in their various trips, have brought abundant material to the South to carry on the war for more than an additional year, with exception of army cloth, which is being abundantly manufactured at Atlanta, Georgia, which possesses several mills devoted to the purpose, one of which, owned by a Frenchman, named Deane, or some name of that sort, turns out five thousand yards a day for the use of the "gray backs." At least three hundred and fifty thousand heavy English navy blankets have been imported within the last six weeks. The Memphis, Herald and Kate took nothing else on their last trips. The blankets were in heavy bales of 1,000 each. There is no greater gammon than the reports of the Northern papers relative to the impossibility of clothing the Confederate army during the coming winter, simply because of the present lack of coats and shoes among a portion of the men. They have been thrown away during marches, owing to the heat of the weather, with the full expectation of replacing them, if wanted, from dead Union soldiers, till winter supplies come forward from their commissariat.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.

The *Prensa de la Habana* of the 8th instant furnishes us with the following additional advices on Mexican affairs:

The English packet Trent entered our port yesterday. By this arrival we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 30th and from Mexico to the 27th ult.

The *Heraldo* of the 27th says Gen. C. Gonzalez Ortega, the Commander in Chief of the Army of the East, arrived in the capital at 11 o'clock on the night of the 22d, to confer with the Government. In passing through Puebla, where he spent a day examining the fortifications, he was received with great ovation by the citizens of the place. He spent two days in the city, where he had a long conference with the citizen President and with the Ministers, who accepted the plan of defense which he submitted to them. He was furnished with all the means deemed necessary to carry out the plan successfully, and he assumed the military and political command of Puebla, Tlaxcala and Vera Cruz. General Ortega received the visits of a large number of persons, who gave him proofs of the high respect which they entertain for him. Upon going to headquarters he was detained anew in Puebla to arrange the civil and military administration which the Supreme Government had confided to his care.

The guerrillas are still harassing the enemy in the State of Vera Cruz, doing him all the injury possible, and some of the troops of the hostile forces are constantly kept at the out posts of the French army, doing no little injury, coming sometimes within the very lines occupied by the guerrillas. The bandit chiefs who live by pillage and rapine on the highways, have been roughly handled.

PETITION TO EXPEL FRENCH SUBJECTS FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The correspondent of the *Prensa de la Habana*, writing from Vera Cruz, under date of the 30th ult., says:

The most important news received from Mexico by the last express is the petition of the Reform Club to the Minister of the Interior. The petition is as follows:

The Reform Club, exercising the right of petition secured by the fundamental Constitution of the Republic, and considering the circumstances which menace the country, this evening approved, by the unanimous vote of its members, the following propositions submitted by Messrs. Jose Gutierrez and Florentino Mercado, Jr.:

1st. The Government of the Union is solicited to take the necessary measures to proceed to the search of the houses of those Frenchmen and such Mexicans who have acquired notoriety by tacit treason, or their infamous ideas of adhesion to foreign intervention, and to deprive them of all the arms which it is known they have been accumulating. These arms, of what kind soever, to return to the Government, under the same law by which it is declared that Mexican property captured in the waters of Vera Cruz is lawful prize.

2d. It is further submitted to the government that an order be issued to the effect that the above named Frenchmen residing within the Republic be ordered to leave its territory within forty-eight hours, as also the Mexican traitors, through any port on the Pacific which may not be in possession of the enemy.

3d. It is further solicited of the citizen President of the Republic, that he order every foreigner to furnish this club with the evidences of his loyalty to the country, and exhibit his readiness to work upon the fortifications of the city.

The club, Mr. Minister, expects from your well known patriotism, that you will support these propositions, and that you will submit them to the first magistrate of the nation.

Independence, Liberty and Reform.

(Signed) FLORENTINO MERCADO, JR.

Mexico, September, 1862.

The *Palo de Ciego*, a paper published in Mexico, in a leading article, shows the importance of taking active measures for the expulsion of French subjects from the capital, as a measure of self-preservation. Among other measures, the *Palo de Ciego* says that the confiscation of the property of French subjects would prove a very effective and desirable one.

It adds that the fortifications of Mexico are progressing, all the citizens devote one day of the week to work upon them, or they furnish the wages of a substitute. The waters of the surrounding lakes will be used to overflow the approaches to the city. Iron-plated casemates are being constructed for the protection of the artillerists; hospitals are being organized, and provisions and subsistence of all kinds are being sent forward. In a word, great activity prevails every where.

The same paper says that the vomito and the fevers were still prevalent in Vera Cruz, decimating the French troops. The deaths among the late reinforcements are estimated at 18 per cent. of their original number, which was some 2400 Zouaves and Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Mr Roze, the commander of the French land and naval forces had left Vera Cruz on the 18th for Europe.

On the 24th a band of guerrillas attacked at Tejeria early in the morning. At this point there were 250 soldiers and sailors from Martinique, who defended themselves for some time, with a loss of 7 wounded and 13 killed. The Mexicans left 8 killed on the battle field. They burnt the hospitals and other buildings belonging to the enemy.

A convoy which left Orizaba on the 30th, reached here to-day, well escorted as usual. The news received by this arrival is most afflicting for its people, who have no means of subsistence, nor means of procuring any. The French troops are suffering from the same fearful dearth. They have no bread but only hard biscuits and are at half rations.

The Mexican authorities in Vera Cruz have issued a decree ordering the removal of all the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the walls of the *Merced*. The houses are to be vacated within twenty-four hours, under penalty of death. In the meantime, as General Forey has arrived, our consul (of Spain,) Senor Cortes, has protested against such a measure, as it would prove prejudicial to many of the subjects of her Catholic Majesty, the order was at once looked into and revoked.

John J. Crittenden on Emancipation.

John J. Crittenden, writing to Wm. Reed, Esq., from Louisville, under date of September 26, upon the situation in Kentucky, closes his letter with the following allusion to the emancipation proclamation:

Be pleased, also, to give to Mr. Cox my heartiest and best wishes for his re-election to Congress. I have had my prejudices against him, but he overcame them entirely by his conduct and course in the present Congress. His course, in my opinion, was judicious, intelligent and patriotic, opposing steadily that abolition policy which sought to convert this holy war for the defense of the Government and the Union into a mere anti-slavery war—a policy calculated to prolong and embitter this bloody war—without doing any good to the white or black man.

It is for the country to decide whether such a policy shall prevail. It is for his opposition to it that I feel a solicitude for the election of Mr. Cox.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. J. CRITTENDEN.
WM. REED, Esq.

Address of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

In all the speeches which I have made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of that State, on or about the 30th of May, 1861, I declared, in substance, that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South, and to emancipate our slaves, in violation of the constitution, I would have gone as far as the furthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States, on the 22d of September, 1862, in which he declares that, "on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the result of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that, in the progress of war, they might open the way for servile insurrection and the overthrow of the institution of slavery. My opinions as to the unconstitutionality and impolicy of secession remain unchanged, but in my last speech in Congress, and on various other public occasions, I have vindicated and maintained, and still maintain, the right of *revolution*. On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the constitution by any one party would authorize or justify similar or other violations by the opposite party. The paramount causes which have controlled and influenced my conduct and opinions, were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best constitution and government in the world. But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is none which, in the slightest degree equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the slave States, without distinction of the right to hold slaves, a right guaranteed by the very constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true, he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he, or the government of the United States, to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an abolition Congress, reeking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation?

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and while we have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of incendiarism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What, then, is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to belie all our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's Administration, right or wrong? Is it to justify a man, whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform his inaugural address and message to Congress, in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it, in view of his many violations of the Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you, which, instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many of these acts have been committed in remote places, without the knowledge or approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or of those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances that you have felt it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Major-General Jones you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard, and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected.

Let not, then, a sense of past and present wrongs blind you against the enormities already perpetrated, and still more seriously contemplated, by Mr Lincoln's Administration. If a majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the light of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North, they may yet hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Abraham Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country. But if through fear, or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union to hope for, no Constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such as, with the blessing of Providence, we may conquer. The armies which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope, have been withdrawn, and with cool audacity, Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled Administration forces upon us.

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amid good report and evil report, suffering and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that, when my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might yet be well. But the last link is broken that bound me to a Government for which my ancestors fought, and, whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal Administration, who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. If you would save yourselves from a species of carnage, unexampled in the history of North America, but unequivocally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and, without awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against him. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, and, if it cannot, in the nature of things, be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a Government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the yoke and sets it utterly at defiance. No despot in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed a right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it caused centuries to engraft upon the British Constitution; a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated by every American Constitution. He has called armies into the field without authority, according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a military dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent, and, if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands and every thing else we possess, and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the middle ages.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

Knoxville, October 31, 1862.

JUDGE CATON, CHIEF JUSTICE OF ILLINOIS, ON THE PROCLAMATION.—Judge Caton, of Illinois, in answer to a dispatch from Ottawa, dated September 21, announcing that the Democratic Convention at that place had adopted unanimously resolutions condemnatory of the proclamation of emancipation, expresses the following opinion upon that document:

Springfield, September 21, 1862.—J. O. Glover, Ottowa, Illinois: I expected it. I regret the proclamation as an ill advised measure. It is a tub thrown to the Abolition whale, which may endanger the whole ship. It cannot change the actual status of one negro from what it would be without it. It weakens the hands and lays additional burdens on the shoulders of those who are exerting every energy to support the Government in this war, to uphold and restore the Constitution, and to suppress this rebellion. May God, in His mercy to our bleeding country and endangered Constitution, grant that it may have no worse results than to meet the disapproval of the Democrats in the free States, whose whole souls are engaged in the prosecution of this war.

The following paragraph we copy from the N. Y. *World*:

The Springfield *Republican*, of the Emancipation Proclamation, says:

"Nobody pretends that this act is constitutional."

Candid and true; but it adds:

"And nobody cares whether it is or not."

That it is not true; and the conservatives all over the country, whatever their past political affiliations, may be precisely defined as those who *do care* whether the President's acts are constitutional or not; and the radicals may be defined as those who do *not* care for the Constitution.

GREAT ACCUMULATION OF SIEGE GUNS.—Washington letters speak of an accumulation of siege guns and light artillery such as had not been seen before in the Union armies.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Knife—Probable Fatal Stabbing.—Manuel Spinosa was dangerously stabbed on Canal street, about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, by Miguel Montune. The precise origin of the affair we have not been able to ascertain; but, about the hour named, Captain Franko and Sergeant Cadwell, of the Provost Court Sheriff's office, were standing on Canal street, near the Beauregard Arms, when they saw two parties talking together. They were speaking in Spanish, and what they said was therefore not understood; but from their gestures it was evident they were quarreling. Presently Spinosa, who is a much larger man than Montune, caught him by the arm, jerking him round, Montune seeming desirous of getting away. The other, however, prevented him, the talk still continuing. At last Montune got away, and the affair was apparently over; but Spinosa followed him and grappled him, as if searching to see what he had on him, and finally threw him down. Montune rose, and taking something from his pantaloons, rushed at Spinosa and made a lunge at him, with what was not seen. Sergeant Cadwell seeing this went up to arrest them, when he observed that Spinosa was bleeding, and at the same time Captain Franko saw Montune throw his arm round a column and drop something in the gutter. They then arrested him, and took off Spinosa in search of a doctor. The latter walked towards the Customhouse, bleeding very profusely from his wound, so that at each step he took the blood welled out from his shoes and left his track from the spot, nearly opposite Letchford's, up the stairs of the central entrance of the Customhouse. There no medical assistance was to be obtained, and he was brought down again, still bleeding, still leaving his bloody tracks. On arriving opposite the Beauregard Arms, however, he fainted and fell from loss of blood, convulsed and foaming at the mouth. He was promptly taken up, however, and taken to the St. James Hospital. In the meantime Montune had been taken to the Customhouse, ironed, and locked up.

On examination at the Hospital, it was found that Spinosa had been stabbed at the lower part of the abdomen, about midway between the umbilicus and the centre of the groin—rather nearer the latter, perhaps. The wound corresponding to the width of the weapon used in inflicting it, was about an inch wide. To what depth it had penetrated is not known, but that it entered the cavity is certain. It is not known, either, whether the intestines were wounded. The blade had been thrust in horizontally. He did not bleed after his admission to the Hospital, unless internally. When we saw him he was covered with cold perspiration, and too low to hold conversation, though his pulse was not so low. The probabilities of his recovery are but very slight, as peritonitis is certain to set up, and will in any event be dangerous, the more in proportion as there is internal hemorrhage.

The knife with which the wound was inflicted, was picked up in the gutter, where Montune was seen to drop it. It is an ordinary dirk knife, with an inch blade. He is a native of Barcelona, a Spanish subject, and has been in this country about three years and a half. He seems to regard his act as done in self-defense. He is a decent looking man, about thirty or thirty-five years of age. Spinosa is also a Spaniard, but, if we understand him rightly, has been in this country about thirty years. He had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Turning the Tables.—Timothy Rock, with a number of other city laborers, went to the City Hall yesterday morning to receive his wages. He got $6, and put the money snugly and safely, as he thought, in his vest pocket. On coming out, he passed through the crowd of his fellow laborers, one of whom, Charles Regan, was a little familiar with him, he imagined, about his vest pocket. Presently afterwards, on feeling for his money, he found it was not there!—and forthwith he returned and taxed Regan with having abstracted it. But Regan laughed at him, as though the idea was a capital joke, and smilingly assured Timothy that he had not got the money. Timothy, however, insisted, and went over to the police station, told his story as above, and had Regan arrested. Officer Miller took charge of him, and searched him narrowly, but in vain. The money was not there, and more than this, Regan's manner satisfied him that it was not likely he had committed the robbery. He therefore suggested that it might be as well to search Timothy himself, and proceeding to this task, lo and behold! it was found that Tim had put his money into his fob pocket instead of his vest pocket, and there it still was, all right. Perceiving this satisfactory proof of his innocence, with a Titanic thump on the desk of the office Regan now demanded the arrest of Rock on the charges of defamation and false imprisonment. And thus is Tim in durance with the tables turned on him, for being in too much of a hurry.

Parole Specialty.—L. Moses was arrested on Rampart street yesterday, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and pretending to be a special officer.

Seditious Language.—Patrick Bonner and M. J. Eagan, were yesterday arrested in the First District, on the complaint of Geo. Hill, of Company I, Fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, who charges them with having made use of seditious language.

John Bishop and J. H. Wheeler, were arrested on Jackson street, in the Fourth District, on a similar charge.

Store Open.—Officer Kennedy reports having found the store of J. M. Bloom, 51 Magazine street, open last evening.

Insane.—Officer Masterson reported at the First District police station this morning, that Mrs. Mary Cunningham, who resides at 151 Dryades street, and her two children, one eight years old, and the other one year, is insane, and ought to be placed under surveillance.

Supposed Accomplice.—Peter Gray, a slave belonging to Mr. Amilandon, was arrested yesterday, in the First District, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of a pig and five chickens, for which the colored soldier Anthony Lipscomb was discharged by the Provost Court yesterday.

Assault on a Woman.—P. Moncusa was arrested in the Fourth District yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Allen.

Violent Assault.—Eugene Clement and Adam Bertrand were arrested in the Second District yesterday, on the charge of assaulting J. Robervie, with more vigor than discretion.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—L. Moses, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was let off with a fine of $5, as his playing special officer appeared to be only a drunken frolic.

M. J. Eagan and Patrick Bonner, elsewhere reported as having been arrested on a charge of making use of seditious language, were dismissed. The evidence showed that a party of soldiers in citizens' dress had gone to Eagan's coffee-house to drink, when one of them proposed as a toast, "Here's to what we left home for—the preservation of the old Union!" On this some one else called out, "Here's to Jeff. Davis. I voted for him, and I still rely on him!" This led to antagonism, and symptoms of an outbreak, on which Eagan came forward and said he would not have any politics discussed in his house. In the meantime the other party beat a retreat, but Bonner was taken for him, and Eagan with the latter.

Messrs. Bishop and Wheeler were also dismissed on a similar charge, for want of sufficient proof.

A soldier, who had been arrested for being out without a pass, was sent to the Workhouse for a month.

Henry Jenkins, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, an enemy to the United States and a fugitive, none of which was proved against him, was dismissed.

John Clement and Adam Bertrand, whose arrest is reported in another place, were discharged. They appear to have been engaged merely in a harmless scrimmage.

A man named Fay was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for drunkenness.

Louis Schwolenborg, a cavalry soldier belonging to Captain McGee's company, was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The evidence showed that under pretence of borrowing it for his lieutenant, and engaging payment of a high rate of interest, he had succeeded in borrowing $352 50 in specie from one fellow country man, $225 50 from another, and $10 in gold from a servant girl, who had been deceived by his big talk. He was also proved to have dealt in jewelry to the reverse of profit for his victims; over whom he acquired quite a sway by the tales he told of his prowess and luck, and particularly of the booty he succeeded in carrying off from Baton Rouge. There was nothing, however, to prove that he had not borrowed the money for his lieutenant, and he avowed it his intention to see it repaid, as soon as possible. He was therefore dismissed.

The case of the DeBares, of the Planters' Hotel, was again before the Court. It will be recollected that Judge Bell some time since ordered a separation between the husband and wife, and directed the property to be appraised and sold, and the proceeds divided between them. The appraisement set the value of the property at $17,706 80. During the past few days the furniture had been sold for $3435. On behalf of Mr. DeBare, his counsel sought to have this sum paid over to him, on the ground that he had debts to pay beyond that amount. The Court, however, ordered $1500 to be paid for the board of Mrs DeBare and child for fifteen months, and $450 for house rent due; the balance to Mr. DeBare.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The New York *World* contains the following:

Governor Andrew has again postponed the draft in Massachusetts, this time to the 15th inst. This, we believe, is the fifth postponement he has ordered. Massachusetts is the most backward of all the New England States in the matter of volunteering, notwithstanding the enormous bounties—larger than those of any other State—which have been offered. We wait patiently to hear of those thronged roads and crowded recruiting offices which Gov. Andrew promised us if an emancipation proclamation should be issued. We wait patiently also for Mr. Greeley's "thrice three hundred thousand."

Change.

CHANGE on Bordeaux, in small sums, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 17 St. Louis street. sep5

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Friday Evening, Oct. 17, 1862.

There was a speculative inquiry to-day for Breadstuffs and Provisions, but owing to the probability of light supplies the stock is withheld from the market, awaiting a material advance on the present elevated prices. Very considerably less was offered, either in the regular market or at auction. The market is bare of Sugar and Molasses. The receipts from the coast are entirely suspended. A supply would command very high prices.

SUGAR.—There is little or none in the market. A supply would meet with immediate sale at very high prices. Yesterday and to-day, not previously reported, about 250 hhds sold, in small lots from store, at 10c. for Fair and 12¼@13c. for White Clarified, and 6¼c. for cistern bottoms.

MOLASSES.—The market is about bare of this article. A lot of 300 bbls. Fermenting sold to-day at 25c ¢ gallon.

BEANS.—50 bbls White Northern sold at $7 50 ¢ bushel.

FLOUR.—300 bbls good Extra sold, from first hands, at $19 ¢ bbl.

SALT.—500 sacks, 10 lbs each, dairy Salt sold at private sale at 15c ¢ sack, and 500 sacks Liverpool coarse, large sacks, usual size, at auction, at $3 35, and 15 at $4 ¢ sack.

HAY.—The last sales of round lots were at $60 ¢ ton. Holders are now asking $65 at wholesale, and $70 ¢ ton at retail.

BEEF.—The last sale was at $12 ¢ bbl.

COFFEE.—The stock is light. Java is held at 60c ¢ lb.

PORK.—A round lot sold yesterday at $46 ¢ bbl.

FEED.—Corn is retailing at 1 62½, and Oats at $1 10 ¢ bushel, and Bran at $2¼ ¢ 100 lbs.

LARD.—Is retailing at 19@20c. ¢ lb., in tin cans and kegs.

BACON.—Smoked Shoulders and Clear Sides are retailing at 20@22c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 15@16c. and 17c. ¢ lb.

The receipts during the past three days, say from the 15th to the 17th instant, inclusive, comprise 261 bbls. Pork, 211 do and 171 kegs Lard, 113 tierces Beef, 263 hhds. and tierces, 5 boxes and 17,000 lbs. Bacon, 1183 bbls. Flour, 171 kegs Butter, 115 boxes Cheese, 1690 bbls. Potatoes, 112 do. Beans, 123 bbls and 33 bbls Sugar, 750 bbls. Molasses, 5106 sacks Oats, 152 bales Hay, 181 sacks Corn, 4 bbls. Corn Meal, 23 bbls. Bran, Oil, 123 boxes Candles, 312 bbls Apples, 697 bbls. Onions, 41 bundles Leather, and 271 boxes Soap.

Exports. 4660 Staves, 1181 bbls. Flour, 164 bbls. Pork, 125 casks Bacon, 123 kegs Lard, 15 bbls. Whisky, 600 sacks Corn, 491 hhds. and 45 bbls. Sugar, 461 bbls Molasses, 221 bales Cotton, 151 hhds. and 54 boxes Tobacco.

Arrived during the past three days, say from the 15th to the 17th instant, inclusive, 3 barks, 2 brigs, 1 schooner and 3 steamships; cleared, 1 steamship, 1 ship, 2 barks, 2 brigs and 2 schooners.

The river has fallen 1 inch since the 16th instant, and is now 14 feet 1 inch below high water mark.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 13, 1862.

Arrived during the week 739 Beeves, 213 Hogs, 30 Sheep and 41 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 446 Beeves, 221 Hogs, 30 Sheep and 41 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 47 Beeves and 19 Hogs. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ¢ lb net.......... [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ¢ lb net.......... [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ¢ lb net.......... [illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ¢ head.......... [illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ¢ head.......... [illegible]
Hogs, ¢ lb gross.......... [illegible]
Milch Cows, ¢ head.......... [illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ¢ head.......... [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 18, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Carlsen (Italian) Consolhand, Marseilles, Master
Brig Soother, Phinney, Cadiz, G A Fosdick
Schr J B Litchfield, Crockett, New York, Master
Schr J W Miner, Berry, New York, Master
Schr Sallie J Alken, Godfrey, New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr E Closson, Coombs, 20 days from Baltimore, to master—L P T

STEAMBOATS.

Louisiana Belle, Alexander, from Coast

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Augusta, Amesen, 22 days from New York, to G A Fosdick
Brig Alice Lee

EXPORTS.

MARSEILLES—Per ship Carlsen—34 hhds tobacco, 5 bxs mdse.
CADIZ—Per brig Soother—4 [illegible] staves
NEW YORK—Per schr J B Litchfield—41 hhds sugar, 7 bbls do, 117 bbls molasses, 177 sticks lignumvitæ, 18 hides and sundries
NEW YORK—Per schr J W Miner—168 hhds sugar, 236 bbls molasses, 4 kegs mdse
NEW YORK—Per schr Sallie J Alken—72 bales cotton, 6 bbls molasses, 5 hhds sugar, 1 bbl do, 18 bxs tobacco, 63 bales wool, 74 bbls tallow, 13 bbls rope cuttings, 53 bdls shocks and headings, 11 cases champagne, and sundries

IMPORTS.

BALTIMORE—Per schr E Closson—7 bbls flour, [illegible] 45 [illegible], 71 bxs soap, 25 bxs candles, 91 bxs cheese, 9 bxs starch, 10 [illegible], 25 [illegible] hams and shoulders, 6 kegs [illegible] and sundries to [illegible], and sundries to [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—27 bbls molasses to Warneken & [illegible]; 59 do to [illegible]; 5 [illegible] sugar, [illegible]

Special Notice—For Havana.

THE departure of the steamship NASSAU, is unavoidably postponed until SUNDAY [illegible] at 8 o'clock, A. M.
All letters, papers, &c., must be [illegible] into the office of the [illegible].
oct17 S. F. GRIFFIN, 17 Tchoupitoulas street.

For Havana.

SUNDAY, 19th October, at 8 A. M.
THE steamship NASSAU, Captain Coakley, will sail as above. For freight and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to S. F. GRIFFIN, 17 Tchoupitoulas street.
Parcels, packages, &c., received at the office, 17 Tchoupitoulas street. oct17

New York, via Matanzas.

To sail on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA MATANZAS—The splendid steamship MATANZAS, Liesegang, Commander, will sail positively as above.
For freight and first and second class passage, for both places, apply to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., 12 Poydras street. oct17

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, La., October 15, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 157.

The attention of the Brigadier-General Commanding has been attracted to the rapid gait at which mounted Orderlies ride through the streets of the city, to the great injury of the [illegible]. It is hereby directed that no Orderly will hereafter be allowed to ride faster than at a walk or trot, unless the dispatch he bears be specially marked "In Haste," or "At a Gallop."

Any violation of this order will subject the rider to arrest and punishment.

By order of Brigadier General L. G. ARNOLD, U. S. V.
L. L. JAMES, First Lieutenant U. S. Artillery, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General. oct18 3t

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Parishes St. Bernard and Plaquemines, October 15, 1862.

After the 20th instant, all hunters in the parish of St. Bernard or Plaquemines, will require a license from this office.
C. H. CONANT, Provost Marshal. oct18 3t

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. Steam Train
7 .. .. Steam Train	8 ..
9	10 ..
11	1 .. P. M.
2 .. P. M.	3 ..
4	5½ ..
6½	7½ ..

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.
G. PANDELY, Superintendent. oct18 tf

Tickfaw River.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 10 A. M.
FOR TICKFAW RIVER—The schooner MEIBEL, John L. Kerman, master, will take a few passengers. All passengers must have passes from the proper authorities. Apply to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., 81 Poydras street. oct17

For Sale.

200 BARRELS Goff's extra Family Flour;
100 .. Kreyhill
150 .. Banner
100 .. Valley Mills
101 .. Ocean Steam Mills;
60 .. Greenwich extra
55 .. Q X L
200 .. Mess Pork;
150 New Molasses Barrels.
150 bales Hay.
J. B. VANHORN, 45 Magazine st. oct17

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE copartnership under the style of B. CAMMON & CO., for carrying on the business of the Bakery on Bourbon street, No. 6[illegible], having expired on the 1st of September, 1862, was dissolved on the same day by limitation, and is in liquidation from said date. oct17 3t

Notice.

MY wife, Anna Pons, having left my house, the public are hereby informed that I will pay no debts contracted by her. AMBROSIO CARRO. New Orleans, October 16th, 1862. oct17 3t

Removal.

THE Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company has removed to Camp street, between Canal and Common streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Louisiana State Bank. oct17 10d

Soap, Tea, Pickles.

200 BOXES SOAP. 50 half chests BLACK TEA. 50 boxes PICKLES. For sale by J. B. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common street. oc7

P. J. Cramon vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Cramon & Bax 6.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 9 34.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent, and to all other persons *interested*, that the cession of the petitioners' property has been accepted by the Court for the benefit of their creditors; that a meeting of said creditors is to be held before A. Dreyfous, Notary Public, on THURSDAY, the 30th of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration the subject matter of the petition, and act thereon according to law; and, in the meantime, that all judicial proceedings against the persons and property of the petitioners are stayed; and that O. Lesamont, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law, is appointed to represent the absent creditors herein.

By order of Court, WM. C. DUNCAN, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, October 15, 1862. oct18

Notice.

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

AUCTION SALES.

Sundries ....Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, October 18th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—
10 tierces Hams, 500 boxes Herrings;
50 boxes Champagne Cider, 45 coils Cotton Rope;
Sacks of Coffee, Willow-ware, Glassware, Empty Demijohns, Cigars, Dried Beef, Crushed and Powdered Sugar, &c. Also—149 packages Pilot Bread, &c.
Terms cash. oct18

Hams! Hams!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1862, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in the Star Warehouse, corner of Notre Dame and Commerce streets, for account of whom it may concern—
35 tierces Sugar-cured HAMS.
Terms—Cash. oct17

2200 Sacks Yellow Corn.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1862, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in the Star Warehouse, corner of Notre Dame and Commerce streets—
2200 sacks strictly choice YELLOW CORN.
Terms cash. oct17

Harvey's Sparkling Scotch Ale.

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

ON MONDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—
60 casks Scotch Ale, pints, 7 dozen each.
21 do do quarts, 6 dozen each.
Terms cash. oct18

Household Furniture.

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

WILL be sold at public auction, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock—
Mahogany, Rosewood and Black Walnut Furniture, Bedsteads, Armoirs, Bureaus, Bookcases, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Pianos, Clocks, Carpets, Stoves, &c.
Terms cash. oct17

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, October 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Old Levee street—
250 boxes Claret; 75 boxes Cognac;
40 cases Champagne; 50 bbls. Wine Vinegar;
55 boxes Vermouth; 25 quarter casks Sherry;
50 .. Port Wine; 14 eighth ..
90 .. Burgundy Wine; 40 bl casks White Wine;
90 .. Schiedam Schnapps;
65 sacks Almonds;
10,000 Domestic Cigars. oct18

Coffee-House.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 19th October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., on the Metairie Road, in front of the City Park gate—
The Stock in Trade of a COFFEE-HOUSE, well stocked and well patronized, Furniture, Liquors, Glassware, &c., &c.
The above establishment will be offered either in block, or retailed.
Terms cash. oct17

SALE POSTPONED.

Dairy ....Dairy .... Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 22d of October, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Good Children and Hancock streets, two squares from the City Railroad cars—
15 Fine MILCH COWS,
2 HORSES,
1 MILK CART.
The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms—Up to $100 cash; above $100, six months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. oct6

Office Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, October 16, 1862.

IN conformity with Article Fourth of the Charter of this Company, notice is hereby given that the annual election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 3 Carondelet street, on MONDAY 3d November, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
A. GRANGER, Secretary. oct17 td

Boots and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED by steamer—A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, comprising the following: Ladies' Kid, Goat and Calf Lace and Congress; Misses' [illegible]; Children's Kid, [illegible]; Men's Calf pegged and sewed Brogans, [illegible] Boots; Boys' and youths' pegged Brogans.
For sale by A. WILSON, Jr., 6 Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets. oct15 10t

Notice.

THE steamship ROANOKE from New York will commence discharging her cargo immediately. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee at the foot of St. Joseph street, as otherwise the same will be stored at their expense and risk. WARNEKEN & CO., Agents. oct17

Copartnership Notice.

THE copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of ROMAN OLIVIER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. CHARLES OLIVIER.
EMILE DUFLANTIER, for himself and CHAS ROMAN.
New Orleans, October 14th, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a partnership under the style and firm of OLIVIER & DUFLANTIER, to do a general Commission business.
O. CHARLES OLIVIER.
EMILE DUFLANTIER.
New Orleans, October 14th, 1862. oct17 1w

WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, &c.—[illegible] quarter casks Cognac Brandy; Rochelle Brandy. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 17 St. Louis st.

Young Ladies' Academy.

Under the Management of Mrs. Charpaux.
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. oct6 1m

Havana Cigars.

JUST received, a splendid lot of the finest Havana brands, such as Prince of Wales, Infinidad, Perfectos, La Criolla, Liverpool and Nueva Empresa; Londres, Brevas, Media Regalia, Conchas, Elegantes and Presados.
Also—Cigarettes, of the Honradez brand, and Cigarette Paper. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 3 Gravier street. oct2 1m

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, FANCY SOAPS, PICKLES, KETCHUPS, SCHNAPPS, BITTERS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. oct1

Office of the City Treasurer,

NEW ORLEANS, September 10th, 1862.

NOTICE.—The time for the payment of City Taxes into this office is extended until the 15th of October next.
By order of the Bureau of Finance.
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer. sel3 1m

House to Rent.

THE fine House and Store No. 113 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Apply to F. P. DUCONGE, Chartres street, No. 59. oct14 tf

For Rent.

THE comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 61 Rampart street, with gas fixtures, &c., will be rented low to a good tenant, from 1st November next. Apply to P. A. GIRAUD, 13 Customhouse st. oct13 6t

Exchange,

ON LONDON AND PARIS,
SOLD BY THE BANK OF LOUISIANA.
AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier. oct7

E. R. WAGENER,

No. 68 Camp street, between the Offices of the Picayune and National Advocate,
Bookbinder and Stationer,
HAVING purchased the entire stock in trade of the above establishment—formerly Peter Hawes—is prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description. Also on hand and for sale at reduced prices, Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, Cap, Letter and Manilla, Straw and Printing Paper, Pens, Inks, Quills, and everything pertaining to the Stationary line.
Merchants, Teachers and Grocers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. se19 1m

Star Mutual Insurance Company,

No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.
THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

—DIRECTORS—
P. A. Giraud........firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt........do. Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan........do. Logan, Soniat & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot........do. Elliot & McKeever.
F. Luling........do. Hummy, Luling & Co.
E. Duplantier........do. Runnels & Kernion.
Loyd R. Coleman........do. Coleman, Britton & Withers
W. Quentell........do. Wm. Frehn & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne. do.
Chs. A. Castillo........do. W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Fuentes........do. S. Oser & Co.
EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELAUNE, Secretary pro tem. au21 1y

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co

111..........CANAL STREET..........111
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED........................$411,50[illegible]

DIRECTORS:
Alphonse Miltenberger, J. B. Gribble,
A. Kocheraux, F. O. Nobiom,
H. M. Wright, A. Reichard,
L. Millaudon, G. Sabatier,
O. Laure, J. M. Darby,
J. M. Baseuldo, J. Tuyes,
This company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the losses and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premiums.
J. TUYES, President.
I. W. HINCKS, Secretary. nov17

L. C. Harbler & A. T. Wurtemberg

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
[illegible] Front Levee and 26 Poydras street

SALERATUS, Sardines, Sealed Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Old and Choice Liquors, Assorted Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. my12

Hostetter's Bitters.

BLACK HEARTED DECEPTION.

THE WORLD knows HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a positive antidote to the assaults of fever, and as the most powerful and healthful tonic ever advertised through the public press. What, then, must be the thought of the fiendish human shape who uses the empty bottles, once filled with that sanitary cordial, as a cover for the lowest compound that was ever introduced under the name of remedies, into the stomach of man? Quantities of MURDEROUS RUM, distilled from spoiled molasses and medicated with unwholesome bitters, have been sold to thousands of New Orleans, in Hostetter's bottles, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Citizens, shun this terrible stuff, as you would shun the vomito or death. In the genuine Bitters there is an infallible preventive and recuperative principle. In the false trash, sold under its name, there is corruption, poison and destruction. Steer clear of it. Buy only of prominent druggists, or respectable hotel and saloon keepers, who are known to you. It is understood that a large amount of stuff, purporting to be Hostetter's Bitters, has been at various times sold at auction in this city. It was spurious. The genuine preparation is never sold at auction. Merchants, beware, and always purchase of the following agents, in New Orleans, and you will get the genuine Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market.
GORTON & MACAULAY, Poydras street.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 20 Common street.
G. N. MORISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Gravier street.
SCOVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
JAMES SYME, 131 Canal street.
THOMPSON & BARNES, 23 and 25 Common street. se18 tf

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. B. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common street. sep17 tf

Notice.

WE have this day established at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, a Commission House for the sale of Provisions, such as Flour, Hams, Pork, &c. OSCAR BERCIER & CO. New Orleans, 20th August, 1862. au21

The Star of the East.

THE only true Phrophetess in the sublime science of Astrology in New Orleans. She defies competition. Speaks from inspiration, can reveal your character, and the hidden mysteries of your past life; the present and future prospect. Also, Phrenological examinations. Charts of life if desired. Fail not to visit her at No. 160 Baronne street, near Lafayette street. oct11 1m

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. jy17 1y

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby cautioned against negotiating, buying, discounting, or taking in payment or otherwise, a certain PROMISSORY NOTE for the sum of $[illegible], drawn by Pierre Montet, to the order of himself, dated the 11th of June, 1862, and payable one year after date, stipulating to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from maturity till paid, paraphed Ne Varietur by Aurele Ducatel, Notary, under same date, as no consideration was received for the same, and that said note was fraudulently obtained.
Any person holding said note as agent or otherwise, is requested to announce it to the undersigned, who is agent of the drawer. A. DEGEORGE.
oct15 [illegible] corner Esplanade and Roberts streets

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 30, 1862.
THE public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, cancelled by this Bank, and returned in January last to Baton Rouge, as none of the said notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank and payment refused.
The notes can be easily recognized, they are [illegible] cut with the hammer used to cancel the checks.
oct9 1m MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

100 dozen Brooms, 150 Cheese, 100 boxes Herring; [illegible] 7 boxes [illegible] Paper. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

Coffee! Coffee!

96 BAGS superior Havana and Laguayra Coffee, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st. se27

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved [illegible] to be shipped to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York, by WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine street. oct12

For Sale.

100 BARRELS LION BREWERY EXTRA QUALITY
Lager Beer.
For sale by WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

Exchange

ON BORDEAUX and PARIS, small sums, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

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, 128 Chartres st. au8 tf

Stolen.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT, the 12th instant, from the office No. 31 Exchange Alley, a BLACK TIN BANK BOX, bearing the name of SAMUEL MORGAN painted on its front. The Box contains several valuable papers and other documents. A liberal reward will be paid to whomsoever will return the same to the above office, No. 31 Exchange Alley, E. Filhiol's Law Office. oct14 3t

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

RECEIVED by the last Northern steamers a full and complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. They are of the last crop, thoroughly fresh, and all imported from France.
Also—A large assortment of Garden Seeds from the North. T. BACHUS, 21 and 23 Ursulines street. se20 1m

For Sale or Charter.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER, 150 tons register, light draught, well found in every particular, and ready for any voyage. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine st. oct2 tf

For Marseilles and Genoa.

THE fine, fast-sailing Italian ship GARIOGA, now loading for the above ports, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, Apply to PIAGGIO & VIOSCA Jr., 62 and 64 Old Levee street. oct1

Wanted to Purchase.

FOUR HUNDRED HOGSHEADS SUGAR, from Prime to Choice, payable in Treasury Notes. Apply to WILLIAM J. REID, 33 Magazine st. oct24

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW ORLEANS.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans makes the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1862..........$ 72,729 [illegible]
Premiums rec'd on Fire Risks....$60,377 78
" " Marine do....8,492 84
" " River do....4,838 25
72,720 67
Less premiums returned..........1,913 42
$ 70,815 10

Losses paid during the same period
On Fire Risks..........42,541 71
On Marine Risks..........13,645 41
On River Risks..........1,632 43
$58,819 55
15 per cent. returned to parties insured..........11,320 98
Re-insurance account..........6,409 10
General expenses, less interest, &c..........[illegible]—81,180 03

The Company have the following assets:
Stock Notes..........$37,500 00
Bills receivable secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate..........$50,177 00
Bills Receivable for premiums..........10,730 17 $70,[illegible]
Bank and other Stocks..........[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection..........23,119 62
Cash..........14 20 07
$229,635 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 21st day of May 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope 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 said company.
(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of May, 1861.
(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

DIRECTORS.
S. Flaman, Thos. N. Blake,
F. Malochée, F. Morene,
G. H. Kernion, A. Laforest,
F. Queyrouse, W. A. Gordon
H. Peychaud. my21

GALIBERT & SON'S TRUSSES

No. 328 St. Martin street, PARIS.
Inventors of the Lever Truss for the cure of Ruptures; manufacture of Imperceptible Trusses with wrought-steel springs, and ordinary steel springs; Jointed Trusses, with ivory pads for hot climates; Ornamented Trusses, for glass and show-cases. Common Trusses, at low prices, are likewise 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 these articles bear the mark of the manufacturers (the *cross of honor*). They may be found at all the druggists and dealers in Tru[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, or [illegible], first insertion, and [illegible] each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR a square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within [illegible] and in extent to [illegible].
No subscription taken for less than [illegible]. Discontinuance of subscription or advertising will [illegible] are paid, unless at the [illegible].

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of [illegible] Insurance Company, published [illegible] their charter.
Amount of Premiums received [illegible] 30th April, 18[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks [illegible]
River [illegible]
Marine [illegible]
[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans. Be it remembered that on this [illegible] before me, the subscriber, a [illegible] of the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Union Insurance Company, [illegible] do depose and say that the [illegible] true, and a correct transcript [illegible] Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, [illegible] 14th, 1862. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, [illegible] it was resolved that [illegible] of the profits [illegible] for the year ending 30th April, 1862, [illegible] twenty-five per cent. [illegible] which certificates of profit will be issued [illegible] the second Monday (11th day) of August next; [illegible] twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders [illegible] paid in, payable according to the [illegible] charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
The certificates of profit [illegible] of this Company, being due and payable [illegible] the interest on all certificates [illegible] 30th of April last, holders are [illegible] of the Company to receive [illegible].

DIRECTORS.
John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.
F. B. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of O. Thomas [illegible]
M. J. Zunts, firm of Rueter & Zunts.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Malgnan.
A. Cutapelia.
L. F. Genéres, firm of Abat [illegible]
Jona Dolhonde, firm of [illegible]
R. W. Ogden, firm of [illegible]
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Craig [illegible]
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Hernandt.

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The following [illegible] the affairs of [illegible] published [illegible] the requirement [illegible]
Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861..........[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860..........[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861..........[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 yet terminated on 31st Dec..........[illegible]
Less Return premiums..........[illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861..........[illegible]
Losses during the same period..........[illegible]
On Fire Risks..........[illegible]
On River Risks..........[illegible]
On Marine Risks..........[illegible]
Re-insurances, expenses, interest on scrip issued [illegible] less interest, discount, &c..........[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861..........[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Invested in Bank Stocks, City Mortgages [illegible] Confederate States bonds [illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks [illegible]
Invested in Real Estate [illegible]
Bills receivable [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection [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 [illegible] before me, a Justice of the Peace [illegible] 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, [illegible] January, 1862. D. F. [illegible], Second Justice of the Peace, Parish [illegible]

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay [illegible] per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates [illegible] profits [illegible] on and after the 10th of February [illegible] declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT [illegible] on the net earned premiums of the [illegible] for the year [illegible] for which certificates will be issued on and after the [illegible] next.
The Trustees, after reserving ONE HUNDRED [illegible] DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved [illegible] and pay in cash the certificates of profits [illegible] year 1857, to the holders thereof, [illegible] on and after the 10th February [illegible].
The Company continues to insure [illegible] the Sea, Rivers and [illegible] at current rates of premium.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN [illegible], Vice President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Abel R. Shaw, W. L. Levy, [illegible]
Jno. A. Stevenson, A. H. May, [illegible]
Edward Nalle, D. R. Moore, [illegible]
Elijah Peale, John Hall, [illegible]
J. P. Harrison, Rufus McIlhenny, [illegible]
Joseph Hoey, Thomp. Greenfield, [illegible]
L. C. Jury, Edward Hobart, [illegible]
Geo. O. Sweet, Lafayette Folger, [illegible]
Alfred Moulton, John Kemp, [illegible]
W. G. Thompkins, John O. Goodrich, [illegible]
L. D. O. Wood, J. G. Brown, Geo. W. Ward.
New Orleans, January 12, 1862.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of [illegible], the Company publish the following statement:
Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862..........[illegible]
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1862..........[illegible]
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks..$270,198 [illegible]
Premiums on Marine Risks..102,522 [illegible]
Premiums on River Risks..[illegible]
Less Premiums Unterminated..........$[illegible]
Less Return Premiums..........11,970 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862..........[illegible]
Losses paid during same period viz:
Fire Losses..........$[illegible]
Marine Losses..........[illegible]
River Losses..........[illegible]
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c..........[illegible]
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862..........[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]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered, that on this eighteenth 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 [illegible] 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 24th day of March, 1862, before me. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits 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 of 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. Fassy,
G. A. Fosdick, W. A. Violett,
Richard Nixon, A. Costa,
Thomas Byrne, A. R. Montgomery,
R. Nugent, H. M. Denechaud,
H. H. Pomroy, H. A. Warwick,
J. L. Macaulay, Wm. Frehn,
J. S. Wallis, J. Cramer,
A. Lesourt, Wm. Lorensen,
C. Lafitte, Leon Queyrouze,
Wm. Urquhart, A. F. Nobiom,
Henry Rodewald, A. J. Rugely,
Wm. C. Watts, G. W. Dunbar,
J. Aven, Albert Cammack,
R. C. Ogleby. mh26

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 punctual attention to in and out-door sales. ap1 tf