LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM THE MOBILE PAPERS.

PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT BATTLE AT BAKER'S CREEK.

Thirty Pieces of Artillery Taken by the Union Forces.

Letters from Vicksburg and Jackson.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL PEMBERTON.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

SEVERAL ASSAULTS MADE ON THE WORKS.

Repulse of the Union Forces.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

YAZOO CITY NOT TAKEN.

SNYDER'S BLUFF REOCCUPIED BY GEN. PEMBERTON'S FORCES.

We have received the Mobile *Evening News* of the 26th, from which we extract the following:

[NEWS BY TELEGRAPH—SPECIAL DISPATCH.]

Latest from Vicksburg.

Jackson, May 25.—The latest advices from Vicksburg are to Tuesday night, at which time the enemy had been foiled in all their attempts to take the city or works.

Our estimate places their loss in killed and wounded at ten thousand. Our loss is slight and the injury to the batteries trifling. Our garrison is well supplied, and all are confident of holding the place. The enemy's dead strew the ground opposite the works.

Firing has been heard at intervals last night and today. The enemy are supposed to be shelling.

It is reported that the enemy are at Pontchatoula, running trains up that far from New Orleans.

Yazoo City.

There is good reason for doubting the report that Yazoo City has been occupied by the Federals. The news was brought by a courier, and it is understood that all our troops had left except a detachment which remained behind in order to burn the navy yard at the last moment—but it appears that telegraphic dispatches have since come through from Yazoo City.

It has also been currently reported here for forty eight hours that our forces are again occupying Snyder's Bluff.

The Situation in Mississippi—Progress of the Siege of Vicksburg—General Pemberton's Address to the Army.

[From our Special Reporter.]

Jackson, May 24.—The enemy having moved from Jackson directly to the Big Black, after the disasters of Saturday, or more particularly that of Sunday, threw his columns across the river and commenced extending his lines around Vicksburg. Our forces evacuated Snyder's Bluff, destroying the works.

This opened up the Yazoo to the enemy, who immediately availed himself of the advantage, and entering the river ascended it to Yazoo City and took possession, our forces destroying the navy yard and the two embryo gunboats in course of construction there, and which would have been finished in some six or eight months. This enables Grant to supply his army without the necessity of using his wagon road from Milliken's Bend to Carthage, or of the gunboats running the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, as the transports can go up the Yazoo and safely land whatever is needed. Vicksburg being nearly or completely invested, you will see that it is with much difficulty that any information can be obtained from the city.

On the 17th General Pemberton issued the following address to his army:

Headquarters Department of East Mississippi and Louisiana,
Vicksburg, May 12, 1863.

Soldiers of the Army in and around Vicksburg: The hour of trial has come! The enemy who has so long threatened Vicksburg in front, has at last effected a landing in this Department, and his march into the interior of Mississippi has been marked by the devastation of one of the fairest portions of the State! He seeks to break communication between the members of the Confederacy, and to control the navigation of the Mississippi river! The issue involves every thing endeared to a free people! The enemy fights for the privilege of plunder and oppression! You fight for your country, homes, wives, children, and the birthright of freemen! Your Commanding General, believing in the truth and sacredness of this cause, has cast his lot with you, and stands ready to peril his life and all he [illegible] for the triumph of the right! God, who rules the affairs of men and nations, loves justice and hates wickedness. He will not allow a cause so just to be trampled in the dust. In the day of conflict let each man, appealing to Him for strength, strike home for victory, and our triumph is at once assured. A grateful country will hail us as deliverers, and cherish the memory of those who may fall as martyrs in her defence.

Soldiers! be vigilant, brave and active; let there be no cowards, nor laggards, nor stragglers from the ranks, and the God of battles will certainly crown our efforts with success.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Com'dg.

I will give you a diagram of the battle field of Saturday, as well as I can on paper, for publication, and not calling into requisition the services of an engineer or engraver.

CONFEDERATE LINES.

Pemberton.

Stevenson. Bowen. Loring.

Baker's Creek.

FEDERAL LINES.

You will thus perceive that while Pemberton had but one line of battle the enemy had three, either one of which was as numerous as Pemberton's whole force. Stevenson was driven back, and Bowen's forces went to his support, while Loring held his own. At the close of the battle, the ford of the creek being in the enemy's possession Loring was cut off. He moved off the field without engaging but very few of his command, and marched on Crystal Springs, thence across Pearl river, and up into Jackson. These particulars and diagram I have obtained from an officer on the field, and believe them to be correct.

Of the affair of Sunday I only know that our forces got the worst of it, and that they fell back over the Big Black in bad order, and that our losses were very serious. Pemberton has abandoned all of his other works and massed his army within the defenses proper of Vicksburg.

News has been received up to Wednesday night from Vicksburg by courier, at which time the enemy had made three separate and distinct assaults on the works, and had been severely punished. That night Capt Stevens ran out six or seven hundred mules, and brought them here, which is a splendid reinforcement for Johnson, and helps the storehouse of Pemberton. Vicksburg has full rations for ninety days, or half rations for 180 days.

I learn that the garrison is sufficiently strong to resist the enemy. If so, the worst is over, and I hope soon to be able to announce to you that the grand Federal demonstration to open the Mississippi has proved a great failure. Pemberton is denounced by the people generally, but until I know more I shall not join in the cry of "crucify him". We have had too much abuse heaped upon the heads of our Generals without cause by brainless croakers. It all does no earthly good, but is a prolific source of mischief. No man could better serve Abraham Lincoln or be a better ally of the enemy than to engage in, and succeed in demoralizing an army by destroying the confidence of the people in the Commanding General. Pemberton is no favorite of mine, but I say this much on general principles. To all who are so lavish in their abuse of officers, let me implore them to go to the field and try their deeds, show their excellence and what a great loss their country has sustained by remaining so long in utter ignorance of their distinguished merits and consummate soldierly qualities. Pemberton may have shown a want of capacity. I do not know whether he did or not, as I was not on the field, and have not yet received my commission as a General. I have heard that Johnston had put him under arrest, but I cannot trace it to a reliable source. I think it a rumor out of whole cloth.

From the measured booming of heavy guns in the direction of Vicksburg, it is evident that the enemy is shelling the city. I am in good hopes, although affairs look serious. If Vicksburg does not fall in a few days all will go well.

I have other news but for good reasons I will not send it forward. Troops are continually arriving, and we will soon have a fine army here. Jackson is being fortified.

CLINT.

Letter from Vicksburg.

Extract from a private letter from a Colonel engaged in the battle of Baker's Creek:

Vicksburg, May 18.—We have met the enemy, and though I cannot add "we have beaten him," yet I do in humility and gratitude thank our Heavenly Father that He has conducted me safely through the fiery ordeal. I did not receive a scratch or hurt of any kind. The fight occurred on the 16th, about four or five miles from Edward's Station.

The firing commenced on the left of the brigade soon after I led my regiment into the fire. For awhile they stood their ground, but a regiment on my left breaking, came rushing through my ranks. In vain I strove to stem the tide—the [illegible]. A moment I took, and but a moment. The enemy came shouting on. I rallied my men, took the colors out and [illegible] the color bearer, and then called upon all to form upon the color. The officers seconded me nobly, and in a few moments we had a line re-formed. Then I asked if they would follow me. They shouted "yes." I led them again into the battle, and our little regiment fought like veterans. They held their line until almost every cartridge was expended, and then retired the *last* from the field. We retired not until the Federals had outflanked us on the right and on the left. Three regimental colors, stars and stripes, were visible in front through the timber, and prisoners who were taken say that at the point where we fought, three brigades were held in check for twenty minutes. Had a few regiments come to our support, I believe we would have won a glorious victory, but as it is, we fell back, and are now in our old camp.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is about one hundred and seventy four, which shows how hot the engagement was. Should the war continue ten years, I never expect to see so fierce an engagement. We are now back in our old lines, and will fight them here with advantage on our side—that is, if they fight. I am inclined to think they will attempt to starve us out; if so, it will take a long time. The enemy have possession of our railroad, and I fear it will be weeks, perhaps months, before mail communication is re-established.

Arrival of the Steamship Mississippi.

The Mississippi, Captain Baxter, from New York the 19th instant, arrived at her wharf this morning. She brings no papers, and but a small letter bag.

Captain Baxter reports having experienced very heavy weather on the 25th and 26th inst. On the 27th passed the Empire State bound up. The only passenger by the Mississippi was Mr. McQueen.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

NEWS FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO HOOKER.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Capture and Recapture of United States Cavalry at Charlestown.

NEWS FROM NASSAU.

Later from Europe.

From the *Herald* of the 18th, which we have obtained, we extract the following news:

News from Hooker's Army.

THE REBELS THROWING UP NEW AND EXTENSIVE EARTHWORKS—REMOVING THE FILTH AND OFFAL AROUND THE UNION CAMP—ALL AVAILABLE SOLDIERS TO BE SENT TO GEN HOOKER'S CAMP, ETC.

Washington, May 17, 1863.—It is ascertained from a gentleman returning from the Rappahannock that Gen. Hooker seems highly gratified with his recent visit to the President.

The river front of the enemy has been reconnoitered and the discovery made that during the night of the 14th inst the enemy threw up new and extensive earthworks along the ridge of hills in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburg.

Under the direction of General Patrick all offal, carcasses and filth around the entire army is being removed, and other sanitary measures are in progress. Some of the camps, including General Hooker's headquarters, will probably be removed from their present locations to more salubrious positions.

It is reported to-day that every available soldier now on detached service in and around Washington, Baltimore, and on the railroads in Virginia and Maryland, will be forwarded to Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which, it is said, have been tendered by Governor Curtin.

News from Gen. Schenck's Department.

CAPTURE OF UNITED STATES CAVALRY AT CHARLESTOWN—THEIR RECAPTURE BY GEN. MILROY'S TROOPS, WITH FORTY REBELS, THEIR HORSES, ARMS, &C.

Baltimore, May 17, 1863.—On Friday night a company of United States cavalry was surprised and captured at Charlestown, Jefferson county. Major General Schenck, on being informed by telegraph of the disaster, immediately ordered General Milroy to send out a force to intercept and attack the rebels. On the night of the same day General Milroy telegraphed the following:

Winchester, May 16—11:30 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Schenck:

The Federal cavalry captured at Charlestown were recaptured by detachments of Virginia and Pennsylvania cavalry, under Capt. Utt, this afternoon about three o'clock, at Piedmont station, in Fauquier county. We also captured forty rebels and a corresponding number of horses. Two rebels were killed. I regret to add that we lost Capt. Utt and one sergeant. Our cavalry recaptured one Federal lieutenant and fifty privates and their horses. Major Adams, of the First New York cavalry, who arrived after the recapture, is still in pursuit of the rebels. The Virginia and Pennsylvania cavalry, who made the recapture, were sent out by me yesterday.

R. H. MILROY, Major-General.

A dispatch since received from Gen Kelley, dated Grafton, Va., May 17, states that a company of militia of Barbour county have just come in with seventeen of Imboden's men, captured in that county, who had straggled behind the retreating column to steal horses, &c.

B. M. KELLEY, Brigadier General.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners from Port Gibson.

St. Louis, May 17, 1863.—The steamer Taylor arrived to day with several hundred prisoners captured at Port Gibson, Mississippi. They proceeded immediately to Alton.

General McDowell's court of inquiry resumes its sessions to morrow.

News from Missouri and Kansas.

St. Louis, May 16, 1863.—Colonel Alexander, Assistant Provost Marshal under the Conscription act, returned to this city to-day, and will enter upon the active duties of his office to morrow.

Generals McDowell and Cooke returned yesterday.

In consequence of the removal of the troops from Kansas, General Blunt has authorized the Sheriffs of the border counties of that State to organize military companies of citizens to protect themselves from guerrillas. General Blunt will furnish arms and ordnance stores to citizens having no private arms.

Bushwhackers were desolating the homes of soldiers in the southern part of the State, and there was much alarm among the citizens generally.

Nashville, Tenn., May 16, 1863.—Seventy-nine rebel prisoners, including one Colonel and one Captain, were sent North to day. Dr. Cheatham and family also left for Alton, to remain during the war. Twenty-five rebel families have been sent South by Brigadier General J. T. Wood, who assumed command of Nashville this morning. The river is still falling. There is four feet of water on the shoals.

Major Kiemenkiel, the rebel Van Dorn's Adjutant, has been appointed Confederate Adjutant General of Missouri, with rank of Brigadier General. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States cavalry.

Richmond, May 15, 1863.—The aggregate number of wounded brought here since the battle at Fredericksburg is 7000.

There are rumors in camp at Nashville that General Rosecrans is to take command of the Potomac Army, General Hooker retiring. It is not known what truth there is in this report, but it is stated it grows out of some important correspondence between Governor Johnson and Secretary Stanton. Nothing is known of it at General Rosecrans's headquarters.

Breckinridge, in his official report of the battle of Stones River, admits the loss of seventeen hundred in four brigades, one brigade not reported in Friday's three hours' fight.

Bragg has changed his line somewhat. We hear of his left at Williamsport. Their movements to our left look suspicious. It has been suspected for some time that if he attacked, it would be on our right wing.

General Palmer with his escort attacked a party of Georgia cavalry three miles from camp to day, and succeeded in capturing eighteen of the rebels—among them Captain Edwards.

Cairo, May 17, 1863.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says: We learn through secession sources that General Grant's advance on the 11th was at Raymond, Mississippi, ten miles from the railroad and twenty-five miles from Jackson.

Murfreesboro', May 17, 1863.—I have the Chattanooga *Rebel* of yesterday, 16th inst. It contains the following dispatches regarding Grant's successes:

Mobile, May 14, 1863.—Jackson, Mississippi, is occupied by the enemy. We fought them all day, but could not hold the city.

News from Nassau.

We read in the *Herald* of the 18th:

Our files from Nassau, New Providence, are to the 9th of May. They contain ample evidence of the fact that the trade of running the blockade of the Southern ports from that British harbor continued as brisk as ever. Our marine columns to-day show a list of the vessels engaged in the traffic. The Nassau *Guardian* of the 9th instant states that the steamer Kate arrived from Liverpool on the 7th; the steamer Orion, from Hartlepool, on the 8th, and the steamers Ella and Anna, from Charleston on the morning of the 9th. These arrivals enable them to publish news from the mother country to the 18th ult., and from the Southern States of America to the 6th inst. The following blockade runners cleared from Nassau on the 7th and 9th instant: steamers Britannia, Emma, Norseman, Pet, Antonica, Victory, Calypso and Banshee. The ship New Era, from New York for New Orleans, with a cargo of provisions, was wrecked at Cat Cay on the 15th of April.

European News.

The *Herald* of the 18th contains the following summary of European news:

The steamer City of New York, with dates to the 6th and 7th from Liverpool and Queenstown, four days later, arrived here late last night. The American question has been receiving the further consideration of our Minister, Mr. Adams. A deputation of the Trades Unionists, introduced by Mr Bright, had waited upon him to present the address recently adopted at a public meeting of that body, sympathizing with the North and applauding President Lincoln for his emancipation policy.

Mr Adams made a reply, recognizing their right to present such address, as, no doubt, they saw in the present war an attempt on the part of the South to establish a Government on the destruction of the rights of labor.

The tone of the provincial journals was more moderate, and a general desire for the preservation of peace between the two countries was more freely expressed. The English funds were buoyant. The Liverpool cotton market was firm and active. Consols were at 93⅜ to 93¾.

The communications interchanged by the leading Powers of Europe on the Polish question were published, and excited much interest. They do not appear to be regarded as at all satisfactory in the present phase of affairs.

New York Markets.

From the *Herald* of the 15th we clip the following:

The speculation in stocks was as active as ever on Saturday, and a further rise of 3 to 4 per cent. was established in several descriptions. At the close the market was buoyant, and gave promise of an active time this week. Money was easier—call loans 5 to 6 per cent. Gold was at 150 to 150¼. Exchange 164½ to [illegible].

Cotton was dull on Saturday. Flour, wheat, corn and oats were decidedly lower and less active.

[From the Mobile Evening Telegraph of the 26th.]

CROPS.—The Eutaw (Ala.) *Whig* of Thursday says: "The wheat crop is maturing splendidly in this section. Some few fields will be injured by the rust, but to no great extent. The rust remains confined to the blades only, and our farmers feel that they can now safely get through to the maturity of the corn crop. Great quantities of potatoes have been and are being planted—the corn promises to be [illegible] than for years past—goobers are planted in great quantities, and peas without limit. The *Whig* also learns that some of the wheat has been engaged at $7 [illegible] a bushel.

WEARING THE BREECHES.—The following is from the police report of the Richmond *Examiner*:

Fernella Green, a girl of sixteen in a gipsey hat and white check duster, was charged with being caught in the street in male apparel.

Mr. Crane appeared for the accused.

Mr Crane—The accused is only charged with wearing men's apparel. If that is a crime, it is one of which many a woman of the present day are guilty, as I understand that most of them continue to wear the breeches.

Mayor—The grey mare is the better horse; the wife wears the breeches, are figurative expressions. In that sense the woman may or may not wear the breeches, but if they are caught in the street with them on that being an offense according to the common law they shall be punished.

There was a rumor here the other day that Col Grierson, who led the raid in Mississippi, was at the head of the marauders, marching towards Mobile. Not one but the old granny believed it. At the last accounts we heard of him he was operating in the direction of Baton Rouge. The Clinton *Advertiser* of Friday thus alludes to this lucky Federal:

Grierson on the Wing.—Our people are in hourly anticipation of the arrival somewhere on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with his clan, of the above horse thief and hero. True the Governor issued a very patriotic proclamation, urging the people of Mississippi to organize for home defence under the act of Congress, but in this county nothing of the sort has yet been done, nor any other county except Lauderdale and Jasper. Whether Grierson is coming or not, the people ought to meet and organize. There is more tameness and repining in Mississippi to-day than in Missouri, Kentucky, or Tennessee.

THE CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson *Mississippian* gives the following account of the crops in that State:

The wheat crop in Mississippi looks very promising—in fact it could not be better. There is a large surface of our soil in wheat, promising flour in abundance after the May harvest. If there are no late frosts this State will furnish wheat enough to supply half the Confederacy in flour for the next year. There has been comparatively but small crops of cotton planted, which shows the good sense of the people.

Miscellaneous Items.

Little Patti was nearly frightened to death in Vienna recently. She sang at church on Easter Sunday, and after the service, as she was leaving, the crowd pressed about her so that she could not reach her carriage, and was separated from her friends. She took refuge in the Prince Palffy's palace, but the people burst in the door and clamored for her. Only the calm attitude of the Princess Palffy restrained them, and the poor girl was left unmolested. It was all meant well enough, but Patti was so frightened that she fainted and could not sing at the opera in the evening.

A rebel prisoner taken at the Fort of Butte la Rose, in Louisiana, says that we captured about four thousand mosquitoes to every square inch, besides an indefinite quantity of fleas and mud.

The chaplain of the Twelfth Maine regiment speaks of grass growing in the middle of the streets of New Orleans, and says it reminds him of the frightful prophecies of certain Southern leaders, uttered two years ago or more, concerning such Northern villages as New York and Boston.

Official Orders.

The *Era* publishes the following orders:

Provost Marshal's Office,
Parish of Jefferson, La.,
Carrollton, May 25, 1863.

All planters, and all persons working plantations, in the Parish of Jefferson, are requested to meet at my office, in Carrollton, on Monday, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting in regard to the crops and the employment of labor upon the plantations in this parish.

(Signed) JOHN W. ELA,
Capt. and Provost Marshal Parish Jefferson.

Headquarters Defenses of New Orleans,
New Orleans, May 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

Frequent complaints have come in to these headquarters, of petty seizures of property, under the pretext that the seizures are made under the pressure of military necessity.

In some of these cases which have been presented, receipts have been given for the property seized, and in others no receipt has been given, and the persons giving the receipt cannot be identified.

These seizures are not for military purposes, and are acts of marauding, and will be punished as such.

To prevent in future any recurrence of these practices, so destructive to discipline, and to the honor of our arms, it is directed that no seizures of property, (smuggled and contraband goods excepted,) shall be made within the limits of this command, under the plea of military necessity, or for any other purpose, except by the Division and Brigade Quartermasters acting under written instructions from their commanders.

All property or merchandise, contraband of war, seized by provost marshals, or other persons, will in no case be retained by the party making the seizure, but will be disposed of as speedily as possible, and in the following manner, viz:

If commissary stores, to the nearest commissary.

If means of transportation or merchandise, to the nearest quartermaster.

If implements, &c., of war, to the nearest ordnance officer.

In all cases receipts will be exacted and given, and a report of the seizure made to these headquarters.

By command of BRIG. GEN. EMORY.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

What they Advise.

The friends of the Union abroad seem very apprehensive of mischief to our cause, in the event of the President issuing letters of marque, and they advise the greatest prudence and moderation in regard to this subject. For all the present advantage which would be likely to accrue from such a measure, it seems much better that the Government should not resort to it, at least not until it is certain that no other steps will avail to put an end to the unfriendly acts which have hitherto been permitted in English ports. Proper representations from our Government appear to have brought the British Foreign Office to a more lively sense of its duty, and its interference with the fitting out of the Alexandra may be the first indication that the policy or indifference which permitted the fitting out of privateers in British ports is to be abandoned or corrected. With this indication of a returning sense of duty so openly manifested, it would be precipitate to assume that nothing but the issuing of letters of marque will correct the evil we complain of, and it would be unwise to set back the under-current of feeling which is manifestly growing up in the popular mind of England in favor of our cause. The enemies of our Government would wish nothing better than such an act to influence the public mind of England, and with the popular passion aroused, the British Government, if it entertains the feelings of enmity attributed to it, would find a real encouragement for acts still more hostile in their character. A difference of opinion, it is said, exists at Washington in regard to this measure, some persons contending that it is the duty of our Government to at once proceed to protect itself by reprisals upon British commerce, but others advise that the proper course is to take the necessary legal measures for bringing the cases complained of into the British courts. The latter course, in view of the recent action of Earl Russell, will doubtless prevail. The Government seems to be acting prudently in this matter, and, with prudence and calm counsel, difficulties are not likely to arise.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863, viz:
Premiums on Fire Risks......$178,479 47
Premiums on Marine Risks......47,5[illegible] 08
Premiums on River Risks......12,069 12
Premiums on Life Risks......[illegible]6 00 — $236,163 47

Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863......$173,283 98
Losses during the same period, viz:
On Fire Risks......$14,[illegible]
On Marine Risks......19,[illegible]
On River Risks......2,60[illegible]
On Life Risks......5,000 00
$41,123 [illegible]

Add General Expenses, Profit and Loss, &c., less Interest, Discounts and Policies......18,92[illegible] — $60,047 [illegible]

Net earned Profits for year ending 30th April, 1863......$[illegible],236 06

The Company have the following assets viz:
Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks......$104,373 [illegible]
Loans on Mortgages......[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c......[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)......[illegible]
1000 shares Bank Stock......[illegible]
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds and Notes......[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies......34,9[illegible]
Cash and Foreign Exchange......47,915 25
$1,165,600 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 22d day of May, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President, and WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem., of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing is a true extract from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.
Sworn to and subscribed this 22d day of May, 1863, before me.
JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Interest at SIX PER CENT per annum on all the outstanding certificates of profits, to their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday in [illegible].
They have further declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of Twenty Per Cent on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1863, which will be issued on and after the second Monday [illegible].
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice President.
[illegible], Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.
Samuel Bell, J. [illegible] Watt, M. O. H. Norton, C. T. B[illegible], R. B. [illegible], H. M. Wright, G. S. Lawson, H. F. [illegible], S. H. Kennedy, W. H. Matthews, J. W. [illegible]; T. Avendano, Samuel Smith, John D. Bein, P. Sauvé, P. N. Strong, Thos. Henderson, J. J. Person, C. A. Fellowes, James Turner, S. B. Newman, E. H. Summers; M. Greenwood, W. B. [illegible], P. Nobie, J. L. Harris, A. Dubuc, J. P. Caldwell, A. Allbee, [illegible], S. Cotter, M. Quill.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and the charter.
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1863:
Premiums on Fire Risks......$[illegible]
River Risks......[illegible]
Marine Risks......[illegible]
Total......[illegible]
Less return Premiums......3,7[illegible]
Earned Premiums, April 30, 1863......$1[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:
Fire Losses......$[illegible]
River Losses......[illegible]
Marine Losses......[illegible]
Total Losses......[illegible]
Reinsurance, Expenses and interest on scrip, less discount and interest accrued......[illegible]
Fifteen per cent returned......[illegible] — 117,7[illegible]
Gross Profits......$[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated Risks......[illegible]
Net Profits......$[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are:
Capital Stock Notes......[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgages......[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank stocks......[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums......[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies......[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities......[illegible]
Cash on hand......[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
$[illegible]47 11

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 14th day of May, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPPELLA, President, and P. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPPELLA, President.
P. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, on the 14th May, 1863.
ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after this date. my1[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1863.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:
Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1863......$297,412 62
Viz—Fire Premiums......$125,596 10
Marine do......158,473 94
River do......13,342 58 — 297,412 6[illegible]
Less Return Premiums......4,1[illegible]7 93
Less Unterminated do......46,144 00 — 50,311 93
Net earned Premiums......$247,0[illegible]
Losses paid, viz—
Fire Losses......$32,158 08
Marine Losses......75,660 62
River Losses......4,808 70
$112,622 40
Reinsurances......21,362 06
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account......27,177 77 — 161,162 23
Net earned Profits for the year ending 28th February, 1863......$85,908 46

The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Invested on mortgage of Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon......$99,535 00
Invested in Bank Stock......45,330 66
Invested in City Bonds......81,770 00
Invested in State and other Bonds......54,330 00
Invested in Scrip......65,444 00
Loaned on pledge of Stocks......82,125 00
Bills receivable......113,668 72
Premiums in course of collection......58,712 15
Cash on hand......24,367 29
$631,732 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 17th March, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and JULES P. ROUX, Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS,
J. P. ROUX.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of March, 1863.
JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 1st day of June next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1863.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Chas. Briggs, Ant. Carriere, G. A. Fosdick, M. Pilcher, E. Cranier, E. Dupasseur, J. Vinera, Jr., C. Lafitte, Jno Fox, R. Brugier, A. Lecourt; J. Avet, J. S. Maunsell, A. Freiche, R. A. Luling, O. Pressprich, Alf. Kearny, P. Anderson, Hy. Rodewald, N. M. Benachi, A. P. Noblom, C. Fassy; Wm. Urquhart, A. R. Montgomery, G. W. Dunbar, W. Lorenzen, E. F. Stockmeyer, F. W. Schonfeld, Geo W. Hynson, H. J. Vose, Wm. Prehn, W. T. Williams, Jas. Jackson.
mh18 9td

SUNDRIES.

THE subscribers offer for sale—
ANISEED—3 barrels;
CANARY SEED—3 barrels;
MUSTARD SEED—10 bags;
GERMAN CAMOMILE—2 casks;
SENECA ROOT—1 bale;
SERPENTARIA ROOT—1 bale;
VALERIAN ROOT—2 bales;
PERUVIAN BARK—2 bales;
BORAX—5 barrels;
TURMERIC—10 barrels;
IRISH MOSS—10 barrels;
WHITE WAX—5 cases;
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—150 cases,
CAYENNE PEPPER—2 barrels;
MANNA FLAKE and sorts—6 cases.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.
mh25

For Sale.
40 CASKS CLARET—S. Bentegeat. 200 cases do. do. Landing ex bark Faith, from Bordeaux. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.
my3

Exchange.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale in sums to suit purchasers by W. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.
an26f

For Sale.
20 SACKS JAVA COFFEE. 2 boxes PEPPERMINT OIL. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.
ap18

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:
New Orleans, December 18, 1862.
Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1862......$212,777 27
Viz—On Fire Risks......$142,181 91
On Marine Risks......51,497 31
On River Risks......19,098 05 — 212,777 27
Less Premiums unterminated......20,877 00
Returned Premiums......6,836 16 — 27,713 16
Earned Premiums 30th November, 1862......185,064 11
Losses paid during the same period, viz:
On Fire Risks......$67,[illegible] 27
On Marine Risks......46,8[illegible] 54
On River Risks......1,425 65
115,[illegible] 66
Fifteen per cent returns......4,4[illegible] 24
Reinsurance......4,449 53
Expenses, taxes, rent, &c., less interest, &c......20,876 36 — 153,378 83
Net profits, 30th November, 1862......31,685 28
Earned premiums......$185,064 11
Less amount on which 15 per cent. has been returned......32,194 15
Amount participating in profits......$152,869 96
The Company has the following assets, viz:
Bills receivable for Premiums......$42,210 85
Due for Premiums in course of collection......42,421 78
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds......16,521 78
Invested in Mortgage, Loans and Bonds......23,611 00
Bank Stocks, City Railroad and Confederate States Bonds......150,763 50
Scrip of other Companies......10,620 00
Cash......30,549 55
Total amount of assets......$323,216 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered, that on this 18th day of December, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared J. Leisy, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
J. LEISY, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, December 18, 1862.
JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent Interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years [illegible], on and after the second Monday in February next.
The Board of Trustees have also declared a dividend of Twenty Per Cent on the net earned premiums of the Company, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.
J. Leisy, President; Jas. A. Watts, A. H. D'Mora, Ar. Miltenberger, J. Lanatte, Pa[illegible] Jugeila; C. Olivier, A. Rabin, J. A. Brace, A. Briand, C. Lacassagne, A. Marquez; O. Gailliard.

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.
[illegible] Office No. 3 Carondelet street.

Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:
Amount of unterminated risks of 1st [illegible]; Premiums for year ending 31st December [illegible]......$[illegible]
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks $14[illegible]; For premiums on River Risks [illegible]; For premiums on Marine Risks [illegible] — $1[illegible]
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862......$[illegible]
Return premiums......[illegible] — $23,714 78
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862......$135,542 0[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:
Fire Risks......$[illegible]
River Risks......5,[illegible]
Marine Risks......4,2[illegible]
$25,[illegible]
Dividend of [illegible] per cent interest on scrip [illegible]......5,[illegible]
$31,127 72
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862......$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Invested in Bank Stocks, City Mortgage and State bonds......$[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank stocks and Bonds......12,[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 73 Camp street)......42,[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums......17,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
Cash on hand......15,[illegible]
Total amount of assets......$1,[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
The Board of Trustees have resolved [illegible] ... day, the [illegible] of February next.
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. 7 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—
John R. Shaw, Elijah Peale, J. P. Harrison, Joseph Hoey, L. C. Jury, S. L. Levy, A. H. May, Jno. A. Stevenson, Edward Hobart, J. F. Denham, J. H. Brown; J. J. Gibson, Alfred M. Hoen, W. C. Tompkins, D. S. Moore, John Hall, W. A. Johnson, Jno. T. Moore, Jno. L. Rogers, Thomas L. Dix, John M. Hall, Amedee Couturie; Jno. H. Rodenberg, Lafayette Folger, J. Vinerable, Jr., R. W. Huntington, A. H. James, [illegible], T. K. Price, [illegible], J. H. Kemp, P. H. Foley.
fe17 6m

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:
Amount of Premiums unearned September 30th, 1861......$69,585 14
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1862.
On Fire Risks......$221,416 17
On Marine Risks......35,971 12
On River Risks......7,0[illegible] 60 — 268,[illegible]
Total premiums......$338,[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1862......$58,5[illegible]
Return Premiums......16,[illegible] — 69,[illegible] 55
Net earned premiums 30th September 1862......$2[illegible]
Losses paid during the year
On Fire Risks......$55,0[illegible] 46
On Marine Risks......10,5[illegible]
On River Risks......1,[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned......5,731 01
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest and contingent......26,[illegible] — 63,5[illegible]
Net profits......$190,[illegible] 21
Net earned premiums......2[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned......25,[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits......$244,5[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Bills receivable for Premiums......26,914 7[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge......1[illegible],564 [illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies......8,090 [illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection......29,177
Confederate States Loan......[illegible]
Bonds State of Louisiana......38,275
Cash on hand......96,[illegible]
$415,633 2[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 11th day of October, 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared A. ROCHEREAU, President pro tem., and W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
ALBIN ROCHEREAU, Pres't. pro tem.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 11th day October, 1862.
JAMES GRAHAM, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on demand an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT, (50) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS—
G. Babcock, T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr., Placide Forstall, J. M. Lapeyre, Albin Rochereau, Chas. Lafitte; J. M. Caballero, Lt. Millaudon, P. A. Noblom, Jos. Deynoodt, Chas. Harispe, J. Tuyes.
oc19

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!
HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by J. S. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common street.
ap17 1f

For Sale.
3 cases containing each 100 ½ boxes TRUFFES brand "Vve. Rozier" Nanter. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.
my3

Provisions, &c.
SUPERIOR GOSHEN BUTTER; Extra and superfine FLOUR; Fox and others STARCH; MESS PORK in barrels; Family BEEF, in half barrels. For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 17 St. Louis Street.
my 7

DRUGS—Gum Opium, Powdered do., Gum Camphor, Cream Tart., powdered and in crystals, Castor Oil, Chloride of Lime, Gum Olebanum, Dover's Powders, Powdered Ippecac, Tannin; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
an8

OIL SILK, 700 yards; Snake Root, 1 barrel; Seneka Root, 1 barrel; Window Glass, 1200 boxes; Varnish, 6 barrels; Bay Rum, 3 puncheons; Manilla Paper, 200 reams; Cayenne Pepper, 2 barrels; Cochineal, 2 cases; Borax, 10 barrels; Chipped Logwood, 25 bbls. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.
feb25

For Sale.
300 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, King & Co., landing ex French ship St. Genevieve, from Havre. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 17 St. Louis street.
ap4

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW ORLEANS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following STATEMENT:
Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1862, including the unearned premiums of the previous year:
On Fire Risks......$718,752 37
On River Risks......45,643 78
On Marine Risks......85,647 87
Total premiums......$850,04[illegible]
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862......$21[illegible],310 00
Return Premiums......24,018 85 — 240,32[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May 1862......$609,716
Losses paid during the year:
On Fire Risks......$263,935 34
On River Risks......25,546 [illegible]
On Marine Risks......72,276 98
Total losses......$361,758 96
Ten per cent. returned......[illegible]
Taxes......1[illegible],702 28
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest......2[illegible],498 56 — 412,91[illegible]
Net Profits......$196,80[illegible]
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862......$609,716
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned......122,10[illegible]
Amount participating in profits......$487,61[illegible]
The company have the following assets:
Cash in Bank......$171,359 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums......148,869 86
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge......446,9[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Bonds......310,9[illegible]
Real Estate......86,4[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection......53,49[illegible]
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock......1,5[illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Company......3,6[illegible]
$1,2[illegible]
Less:
Net earned premiums as above......$213,310 00
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip......44,134 20
Scrips and interest due and not claimed......37,129 28 — 299,574 [illegible]
Net assets......$913,441 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this day, June 5, 1862, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law did depose and say, that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 1862.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in [illegible] next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.
No Scrip to be redeemed until the capital of one million be completed.

DIRECTORS:
G. Miltenberger, P. Maspero, B. O. Nelson, John Pemberton, Joseph Menard; C. H. Slocomb, [illegible] Connell, J. S. Nixon, David Urquhart, M. Pale; [illegible] P. Vorhies.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1862......$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1861......[illegible],544 00
Total premiums for the year ending 31st of December 1862......$[illegible]
Viz: For Fire premiums......$[illegible]
Marine premiums......39,[illegible] 77
River premiums......11,450 85 — $[illegible]
Less unterminated Risks December 31, 1862......$[illegible]
Return premiums......6,5[illegible] — $[illegible]
Net earned premiums for the year ending December 31, 1862......$27[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:
On fire risks......$[illegible]
On marine risks......[illegible]
On river risks......[illegible]
Add reinsurances, profit and loss, expenses, taxes, &c., less discount and interest......$3[illegible],411 [illegible]
[illegible]......$[illegible],411
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1862......$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets viz:
Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co......[illegible]
Invested in City and State Bonds......[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c......[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums......[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection......[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies......[illegible]
Cash on hand......[illegible]
Total amount of assets......$[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 15th day of January, 1863, 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, depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of January, 1863.
JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved, after reserving [illegible], to PAY SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding certificates of scrip, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the [illegible] day of February next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS—
James D. Denegre, A. D. Kelly, Hugh Wilson, Henry Renshaw, A. C. Tremoulet, H. T. Lonsdale; E. J. Hart, John C. Rioks, Nelson McStea, J. H. Stauffer, John G. Gaines, Thomas Sloo.
ja19

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 and my friends for their 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—[illegible] casks Montferrand claret, 500 St. Estephe, do; 10 do St. Emilion do, 6 half casks St. Lambert do; 5 do Haut Talance do.
FINE WINES—[illegible] casks Boyer-Canon claret; 15 do superior Pauillac do; 67 boxes Larose Medoc claret; 30 do Batailley Pauillac; 50 do Boyer-Canon; 100 do Cos d'Estournel; 10 do superior Desmirail Margaux; 7 do Chateau Larose; 10 do Chateau Lafitte; 50 boxes Pope Clement claret; 100 do St. Julien; 180 do Chateau Bernone.
WHITE WINES—10 barrels Haut Sauterne; 200 boxes do.
BURGUNDY WINES—25 boxes Beaune; 15 boxes Volnay; 25 do. Pommard; 20 do. St. Georges; 20 do. Nuits; 5 do. Romanee; 10 do. Blenebourg; 5 do. Clos Vougeot.
CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets Ruhls Rose, Goerg & Co.; 20 do. Moet & Chandon, Green Seal; 10 do. Moet & Chandon, English Wine; 5 do Imperial Red Wine, 11 do. Mumm & Co., Sillery; 5 do. La Perle.
BRANDY—5 half pipes Z. Lecoq, 1825; 10 quarter do. do.; 10 do. Raynal & Alasse, 1852, 5 quarter do. Godard; 2 half pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co.
SHERRY AND PORT WINE—15 quarters Pemartin Sherry; 5 quarters superior Port; 35 do. Reis Port do.
BOURBON WHISKY—30 barrels Old Whisky.
PRESERVES, ETC.—53 cases Sardines in Oil; 20 boxes Macedoine, Bouillon Gras, Carrottes, &c.; 100 boxes assorted Fruits in Juice; 30 do Strawberries, do.; 25 do assorted Brandy Fruits; 25 do assorted Cordials. 25 do. Aulette; 1 case Mexican Vanilla.
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, JR., 39 Old Levee st.
nov1

Preservation of the Sight.
MR. C. DUHAMEL, optician, No. 48 Chartres street, begs leave to inform all those whose sight is defective that he has just received a fresh invoice of patent Cylindrical Glasses, approved by the most renowned oculists in Paris, and Drs. Beard, Pennisson, Crawcour, Nee and others in New Orleans. The curb is such that these glasses can be used without the least danger to the weakest eyes.
The most skillful opticians have made a report declaring that the above articles are unquestionably the best for the preservation and improvement of the sight. Their superiority over all others consists in the focus being equally divided over the whole surface, instead of being in the center only, as is the case with spectacle glasses generally. The interposition of the two cylindrical curbs makes them besides achromatic, and, consequently, much clearer than the others.
Near-sighted persons will find a great improvement in these glasses.
A pattern showing the advantages of these new glasses will be exhibited and explained, on application to Mr. Duhamel, to all those who may be desirous of being further informed on the subject.
feb11

FOR SALE,
BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street
30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours; 50 .. St. Julien; 15 .. Haut Brion; 30 .. Cos; 10 .. Ducru; 50 .. Leoville Larose, Margaux; .. Lafitte, Labreve; 100 .. White Wine, Chateau Yquem.
an21

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR
New Orleans, La.
DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished. GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy. Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.
v1 1y

Claret and White Wines.
24 CASKS St. Emilion CLARET; 25 casks [illegible]; 66 .. Soule St. Emilion Claret; 109 .. St. Emilion, No 1; 67 .. .. 2; 16 .. .. 3; 69 .. .. 4; 56 .. .. 5; 24 .. Braune & Gironde Claret; 54 .. Sauterne White Wine.
Landing at ship Thomas W. House, and for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., No. 17 St. Louis street.
my25

CARBONATE AMMONIA—50 jars, QUININE—1000 ounces, CHLOROFORM—300 pounds, CALOMEL—200 pounds, MORPHINE—150 ounces, BORAX—5 cases, ALUM, Ground and Lump—50 bbls. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
dec30

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
55, 57 and 59 Common street,
Opposite the CITY HOTEL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, GUNS,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
AND
School Books.

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL—viz.:

CUTLERY.
We invite particular attention to our stock of
WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery,
Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.
Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.
Our stock consists of
1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
2 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Spaying Knives;
Desk Knives;
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.
We have also a large and varied stock of Knives of the celebrated manufactory of
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
2 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES, A large assortment at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES, Assorted on cards—fine.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES, Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.
German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.
Table Cutlery,
Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Stag and Ivory handles with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.
BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
Ivory, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 6 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Braithwaite's [illegible]
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.
RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Barber.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros.' various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers and Wade & Butcher's make.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
We import our Musical Instruments direct from the best manufactories in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.
VIOLINS,
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.
ACCORDEONS,
Low price, medium and fine.
FLUTINAS,
At prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson Paris [illegible].
FLUTES.
From [illegible] 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.
GERMAN HARPS,
HARMONICAS,
BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.
VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.
FISH HOOKS.
Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to [illegible]
Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Gravitation Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
.. .. .. 1-0 to 5-0.
NEEDLES AND PINS.
SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and to 3-0.
Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.
These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.
Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allston's .. ..
Spaying Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. India Rubber, straight and crooked.
HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.
[illegible] gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.
FISH LINES, &c.
Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—64 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Trot Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Layout Lines—300 feet.
.. Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 100 feet.
.. .. 100 feet, on block.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Canton Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation .. ..
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
.. .. Metal Lined.
.. .. Full Lined.
LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, ..
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
Dressing Cases—Leather.
.. .. Rosewood and Ebony, for ladies and gentlemen.
.. for Colt's Pistols.
Coxe's English Water-proof.
.. .. Anti-corrosive.
.. .. Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags.
Marbles, great variety; Beads and Necklaces, Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons.

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.
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SULPHURIC ACID—3 carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible] in the head, pains, loss of flesh and [illegible], hacking cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians in several very gratifying and interesting instances.
In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine without any of their well known liabilities.
The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative in the cases peculiarly affecting them.
In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.
In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.
No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine which exerts such prompt, happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.
Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing fifty pills, price 50c. per box, for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to
R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.
410-3taw6-2amo

LAWS OF HEALTH.

LORD BYRON has expressed in a few words the [illegible] desire of mankind. He says "Man's first desire is health," [illegible] then wishes for long life. The habits of our modern society, and but too many of the pursuits are unfortunately opposed to health [illegible] conditions [illegible] health of the mind and the body, regular hours of rest and repose, fresh air, wholesome food and pure water. Of course these great blessings can only be enjoyed by a small portion of the human family, and [illegible]

It is admitted by [illegible] of the highest standing in the United States, South and Central America, Mexico, the Empire of Brazil, Islands of the Pacific and [illegible] where HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are [illegible] that they are invaluable as a safeguard against the epidemics of every climate, a specific for weakness and general debility—a swift and certain cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and every species of indigestion—an unfailing remedy for Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague and all kindred periodic disorders—a means of immediate relief in Flux, Colic and Cholera [illegible]—a mild and safe [illegible] restorative of delicate females—a good anti-bilious alterative and anti-scorbutic preparation; an extraordinary family purgative—a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness—an excellent appetizer as well as a strengthener of the digestion—a depurative of the blood and other fluids and a general household remedy, desirable as a tonic [illegible] and cathartic, and an [illegible] and wholesome stimulant.

DYSPEPSIA.

Of Chronic Indigestion [illegible] most distressing [illegible] originally [illegible] the stomach [illegible]. Dyspepsia is usually accompanied with more or less inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and always with increased irritability of the whole digestive operation.

Constipation or Costiveness

is not frequently a concomitant of Dyspepsia, although it sometimes exists independently. It is a serious derangement of the digestive functions. It is generally accompanied by headache or a feeling of fullness in the head and a great obscuration of the memory and the mental perceptions generally. As this affection proceeds from want of tone in the stomach, so Costiveness, in most cases, proceeds from a lack of sensibility in the membrane which lines the intestines. The moderate cathartic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is just what is required under such circumstances, and it is believed that any case of casual or habitual constipation may be readily and radically cured by a box or two of the Bitters; or if taken occasionally by persons of costive habit, they will prevent the recurrence of this annoying complaint.

LIVER COMPLAINTS

and bilious diseases proceed either from want of activity in the liver, by which the flow of bile is reduced below the quality required by nature to qualify the blood, or from inflammation causing an overflow of the bilious secretion into the stomach and bowels, or from a sympathetic derangement of the liver, consequent upon some disorder of the stomach.

In ordinary Liver Complaint the sufferer has an intermitting appetite, sometimes eating voraciously, and again loathing the sight of food, is drowsy, languid, disinclined to business, melancholy, and experiences a sensation of weariness and faintness, accompanied by violent palpitation of the heart, after the most trifling exertion. The irritation created by suppressed bile also frequently causes a bad dry cough, known as the Liver Cough, together with nausea and vomiting. Space will not permit us to go into all the symptoms of Liver Complaint. Our object here is to point out the true preventive and remedy. Let persons who are of bilious habits, or who reside where bilious complaints are common, fortify their system in advance, with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, which, acting through the stomach upon the liver, will surely preserve that important organ in vigorous health.

FEVERS

have been divided into two classes, malarious and contagious; but there can be little doubt that all epidemic fevers are caused and propagated by malaria or bad air. It has been denied that Typhus and Scarlet fevers are malarious diseases, but this is a mere assumption unsupported by proof. All the epidemic fevers unquestionably proceed from miasma or gaseous poison evaporated by the sun from rotten vegetable matter and water. It is a well known fact that whenever the [illegible] lets light into the primeval forest, Fever and Ague and bilious remittent fevers are sure to get into the [illegible]. The vegetable decay of ages are suddenly uncovered to the sun, and the composed leaves and rotten wood [illegible] farmer's crops, but a poor soil for the health [illegible] family—there goes up a noisome exhalation [illegible] disease and death.

The best evidence of the popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

and their successful introduction everywhere, is the disposition frequently manifested to produce counterfeits and imitations. This has occasioned the proprietors much trouble and inconvenience, and to protect themselves they have been compelled to employ a traveling agent, whose business it is to sue out injunctions against, and to prosecute parties engaged in the counterfeiting of the Bitters. As an additional means of protection to the public, the proprietors have gone to the expense of procuring a fine steel engraved label, to which is appended a note of hand, in order to enable them to prosecute for a felony the parties who counterfeit it. Their only remedy, with the old label, was to obtain an injunction, which in some instances proved ineffectual in preventing the counterfeiting of it, but with their new label they will doubtless be more successful in protecting the public as well as themselves. Both the old and new label are now used—the old in order that former customers may feel secure, and at the same time fully understand the object of the adoption of the new one.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

A specific for Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, General Debility, Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Bilious Remittent Fevers, and the pains and weaknesses which creep upon us in old age. For these ailments we quietly invited a trial and a verdict. The trial has come off, the verdict has been rendered, and the Bitters are to-day the most popular remedy for the time they have been in existence, in this or any other country. It lives and continues to thrive and increase in popularity with marvelous rapidity, simply because the world wants it, will have it, cannot do without it. The dyspeptic demands it as his only help; the victim of diarrhea or dysentery believes in it; the bilious sufferer dare not let one bottle run out before he gets another. Both sexes, all ages, all classes regard it as the most wonderful invigorant ever compounded. Hence the enormous demand.

Sold by druggists, grocers and dealers generally.

CHAMPAGNE—300 baskets choice brands, CANTON GINGER—50 boxes, BRANDY FRUITS—250 boxes, PRESERVES—100 boxes, assorted, ROCK CANDY—50 boxes, SARDINES—50 boxes, LONDON PORTER—50 casks, pints and quarts, LOAF SUGAR—30 boxes Northern, EMPTY SUGAR HHDS—300. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SEED LEAF TOBACCO—Wrappers and Fillers, CIGARS—All styles, Domestic and Foreign; E. GOODWIN & BRO.—Patent Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, Yellow Bank, and Smoking, and Snuff, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
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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. [illegible]
F. Luling......do. [illegible]
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Chs. A. Castillo......do. W. A. Gordon & [illegible]
J. de Fuentes......do. [illegible] Oser & Co.
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