THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, F. LIMET. S. MARSY, E. DUFOUR.
Daily Paper, ... in advance .... $[illegible]
Country Paper, ... [illegible]
In all cases subscribers ... [illegible] ... in writing where they ... [illegible]
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1862.

Auction Sales This Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Magazine street, matches, absynth, brandy, soap and sundries.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Burgundy street, near the corner of Toulouse, household furniture.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Vast as has been the benefit conferred by the introduction of chloroform, there are at least three very important points connected with it yet unsettled. The first of these is the manner in which it at times causes death. Another is the method to be adopted, in cases in which it threatens to destroy the patient, with the purpose of restoring suspended animation. A third is the best method of administering it.

It is true that the number of cases in which it has caused death, are as nothing compared with the vast number in which it has been administered. But that is no reason why every effort should not be made to prevent even that small proportion if possible. If our memory does not deceive us, a standard authority writing some time ago states that it had then been administered in some ten thousand cases in Edinburg, without a single fatal effect. Why should it not be so elsewhere? That it is not so, is well known. We have before us now, the following illustration, which we copy from an English paper of the 6th ult.:

A death arising from the administration of chloroform took place on Saturday last, at the United States Hospital, Bath, during the performance of an operation for the removal of a tumor on the lower jaw of a widow named Susan Harrison, aged 40. At the inquest, which was held on Monday, at the Guildhall, Bath, the house physician, Mr. Barter, deposed to administering a drachm of chloroform in a napkin, and afterwards a second drachm when the first had evaporated. Her pulse at that time was very good, and in six minutes she was totally insensible. The operation was then commenced, and the tumor was laid bare; this took about four minutes, and by this time the second quantity of chloroform was almost inhaled, and the patient was becoming slightly conscious; he therefore poured another drachm on the napkin, which he held to her mouth, and she took one inspiration, when he noticed the pulse suddenly stop. He removed the napkin from her face, and the operation was suspended. She gave three or four gasps, and in about half a minute she was dead. Every effort was made to restore animation, but without effect. Mr. Gore, who performed the operation, said that no precaution was neglected which it was customary to take in such cases. On a *post-mortem* examination, it was found that the deceased was suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart, which, it was stated in evidence, it was impossible to discover during life. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the effects of chloroform.

This is a case which goes to support an opinion, which has already a strong hold in the minds of some of the leading members of the medical profession, that the condition known as "fatty degeneration of the heart," is one peculiarly dangerous for the inhalation of chloroform. And we think that the larger number of experienced physicians would decline to administer it wherever it was known to exist. Indeed, granting as we freely may, that the evidence is not conclusive on the question, we should deem that practitioner guilty of great rashness who should do otherwise. For it is clear, at least, that there is presumptive proof enough to render it probable that the opinion is correct.

It is stated in the report given above that it was impossible to discover this condition during the life of the patient. We believe that this statement would not be sustained by the profession at large. Fatty degeneration of the heart, where it is of such extent as to be dangerous to the administration of chloroform, will be held, we feel pretty certain, to be readily discoverable by the competent physician. It may be often overlooked, nevertheless. When a patient is being treated for other well-marked and serious disease, the medical attendant would be very likely not to examine him for disease of the heart, unless some special appearance or symptom connected with it should attract his attention. Previously to the administration of chloroform, however, according to our view, the utmost care should be taken to examine the patient in this respect. In many cases general obesity, or the presence of that whitish round the outer edge of the iris of the eye, technically known as the *arcus senilis*, would at once suggest the probability of the presence of that condition of the heart of which we are speaking. Neither of these may have been present in the case at the Bath hospital, and the physician who administered the chloroform may not have shared our views on the subject. It is to be hoped, however, that as a mere matter of precaution, neither he nor any other practitioner, in the present state of knowledge on the subject will think himself in rashly disregarding them, as altogether without reason.

Dr. Marcet, Assistant Physician to the Westminster in London, shows that the mode of fatal action by chloroform is by no means settled. He himself contends that it is not owing to its anaesthetic properties, but also partly to spasm of the glottis; and he adds that he cannot agree with Dr. Black, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who says, "Any concentration of the vapor of chloroform which can be breathed is safe; any condition of dilution which causes the patient to cough or hold his breath is dangerous, and, if preserved in for half a minute may be fatal."

Besides illustrating the unsettled condition of opinion, or rather the want of knowledge as to the manner in which chloroform produces death, Dr. Marcet brings us to the consideration of the method to be adopted in cases of suspended animation under the influence of the anaesthetic. For the case of fatty degeneration of the heart, or for the entrance of the chloroform into the blood, we have nothing reliable. For the case of spasm or the glottis, we have the proposition to perform tracheotomy, performed as soon and as rapidly as possible after the detection of the known threatening symptoms, and combined with artificial respiration. And this, briefly, is all that we can confidently say on this part of the subject!

As to the mode of administering chloroform it is generally known to the profession that Dr J. Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, has proposed that it should be done by laying a single layer of a towel or handkerchief over the mouth, taking care not to cover the eyes, and then pouring it drop by drop. In the first case, in which this method was tried, a man who on previous occasion had had it administered in the ordinary way, and required an ounce and a half or two ounces of the fluid to produce anaesthesia, was put completely under the influence by one drachm. This mode has been practised by other practitioners with signal success. It has not been tried, we believe, in this city; where it certainly ought, not more from motives of economy than of endeavoring to render its use more available in the practice of medical men in the country and on the battle-field. The carrying of chloroform sufficient for the many cases in which it would be so advantageous in the latter occasion, as administered at present, is impracticable. Should the new method prove as advantageous as is represented, this might be perhaps fully accomplished. We have not seen any statement of the length of time required to produce anaesthesia by this method. If it is much greater than that required under the old one, this would much interfere with its advantages in the last instance. The questions merit attention.

ESTIMATED LOSSES OF THE WESTERN ARMIES BY BATTLE, DISEASE AND OTHERWISE.—The Corinth correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a letter to that journal, says:

That the people of the loyal States may now fully appreciate the urgent necessity of making the utmost efforts to fill up the ranks of the Western armies before the opening of the fall campaign, I subjoin the following official estimate of the losses of the Western Department by battle, disease and otherwise:

Casualties in the battles of Belmont, Mill Spring, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pea Ridge, deducting those slightly wounded and returned to duty 15 000
In other affairs of minor importance 2,000
Sickness (dead and absent) ...... [illegible]
Missing ...... [illegible]
Total ...... [illegible]

ARREST OF LOUNGING SOLDIERS.—In the Washington dispatches to Northern papers the following occurs:

Washington, July 23.—An order was to-day issued from the office of the Provost Marshal to the effect that all convalescent soldiers found in bar-rooms, gambling-houses, and other houses of immoral character, will be considered fit for service and made to join their regiments.

PARIS GOSSIP.—A Paris letter to the New York *Tribune* says that "the story goes that Monsieur Chasseloup-Laubat, French Minister of Marine, is about to marry a very beautiful young lady, Miss P., of New Orleans. His Excellency borders on 60; Mademoiselle barely reaches the threshold of 18."

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol XXXV.—Whole No 12,451.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral of Gen. Williams.—The remains of Gen. Williams, which were brought down by the gunboat Panola, on Thursday night, after they had been recovered from the sinking steamer Lewis Whiteman, were brought ashore and laid in state in the City Hall. Yesterday morning they were removed, accompanied by a cortège appropriate to his rank, on board the steamship North Star, for removal North.

At the head of the procession was a company of cavalry, immediately after which came a brass band, and a band of fifes and drums. Then followed a regiment of infantry, some four hundred and fifty or five hundred strong, with arms reversed; a body of cavalry some sixty or seventy strong; two twelve-pound howitzers and caissons.

Then came the body of the deceased, in a coffin, round which the United States flag was wrapped. It was deposited on a caisson, and escorted by both infantry and cavalry.

After the body came a large number of carriages, principally occupied by naval and military officers, the last by Major-General Butler and Commodore Farragut, which again was followed by a file of cavalry. In some of the carriages were gentlemen in citizens' dress, to the number of fifteen or twenty. A few were unoccupied.

Vessels in port had their flags at half mast. We observed also that the flag at the British Consulate was lowered to half-mast. On the Custom-house, Mint, City Hall and other public offices the same mark of respect was paid.

The body was, in the first instance, conveyed to Christ Church, in Canal street, where the beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. Leacock. After the conclusion of the service, the cortège marched down the lower side of Canal street to Rampart street, there crossed to the upper side of the street, then turned and marched down the upper side to Levee street, and thence to Jackson Square, opposite which the North Star lay. There, the military formed into line, and the occupants of the carriages dismounting, Gen. Butler and Commodore Farragut at the head, they followed the caisson bearing the coffin to the wharf. Thence it was lifted on board, and the ceremony was closed. During the whole time of the procession, minute guns were fired on the levee.

A very large concourse of people accompanied the procession, and during the morning the City Hall offices, and some other public offices were closed. Judge Bell merely opened the Provost Court to dispose of dock cases, and those disposed of, closed the business of the Court for the day.

Not Dangerously Hurt.—Officer Marseilles reports that between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday evening he found a man named John Diamond seriously hurt by a fall, and had him conveyed to the Charity Hospital. Diamond is believed to have been under the influence of liquor; and having trodden on the toe of John Morris, a soldier, the latter pushed or knocked him down, so that his head came in contact with the sharp edge of the curbstone. The officer stated that the skull was fractured, the brain protruding from the wound, and that the unfortunate man was in an insensible condition. He had several contused wounds on the head besides the principal one. He is a native of Queen's county, Ireland. He had to be conveyed to the hospital in a furniture wagon. Morris was arrested.

Going it Strong.—John Murray, on Thursday, thought he would indulge himself with the exercise of a little authority, and accordingly, of his own free will and power, invested himself with the functions and emblems of a police officer, entered John Reagan's room, committed an assault and battery on him, and played the mischief generally. As he was aided by the spirits of John Barleycorn, or in other words was corned himself, it is not matter for surprise, perhaps, that he should have got himself into a pretty pickle—especially with officer O'Brien, who undertook to put salt on this rare bird's tail. He resisted the operation very violently, and came very near getting peppered on the pate. At length he was jugged, and awaits Judge Bell's spicy seasoning.

Drunk and Furious.—Tom Rose, a Jack Tar, belonging to the U. S. steam sloop of war Mississippi, but who is of French origin, got ashore yesterday, and went round *à la mode*. After he had got pretty full, full enough to want more, he went to a grocery store, on Orleans street, and called for it. The proprietor, seeing that he had enough, declined to sell him any more, on which Tom got quite irate and began smashing things in furious style, and did not stop till the police came to put a check on his doings and lock him up. He awaits Judge Bell's disposition.

Inquests.—Coroner Beach yesterday held an inquest on the body, the finding of which on the previous evening, at the foot of Julia street, was reported. It was found to be that of Luke Carlon, a native of Ireland, aged 40, and a sailor on board the steamer Roanoke. He had come on shore during the day, got drunk, returned on board, and during the night risen to go to the water-closet, when he fell into the water. The watchman and another person heard the splash when he fell in; but efforts to rescue him were vain, for he never rose to the surface again. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Drowning."

Seriously Hurt by a Fall.—A sailor, whose name we did not get, fell from aloft on board one of the vessels in port, on Thursday, and was caught between the legs by a taught rope, so as to cause a rupture of the urethra. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. Infiltration of urine followed the injury, and a large abscess is now forming, rendering his condition very serious.

Cotton Pickers and Stealers.—Daniel Egan, Jerry Moman and Mike Fanning were arrested on Tuesday, on the charge of stealing cotton from the Tyler's Press.

Dan's sister, Anna, was arrested at the same time, on the charge of abusing the officers and the Yankees, and trying to rescue her brother.

Charge of Assault with Intent to Kill.—Henry Presto was arrested in the Second District yesterday on the charge of assaulting Mary Bailey with intent to kill her. She was not badly hurt, however, and it was thought advisable to lock her up, so that she might be forthcoming in case she should be wanted.

Seditious Language.—Mary Ann Cavonoh was arrested at the instance of H. Jacobs, who charges that, when the funeral procession was passing with the remains of Gen. Williams, she hoped that more of the Federal officers would follow him to-morrow.

Furious f. m. c.—William Willbank or Willbara, f. m. c., was arrested on the levee in the Second District yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Joseph Langlin, mate of a vessel lying off that locality. When arrested, he had a large knife in his hand.

Assault by a Slave.—John, the slave of Mr. Murphy, was arrested in the First District on Thursday, for attempting to strike privates Thomas Lyon and Patrick Derry, of the 31st Mass. Volunteers.

Breach of Trust.—John L. Henderson was on Thursday arrested in the Fourth District, on the charge of breach of trust preferred against him by Angus McIvor, of one of the Massachusetts regiments.

Another Assault by a Slave.—William, a slave, was arrested in the Second District on Thursday, on the charge of whipping the sister of Mr. Lacroix, and insulting his family.

A Muddle.—D. J. Forey was arrested on Thursday, in the Second District, on the charge of violently abusing Madame Dominique Dumaine. He had on his person a watch, which the Madame claims as her property.

Attempting to Run the Blockade.—Thomas Fay was arrested on Thursday on the charge of attempting to run the blockade.

Violent.—Michael Melvin, when officer Melvin undertook to arrest him on Perdido street, on Thursday night, for being no better than he is, resisted very violently, thereby adding to the scores against him.

The Free Market.—The following supplies were yesterday distributed to 1783 families: 7760 pounds rice, 2000 pounds bacon, 150 Buffalo fish, 10 barrels molasses, 1 barrel mackerel.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New York *Herald* of the 29th says that it has received from the Navy Department a copy of the official report of the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the city of New Orleans. It contains plans, maps, diagrams and cuts of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, of the approaches thereto, and of the rams Louisiana and Manassas.

A Wail Over the Tariff.

The London *Times* thus depicts the alarming prospect of the new tariff act:

When the American wears his body linen to rags, and can no longer walk down Broadway in the splendor of glossy "pants;" when he finds himself poisoned by his French wine at what was once a wholesome price; when his razor scrapes without cutting, and his tools break in his hands; when a locomotive runs off a bad rail; when the boiler bursts its sheeting, as bad as it is dear, and scalds a score or two good citizens; when the bolts and other iron-work of a large trellis bridge give way, and send a trainful into the gulf below; when the sick man finds his drugs worthless, if not absolutely poisonous; when the scissors refuse to cut, and the thimble to save the finger end; when the thrifty housekeeper deplores the many breakages she cannot afford to replace; when the "help" cannot renew her Sunday's best, and her mistress must walk abroad in last year's finery; when the printer must work with bad metal and bad ink—the sufferer is always to cheer himself with the pleasant thought that what he cannot have nobody else is making, and that, if he has not the thing, somebody else has not the bread. That is the new American gospel. It is much as if a man whose house was burnt down by his own carelessness thanked Heaven that his neighbors had been half drowned by the engines, as well as scorched by the flames.

The Fight at Baton Rouge.

The *Delta* yesterday contains some additional facts in regard to the late engagement at Baton Rouge:

It appears that we were in error in stating, in our account of the collision on the river, on Wednesday night, that the United States gunboat Oneida had returned to the city, and that she brought down the body of Gen. Williams. The facts, as we now learn, are as follows:

The United States gunboat Panola, at the time of the collision between the Oneida and the Lewis Whiteman, was within sight of those vessels, and hastened to the scene of disaster, and rendered efficient service in picking up the wounded, etc., who had been on board the Whiteman. She laid by until daylight, and succeeded in picking up the remains of Gen. Williams, and conveying them, as well as the survivors from the Whiteman to the city. The Oneida went on her way up the river.

Capt. J. F. Noyes, of the 26th Massachusetts regiment, who was on board the steamboat Lewis Whiteman, on Wednesday night, when she sunk, and who escaped by swimming to the Oneida, furnishes us with the following account of this affair:

The Oneida was going up very near the shore, and when the Whiteman came in view, the former ran so near the bank as to run into the mud. Capt. Noyes states that the pilot of the Whiteman headed her in towards the Oneida, as he thinks purposely. The Oneida was plainly visible, as it was a bright moonlight night; the lights of that vessel were seen, and her whistle was blown twice, distinctly. There was a quantity of money aboard belonging to the Adams Express Company, and a passenger had $1600 in gold in a valise, which was lost. A large amount of merchandise belonging to Mr. Reid, the sutler, went down with the wreck of the Whiteman. A woman, name unknown, living on Customhouse street, was drowned.

Captain Kelty, of the 30th Massachusetts Regiment, was killed in the early part of the battle at Baton Rouge, on the 5th inst.

Lieut. Howe, of the same regiment, who was supposed to have been killed, is still alive, but wounded in the thigh. The wound is not considered dangerous.

From James River.

A James river correspondent of the Washington *Star*, under date of the 21st, says:

Some of our officers lately returned from Richmond met there some of their former associates and comrades, and had free conversations with them. They said they would clear out our gunboats from the James river very soon, but how they did not state.

Their new Merrimac No. 2 is afloat and ready. She is 150 feet long and 45 feet beam, mounts four heavy guns to the fore and aft, and so arranged that three of them can be fought on a broadside. She has six feet of solid timber on her sides, and that covered with wrought iron plating of four inches in thickness. The Galena, Commander Rodgers, is in advance, with the Monitor and Aroostook quite near, and if she comes down she will be taken.

The flag officer, Captain Wilkes, is below at present, or at Fortress Monroe, and appears in good health and spirits, and from his good judgment and bravery whatever he attempts will be accomplished if possible to do so.

Commander John Rodgers, of the Galena, is acting Flag Officer in the absence of Captain Wilkes, and every thing will go right under his direction. The cool, courageous and skillful manner in which he fought Fort Darling is among the notable incidents of the war. He was instructed to test the iron mail of the Galena; and he did it, to the satisfaction of all. She proved to be vulnerable; and when asked why he did not draw off when he discovered the fact, he replied: "I was ordered to test it, and I thought I would make the job thorough."

The State of the Nation—The Government and the People—Future of the War.

Under this heading, the New York *Times* of the 22d has a lengthy article upon these subjects. We subjoin a few extracts:

In spite of all well-meant endeavors to conceal the fact, a profound gloom has settled upon the public mind in regard to the conduct and prospects of the pending war. The great mass of the people are discouraged and disheartened. And the reason of it is that they have lost *faith* in everybody and everything except their own exhaustless resources and their own indomitable purpose to crush the rebellion, and preserve the life and unity of the nation. They have poured out their treasures and their blood like water; and they do not see the fruits they were promised for such sacrifices. They have given their confidence without stint to the men who wielded the weapons they had placed in their hands, and they do not find that confidence justified by success. They have waited patiently week after week, month after month, through the slow revolving seasons of a whole year, for victories brilliant and decisive, promised them from day to day; and though every home mourns its dead, and every heart grieves for friends who will return no more forever, the victories are yet delayed and seem indeed farther off than when the war began.

* * * * *

In this existing crisis of the war, when the country is disheartened by protracted and disastrous failure, and when the army suffers for lack of vigorous, competent and harmonious leadership, President Lincoln can do nothing better calculated to restore the failing fortunes of the nation than to place at its head the ablest soldier which its ranks supply. Let him be selected with due care and discrimination, and let him be distinctly told that he is expected to give the nation a speedy, complete and thorough victory over the rebellion. It is for the President to designate the successive steps to that victory—to mark out the specific points that are to be occupied and held by the armies of the Union. But with that his interference should end. Neither Gen. Halleck, nor any other man fit to fill that place, should take it without complete and absolute authority in everything relating to the military operations of the war. If his advice is to be asked it should be followed. The country demands for the army, what the army itself requires, *a competent, absolute and responsible head.*

COL. W. H. ALLEN.—We see it stated by the *Delta* that Col. W. H. Allen, who was taken prisoner at Baton Rouge, was mortally wounded. The same paper says he fought bravely. Col. Allen is well known to our community as the commander of the Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. The Colonel is, we believe, a planter and resident of West Baton Rouge.

TELEGRAPHIC TRICKERY.—*Protection of the Railroads.*—The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following:

All efforts to open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Grand Junction and Memphis were abandoned, as heretofore stated, some ten days ago, owing to the swarms of guerrillas infesting the country through which it runs. Strange to say, that while the railroad was being destroyed in every possible manner, the telegraph line from Grand Junction and Memphis was not interfered with, every morning the operators had expected to find Memphis silenced, but always elicited electric responses from that point. The rebel magnanimity toward the line was too extraordinary not to be suspicious, and upon close investigation it was found that some enterprising telegraphist in the Southern interest had tapped the line between Moscow and Memphis, and was very leisurely intercepting military correspondence for the benefit of rebel generals. But smart as he was, the Yankees got the better of him in the end. By a clever understanding between the two ends of the line, installments of bogus dispatches, by no means calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy, will pass daily over the wires until the rebels will see fit to abstain from tampering with them. I have seen some specimens of correspondence carried on by the Union operators for the edification of the rebel spy. If the rebel generals are not kept in a constant state of excitement and alarm, it will not be for the want of the sensational element in it.

Block houses and other means of protection of the small detachments stationed for guarding purposes along the railroad lines are now being constructed in large numbers.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

An affair of honor was to come off at Arlington House on Monday, but was frustrated by the vigilance of the police. It appears that Capt. C. M. Mackenzie, of Her Britannic Majesty's royal army, while at table at Willard's a few nights ago, asserted the superiority of English over American arms. Capt. Whittemore, of the United States volunteers, who was present, expressed his preference for the Springfield over the Enfield rifle. The English Captain called him a fool, and instantly had a cup of tea thrown in his face by Capt. Whittemore. The result was a challenge from Capt. Mackenzie, which was accepted by Capt. Whittemore after having resigned his commission. After the acceptance, it is said, the English Captain desired to back out, but was informed that he must either fight or take a public horsewhipping. The meeting was then arranged for this afternoon, in the vicinity of Arlington House, but the police were at hand, and succeeded in arresting Capt. Mackenzie. His opponent escaped from the fields as the driver of a pie wagon standing near at hand, and has not yet been arrested.

DEFECT IN THE CONFISCATION BILL.—Again, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under the above heading, has the following:

Fears are expressed that there may be an ugly hole in the Confiscation bill, that may to some extent neutralize its beneficent provisions for emancipation of the slaves of rebels. There is no clause rendering such enactment of freedom practical, by providing for furnishing the negro with evidence of his freedom, or for examining into his case and deciding whether he really is free; and without such examination and free papers, it is feared it may go hard with many of them yet.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

OFFER FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.—Mayor Opdyke has offered to head with a subscription of $1000 a fund for raising a special bounty for the benefit of volunteers for New York Regiments in the field. Mr. Morris Ketchum and other gentlemen expressed their willingness to liberally contribute for the same purpose. This is a move in the right direction, and far better than waiting for official action.

THE PARK ENCAMPMENT.—Some fourteen or fifteen new tents were put in the Park on the 26th ultimo, and the place is as lively as it was a year ago. There is no cessation to the drumming and the usual scenes accompanying this picturesque way of recruiting. Volunteers come in quite freely.

Says the *Times* of the 27th ultimo:

THE GARIBALDI GARDE MOBILE.—Mention has been made previously of the presence here of Colonel Jerome Garibaldi, nephew of the great Italian Liberator. Colonel Garibaldi has started the idea of organizing a *Garde Mobile*—a manageable reserve—which shall garrison all the forts and fortifications in the country, and so put at disposal for active operations the hundred thousand men now required for that duty. This reserve would all the while be progressing in drill and discipline, and when needed, could be drafted off to any point where their presence would insure superiority. It is said the President favors the scheme. Colonel Garibaldi has had the military education and experience which would qualify him for the service he seeks.

RECRUITING OFFICERS' COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed from the meeting of recruiting officers, which met at the Astor House a week ago, and of which Captains Badger, Monck, Stewart, Bowen, Doherty, Phelan and Batterson are members, waited yesterday upon Mr. Simeon Draper, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Defense Committee, to confer with him on the way to give a still greater impetus to enlistments for the new regiments. They complain that the Senatorial District Committees, instead of aiding them, are supplanting them with men who have not labored in the cause. They say they have freely spent their money, and used their best exertions to obtain men, and they naturally desire to be confirmed in the positions they have set out to obtain. Mr. Draper, in reply, said he was aware of the embarrassments from which they suffered, and was himself in favor of filling up the old regiments, instead of putting in the field raw recruits, and increasing the number of officers unacquainted with active service.

UP, UP, UP! DOWN, DOWN, DOWN!—Under this unique heading, the New York *World* of the 28th ult. has the following upon the premium on gold, consequent upon the issue of legal tender notes:

The downward surge in the price of gold on Friday last is explained by advices since received from Washington to the effect that Secretary Chase, alarmed at the growing premium on gold consequent upon the issue of legal tender notes, had decided not to put afloat, for the present at least, any but those of small denominations and fractional parts of a dollar, for convenience as a matter of change. The market has since advanced again, as it is seen that the issuing of the postage stamp currency and the emission of one, two and three dollar Government notes will add perhaps sixty millions to the paper inflation, even if not another note is issued of the larger denominations.

We must be prepared for excessive and unexpected fluctuations in the price of gold. The sudden addition of twenty millions to the currency will send it up, the withdrawal of the same amount will have an exactly contrary effect. The internal tax bill, which goes into operation on the first of September, will be a fruitful cause of fluctuations in the price of the precious metals.

Large payments of legal tender notes to the Government for taxes will lessen the amount in circulation for the time being, and the price of gold will of course fall. In time the payment of this tax will make a use for a certain amount of the Government currency afloat, and will give all of it a greater value to the irredeemable bank issues of the country. We will therefore have confusion worse confounded in all values hereafter. Gold will bear one premium, silver another, old demand notes a third, then legal tender notes will have a superior value to the bank paper currency on account of its use in the payment of taxes. All this will create a rich harvest for the brokers, but will cause infinite annoyance and loss to the trade of the country.

GEN. BUELL'S MOVEMENTS.—The following item, which occurs in the Corinth correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, may not prove uninteresting at present:

I learn from Northern Alabama that General Buell is about opening the campaign against the rebel forces in East Tennessee. The successful foray of the rebels upon Murfreesboro' is said to be quickening his movements. It is to be hoped that he will display more alacrity in following up the enemy than he did last spring in Kentucky and Tennessee. That the army of the Ohio is equal to any emergency I know. Whether its Commander-in-Chief has changed to the better remains to be seen.

The Murfreesboro' surprise and disgraceful surrender of 2000 infantry and a battery to 4000 rebel cavalry—our estimate, it must be remembered—has satisfied everybody here that the Union will survive the loss of the services of General Crittenden. He is a second-rate Indiana politician, in whom his superiors in the Army of the Ohio never took much stock. His appointment to a Brigadiership was effected by the stupid and mischievous rule authorizing military as well as civil commissions among Congressional districts. By its working most of the calamities in the form of incompetent Generals have been saddled upon the army.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Friday Evening, August 8, 1862.

SUGAR.—With light receipts, a very limited supply in the market, and a fair demand, prices have still further advanced; to-day's sales embracing about 250 hhds. at [illegible] for Common to Fair, and [illegible] for Fully Fair to Prime. Week's receipts, [illegible] hhds.; exports, 608 hhds. and 305 bbls.

MOLASSES.—The supply on the levee is light, and to-day's sales have been confined to about 75 bbls. at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Receipts none; exports, [illegible]. Week's receipts [illegible].

FLOUR.—Last evening a lot of 1300 bbls. Extra, on [illegible], were sold at [illegible] ⅌ bbl., and 600 bbls. [illegible]. Good demand. This morning a lot of [illegible] bbls. [illegible] according to quality [illegible]. Week's receipts, 21,079 bbls.

HAY AND BRAN.—The market is bare of these articles. A supply would command extremely high prices. The last was sold from the landing at $30 ⅌ ton for Northern Hay, and $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. for Bran. Week's receipts, 220 bales Hay. There have been no receipts of Bran for some time.

CORN.—There is little or none in the market. To-day's sales embrace about 300 sacks yellow mixed and white at $2 50 ⅌ bushel. Week's receipts, 2716 sacks and 300 bbls.

OATS.—The supply is extremely light. We have heard of no sales to-day. Yesterday's sales were at $2 ⅌ bushel, but purchases could have been made this morning at a lower rate. Week's receipts, 3410 sacks.

WHISKY.—Rectified is selling at $1 50@$1 75, and that mixed with Louisiana Rum at 80c. ⅌ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is extremely light, and very high prices are being realized for all descriptions of Provisions. The demand for city consumption is supplied by dealers at 30c. for Cheese; 34@35c for Prime Butter in kegs; 7c. for Bacon Sides and Shoulders, and 24c. ⅌ lb. for Sugar-cured Hams, and $35 ⅌ bbl. for Mess Pork. There is scarcely any Lard or Beef in the market. The former is retailing at 24c ⅌ lb.

The receipts for the week, in addition to the above items specified above, comprise 521 bales Cotton, 173 bbls. Pork, 100 bags Lard, 3 bbls. Beef, 674 sacks and 5 boxes Bacon, 223 kegs and 16 bbls. Butter, 251 boxes Cheese, 250 boxes Candles, 136 Hides, 1036 bundles Leather, 246 bbls. Turpentine and 305 sacks Rice; and the exports 716 bales Cotton, and 800 bbls. and 16 boxes Tobacco.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 8, 1862.

Arrived during the past week 419 Beeves, 17 Hogs and 45 Sheep. Amount of of stock sold was 408 Beeves, 17 Hogs and 13 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 166 Beeves. 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, Gr. net	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 9, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Sea Bright, White, New York. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Galena, Lovett, 34 days from New York, to master—1st dist, 22.
Bark Tuscan, Pendleton, 3 days from Key West, in ballast, to G A Fosdick & co—1st dist, 25.
Brig Yankee Blade, Fairchild, 39 days from New York, to master—1st dist, 17.
Schr Manhattan, ———, from New York, to master—4th dist, 14.
Schr Sister Kate, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Schr Mary Amos, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Schr Jas Stockton, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Sloop Emma, from the Coast, to master—3d dist

TOWBOATS.

Landis, Smith, from the Passes.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Antoinette, from Liverpool.
Bark Tuscan, Brand, from New York.
Bark Revolution, Lord, from Boston.
Brig Sola, Hinckley, from Philadelphia.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Landis, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 1st instant, ship La Manche, bark Reindeer, schr Henry Beck—brought up ship Gu'one, bark Tuscan, brig Yankee Blade, schr Manhattan.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Loading at New York for New Orleans—Steamer St Mary, Talbot, to leave 31st July; steamer Ecrick?, Morrill, to leave 30th July; barks Ocean Eagle, W H Wall, Churchill, and New Empire; brigs Rainbow, T B Rowland, Sattie, Belle of the Bay, and Cyclone; schooners Bergen, Mary Emma, Everett Pens, ch, and Edward Kidder.

Cleared at New York for New Orleans—23d July, bark Ellen Stevens, brig Alice Mahl; 24th, Norwegian brig Argo, schr S J Waring; 24th, bark Trinity.

Cleared at Philadelphia for New Orleans, July 23d—Bark St James.

Cleared at Boston for New Orleans, July 23d—Steamer Boston, Tibbetts.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Sailed from Hamburg for New Orleans, July 4th—Ship Franzia.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Sea Bright—603 hhds sugar 120 bbls molasses

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Galena—Ass'd mdse

NEW YORK—Per brig Yankee Blade—180 bbls flour 360 do mess pork 15 [illegible] do bacon 100 tcs hams 116 kegs butter 300 kegs butter 100 bxs cheese 3 0 kegs nails 275 sks oats and ass'd mdse to J B Hyde & co

NEW YORK—Per schr Manhattan—Ass'd mdse

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—80 hhds sugar to E Rochereau

COAST—Per schr Mary Amos—60 hhds sugar to Hawkins & Norwood

COAST—Per schr Jas Stockton—36 hhds sugar order

COAST—Per schr Sister Kate—120 hhds sugar to H Sheppard, jr

COAST—Per sloop Emma—100 bbls corn to order

HEADQUARTERS DEPART'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 260.

A Committee of Relief to take charge of the distribution of the provisions for the poor, to consist of five members, one from each District, and a President.

The Committee will have the entire management of the business of gratuitous distribution of food.

They will make requisitions upon the Chief Commissary for provisions and establish the stores of distribution, as many in each District as economy and efficiency may show best.

They will receive and decide upon all applications for relief, making careful inquiry in all cases into the character and circumstances of the applicants, so as to give no encouragement to [illegible], but to relieve the deserving women and children although not loyal.

They will make requisitions upon the Financial Clerk for the sums necessary to pay expenses and labor of distribution.

They will keep separate accounts of food distributed:
1st. Families of Federal recruits.
2d. Widows and friendless destitute.
3d. Families of Confederate soldiers.

They will carefully keep in a systematic manner all the books and accounts necessary to show in a clear and concise manner all their transactions, ready and subject at all times to the inspection of the Government officers who may be appointed or detailed to examine or supervise them.

They will report to the Commanding General weekly the number of families supplied and the quantity of provisions distributed.

They will suspend and abolish the so-called Free Market, as soon as they are ready to make distributions.

Messrs. B. F. Flanders, President; T. S. Thorpe, E. Heath, G. Whitmore, J. S. Hebbard, are appointed as such Commissioners.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G. au9 3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPART'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., Aug. 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 257.

J. C. Riche, D. R. Carroll and A. D. Kelly having been absent from the city at the time of drawing up the original card "Advising Planters not to send Produce to New Orleans," but on their return having deemed it advisable to issue a card placing themselves in the same position, are hereby taxed in the sum of $500 each in accordance with General Order No. 55.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G. au9 3t

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Aug. 7, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Twelve Dollars ($12) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on FRIDAY, 8th inst., as follows, until further notice:

Forty-four ounces of bread for .... 20 cents.
Twenty-two .... 10 cents.
Eleven .... 5 cents.

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

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal and Acting Assistant Military Commandant, New Orleans.
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Secretary. au9 6t

Notice.

THE house of HARRIS BERCIER & CO. is dissolved by mutual agreement, and is now in liquidation. Parties indebted to us will please settle with Mr. Oscar Bercier, at No. 7 St. Louis street. New Orleans, August 6, 1862.
HARRIS, BERCIER & CO. au9 1w

Notice.

THE undersigned informs city dealers and builders that his Hardware Store, corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets, is positively in liquidation. Wishing nevertheless ready to dispose of his old [illegible] on the 1st of January, 1863, he is [illegible]. All persons to whom he is indebted, and those indebted to him, are requested to [illegible] immediately.
J. ANTHOINE.

Ran Away.

THE colored girl MARTHA, aged about 17 years, of middle height and fair complexion; has a defect in the fingers of one of her hands. Anybody lodging her in any of the city prisons, and giving notice at No. 20 Royal street, will receive a liberal reward. au9

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

THE negro woman ISABEL, about fifty six years of age, medium height, speaking English and French, ran away from her mistress' residence about a fortnight ago. Her front teeth are wanting, and she is healthy and strong, though thin. The above reward will be paid on her arrest and delivery at the City Jail. Apply on Royal street, No. 228, between Dumaine and Philip streets. au6-6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the residence of the undersigned, on Tuesday last, the negro woman MARIE, 22 to 25 years of age, speaking English and French, slim and of medium height. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said girl to the police jail. Apply to
F. SANCHO, No. 220 Old Levee street. au6

Tin, Flour, Oats, Pepper, Linseed Oil.

250 BOXES TIN.
6 bags Black Pepper.
6 barrels Flour.
66 barrels Baring Flour.
1000 bushels Oats.
31 kegs Soda Ash.
100 barrels Linseed Oil.
For sale by B. TURPIN, No. 91 Old Levee street. au8 3t

Notice.

THE steamship ROANOKE, Couch, master, will leave for New York positively on SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. "Passengers have to be provided with passports.
WARNEKEN & CO. au9 1t

For New York.

Leaves on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 9 A. M.

THE United States Mail Steamship NORTH STAR, 2500 tons, A. J. Jones, Captain. This vessel offers superior accommodations for passengers, having been fitted up expressly for the passenger trade. For freight or passage, apply to T. C. PAYAN, 72 Canal street, or on board the steamer. au7

For New York.

THE steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will leave for New York on SUNDAY, August 10th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. For passage or freight of light goods, apply to WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street. au8 4t

For Philadelphia.

THE STEAMER SUWANEE will sail for PHILADELPHIA on SATURDAY next, 9th instant. For passage apply to the Captain on board, foot of Bienville street. au8 2t

For Baton Rouge.

Leaves on SUNDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE steamer EMPIRE PARISH, ———, Captain, having been released by the U. S. Government to her owners, will run regularly to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week. For freight or passage apply on board to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., 41 Carondelet st. New Orleans, July 25, 1862. jy31 tf

For the Coast.

THE steamer TIME AND TIDE, Taylor master, for the Coast up or down, according to order for sugar. au8

DRUGS—Gum Opium, Powdered do., Gum Camphor, Cream Tart., powdered and in crystals, Castor Oil, Chloride of Lime, Gum Olibanum, Dover's Powders, Powdered Ipecac, Tannin; for sale by H. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. au8

Received by the Latest Arrivals.

Hair Umbrellas, Cavour Felt Hats, Black and Colored Muslin de Laine, Cotonnade, Sewing Silk, Ribbons, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Artificial Flowers and Feathers, Tours de Tete, &c., &c. In Bond—Plain and Figured Bareges, Black and Colored Crapes, Satin Gloves, &c., &c.
C. RAVELET & SON, No. 20 Chartres st. au8 6t

For Sale.

235 No. 1 MULES, 6 do. BLIND MULES.

VERY strong and good working Mules. Also large quantities of old Omnibus Axles and old Springs, together with 60 Omnibuses, in good condition, and large lots of old Omnibus Wheels and second-hand Harness, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms. Apply at the Stables, on Tchoupitoulas street, Jefferson City, above the Stock Landing, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.
HART & WINTZ, Proprietors. au5 1m

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

255 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Builders and Bricklayers, and the public generally, that he has established an extensive SHELL LIME MANUFACTORY in the late St. Helena Garden, on Carondelet Walk, [illegible] Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the lowest market prices. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.
jy16 1m J. MAURICE GERMAC.

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE Company notify the public that notwithstanding the conviction and punishment of several offenders, there are still numerous counterfeits of their tickets in circulation; and this Company caution the public from receiving them.

The Company again offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of counterfeiters and circulators of forged tickets; the reward of one hundred dollars and no more to be paid to the informer in each case, whether the prosecution include only one person or several accomplices.
au2 tf J. B. SLAWSON, President.

HEADQUARTERS DEPART'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 55.

It appears that the need of relief to the destitute poor of the city requires more extended measures and greater outlay than have yet been made.

It becomes a question in justice upon whom should this burden fall.

Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow-citizens.

It should not be borne by taxation of the whole Municipality, because the middling and working men have never been heard at the ballot-box unawed by threats and unmenaced by Thugs and paid councils of conspirators against peace and good order. Beside, more than [illegible] have been almost [illegible] to secession have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States Government does its share when it protects, defends and preserves the people in the enjoyment of law, order and calm quiet.

Those who have brought upon the city this stagnation of business, this desolation of the hearth-stone, this starvation of the poor and helpless, should, as far as they may be able, relieve distresses.

There are two classes whom it would seem peculiarly fit should at first contribute to this end. First, the individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends.

It is brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General that a subscription of two [illegible] hundred and fifty thousand dollars was made by the corporations, business firms and persons whose names are set forth in schedule "A," annexed to this order, and that some were placed in the hands of an illegal body known as the "Committee of Public Safety," for the treasonable purpose of defending the city against the Government of the United States, under whose humane rule the city of New Orleans had enjoyed such unexampled prosperity, that her warehouses were filled with the trade of all nations who came to share her freedom, to take part in the benefits of her commercial capacity, and then she was made the representative mart of the world.

The stupidity and wastefulness with which this immense sum was spent was only equalled by the folly which led to its being raised at all. The subscribers to this fund, by this very act, betray their treasonable purposes and their ability to pay at least a much smaller tax for the relief of their destitute and starving neighbors.

Schedule "B" is a list of cotton brokers, who, claiming to control that vast interest in New Orleans, to which she is so much indebted for her wealth, published in the newspapers in October, 1861, a manifesto deliberately advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city, a measure which brought ruin at the same time to the producer and the city.

This act sufficiently testifies the malignity of these traitors as well to the Government as their neighbors, and it is to be regretted that their ability to relieve their fellow-citizens is not equal to their facilities for injuring them.

In taxing both these classes to relieve the suffering poor of New Orleans, yes, even though the poor be the starving wives and children of those in arms at Richmond and elsewhere against the United States, it will be impossible to make a mistake save in having the assessment too easy and the burden too light.

It is therefore ordered—

1st. That the sums in schedules annexed, marked "A" and "B," set against the names of the several persons, business firms and corporations therein described, be and are hereby assessed upon each respectively.

2d. That said sums be paid to Lieutenant David C. G. Field, Financial Clerk, at his office in the Custom-house, on or before Monday, the 11th instant, or that the property of the delinquent be forthwith seized and sold at public auction, to pay the amount, with all necessary charges and expenses, or the party imprisoned till paid.

3d. The money raised by this assessment to be a fund for the purpose of providing employment and food for the deserving poor people of New Orleans.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

[Lieutenant Field may be found in the room formerly occupied by the Navy Agent.]

SCHEDULE A.

List of Subscribers to the Million and-a Quarter Loan placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety for the defense of New Orleans against the United States, and expended by them some $1,000,000.

	Sums subscrib'd to aid treason against the U. States.	Sums assess'd to relieve the poor by the U. S.
Abat, Demoras & Co.	$210,000	$52,5[illegible]
Jonathan Montgomery	40,000	10,000 00
Thos Sloo, Pres. Sun Ins. Co.	50,000	12,500 00
C. C. Dolnes	2,000	500 00
C. C. Dolnes & Co.	2,000	500 00
Trustees McDonogh Sch. Fund	3,000	750 00
J. B. Slawson	340,000	85,000 00
S. H. Wood	5,000	1,250 00
Mrs. G. H. Wood	2,000	500 00
Jacques Lange	7,000	1,750 00
Widow W. P. Wenham	10,000	2,500 00
Robert Geddes	10,000	2,500 00
Widow Vogel	20,000	5,000 00
J. Levois & Co.	10,000	2,500 00
Samuel Harby	14,000	3,500 00
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	3[illegible]6,000	76,[illegible]0 00
O'Reilly & Jamison	7,500	1,875 00
E. Booth	400	100 00
Edward Chapman	8,000	2,000 00
Thomas Layton	1,000	250 00
D. J. Beggs	2,000	500 00
E. Dryer & Co.	1,000	250 00
W. H. Pierson	3,000	750 00
Samuel Locke	10,000	2,500 00
Hart & Wintz	5,000	1,250 00
Southern Bank	10,000	2,500 00
Richard & Co.	10,000	2,500 00
Dr. B. Moss	3,000	750 00
J. & J. C. Davidson	20,000	5,000 00
Denis Lanata	9,000	2,250 00
H. Seavory	1,000	250 00
R. D. Moelin	2,500	625 00
J. H. Cohen	3,000	750 00
Mrs. C. A. Slocomb	5,500	1,375 00
Committee of Public Safety	865	216 25
[illegible]	150	37 50
Otto Zschendrath	400	[illegible]
Hyde & Goodrich	1,000	250 00
Magee, Horton & George	500	125 00
Sam'l Lamb	100	25 00
Valentine Hearman	1,000	250 00
S. B. Bicker	250	62 50
John M. Demarest	100	25 00
Thomas O'Donnell	50	12 50
Mrs. B. V. McMahon	50	12 50
W. E. Letchford	1,000	250 00
O. F. Whipperman	50	12 50
Frederick Bauer	725	181 25
John Richardson	250	62 50
Mellen, Value & Co.	1,000	250 00
Jacob Kelly	1,000	250 00
T. Lalor	500	125 00
E. Cromwell	100	25 00
H. H. O'Meallie	50	12 50
Joseph Field	1,000	250 00
Jules Dour D. Amen[illegible]	150	37 50
John Farrell	150	37 50
D. H. Holmes	2,500	625 00
S. P. Lamson	300	75 00
Fanny Hollander	100	25 00
J. W. Stanton & Co.	500	125 00
John M. Randolph	500	125 00
Harriet Morgan	175	43 75
Rachel Morgan	125	31 25
Sarah Morgan	175	43 75
Elizabeth Morgan	150	37 50
Mary M. Morgan	50	12 50
R. Torney	1,500	375 00
Margaret Harrod	50	12 50
Davis Brothers	200	50 00
Trustees Finke Asylum Fund	55,000	13,750 00
William Massey	300	75 00
P. Lacey	25	6 25
John J. Adams	1,000	250 00
A. W. Bosworth	600	150 00
Chas. Briggs	100	25 00
J. A. Lane & Co.	150	37 50
Chas. Lefler	200	50 00
Geo. C. Brower	50	12 50
Patrick Howard	25	6 25
Geo. Chapman	50	12 50
H. H. Hedderu	500	125 00
James Olena	100	25 00
Bissow & Simms	700	175 00
B. C. Young	150	37 50
D. A. Breen	125	31 25
Mme. Vve. H. Chretien	200	50 00
Henderson & Gaines	1,000	250 00
J. B. Atkins	250	62 50
W. O. Devere	1,000	250 00
J. C. McLellan	200	50 00
Mrs. C. F. Snowden	50	12 50
Louisiana State Bank	7,500	1,875 00
Bank of America	5,000	1,250 00
Gen. D. E. Twiggs	800	200 00
Jean Pet[illegible]	13,125	3,281 25
	$1,250,865	$312,716 25

SCHEDULE B.

List of Cotton Brokers of New Orleans who published in the Crescent in October last, a Card advising Planters not to send Produce to New Orleans, in order to induce Foreign Intervention in behalf of the Rebellion.

	Sums assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.		Sums assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.
Hewitt, Norton & Co.	$500	McLemore, Rayburn & Co.	$250
West & Villere	250	J. W. Champlin & Co.	250
S. E. Belknap	100	A. D. Henkel & Co.	100
Brander, Chambliss & Co.	500	E. Yeatman	100
Lewis & Oglesby	100	Broadwell & Haynes	100
W. A. Johnson & Co.	250	Moore & Browder	250
Carroll, Hoy & Co.	500	R. W. Estlin & Co.	500
Farley, Jurey & Co.	500	Lane & Salter	100
W. Cox & Co.	500	S. C. Nelson & Co.	500
James M. Putnam	100	Campbell & Strong	250
A. Levi & Co.	200	Patton & Pinney	100
Montgomery & Hall	100	Fellowes & Co.	500
Bellocq, Noblom & Co.	200	Payne, Huntington & Co.	500
Abat & Cushman	100	T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.	500
Holloway & Lonsdale	100	F. B. Ernest	100
Geo. M. Mandeville	200	Edward Pillsbury	100
Bell & Bouligny	[illegible]	Foley, Avery & Co.	500
Rich'd Nugent & Co.	500	Rosser, Prothro & Co.	500
A. Miltenberger & Co.	25	Henderson, Terry & Co.	100
Geo. Connolly & Co.	500	Bradley, Wilson & Co.	500
J. & G. Cromwell	500	West, Renshaw & Cammack	500
Moses Greenwood	100	John Williams & Co.	250
A. Millay & Co.	500	Tarlton, Whiting & Co.	250
Scruggs, Donnegan & Co.	100	Bartley, Johnson & Co.	500
Hughes, Hylested & Co.	500	Hayes, Galverse & Co.	100
W. & D. Urquhart	500	Frierson, Conway & Co.	100
Phelps & James	100	Green & Cramp	250
John T. Hardie & Co.	500	S. McIlhenny	250
Hawkins & Norwood	10	Davis, Jenkins & Co.	500
Walker & Snyder	500	Kirkpatrick & Co.	500
Gillis & Ferguson	250	McFarland & Barksdale	500
J. R. Gribble & Co.	100	T. Henderson & Peale	500
Walker & Co.	100	Wood & Low	500
John L. Lee	250	Gallagher & Dyer	100
P. H. Skinwith	100	Pritchard & Flower	500
Keen & Higgins	10	Stuart & James	100
J. J. Person & Co.	250	Thornhill & Co.	500
Battle, Noble & Co.	500	Ar. Miltenberger	500
R. C. Cummings & Co.	100	Gladden & Seixas	100
Montgomery & White	500	J. W. Burbridge & Co.	500
Wright & Allen	500	Friedlander & Gernon	250
Robt. L. Adams & Co.	500	Warren & Crawford	100
Harrell, Gayle & Co.	250	Perkins & Co.	500
John Wait & Co.	500	Cutrer & Harrison	100
Batchford, Brown & Co.	500	Nixon & Co.	500
M. D. Cooper	[illegible]	Coyes & Phelps	250
Smith & Johnson	100	Giffen, Snedes & Co.	500
James Bankhead	100		
Total			$[illegible]

au6 3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPART'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Aug. 6, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 229.

The City Surveyor and Street Commissioner are authorized to employ not less than one thousand men (including those now employed) to work on the streets, wharves and canals. In the selection of these laborers, married men will have the preference.

These men to be paid out of the employment and relief fund raised by General Order No. 55.

While this force was paid by taxation of the property of the city, the Commanding General felt authorized to employ it only in the most economical manner, but it now being employed at the expense of their rebellious neighbors, the Commanding General proposes that they shall be paid the sum that was paid them by the same party for work on the fortifications, to wit: one dollar and a half for each day's labor.

The ration heretofore, a gift to these laborers by the United States, will now be discontinued.

This order to take effect from and after the first Monday in August, 1862.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER, Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G. au7 3t

Wanted.

A YOUNG Person desires to obtain a situation in a family residing in the city or country. She is capable of instructing children in the usual course of English, and will attend to the moral and religious, as well as the literary culture of those committed to her care. She is also an excellent seamstress. Only a moderate recompense expected. The most satisfactory references given. Please address C. O. at the office of this paper. jy30

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture.........Furniture.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Burgundy street between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, near the corner of Toulouse street—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Parlor Set, Sideboard, Armoir, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Looking-glasses, &c. Terms cash. au7

Matches, Absynth, Brandy, Soap,
BY R. B. SYKES.

THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at 68 Magazine street—

40 cases Clark's Matches, 9 barrels Whisky, 10 quarter casks Brandy, 10 barrels Swiss Absynth, 100 boxes Soap. Terms cash. au9

Fine Mahogany and Walnut Furniture—Succession of Mary F. Williams, deceased, by consent of parties interested—At Auction.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, in pursuance of and by consent of parties interested, on MONDAY, August 11th at 11 o'clock, at the dwelling No. 136 Customhouse street, between Dauphin and Bourbon streets—

A large assortment of fine Mahogany and Walnut Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Crockery, Cutlery, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., &c. Terms cash. au9

Succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc.
BY J. COMMUNY, Executor.

WILL be sold at auction, THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and Customhouse streets, and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 15th June, 1862, for account of the succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc the following described property situated in the Third District of this city, and the two slaves, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Esplanade, Morales, Tremé and Kerlerec streets, measuring 31 feet front on Esplanade street, by about 114 feet [illegible] inches and 4 lines in depth on one side, and 112 feet 10 inches and 4 lines on the other side, and 33 feet in the rear. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story house, kitchen and servants' rooms. The first story built of bricks and frame upper story, gas fixtures in the main house.

RACHEL, negro woman, aged about 50 years, washer and ironer, a good subject.

BEN, negro man, aged about 45 or 50 years, a good subject.

Terms and Conditions—For landed property: one third cash; balance at 1 and 2 years' for notes secured by mortgage on the property and bearing 6 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity if not then paid. The improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor. For the slaves cash. au2

First Draining District.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT, No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, July 30, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the River Mississippi in front, Julia street and the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below, are hereby notified that the third instalment of the assessment for the extra Draining said District is now due, and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 20th of August next will be deposited in Court subject to legal proceedings. Persons calling to pay taxes will please bring a written statement of their property.
jy31 2aw2 G. INGRAM, President.

Exchange.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 25th July, 1862.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale by this Bank.
jy31 1s. GEO. A. FREERET, Cashier.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, La., July 11, 1862.

The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions.
JONAS H. FRENCH,
jy12 tf Provost Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

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. au6 tf

F. GONTHIER,
SUCCESSOR TO JOHN & ED. DUCOURNAU,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
St. Charles street, corner Common street. jy25 3m

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made. CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of EMINENT AMERICANS for albums. Our assortment of this is unrivaled by any other house. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. jy19 3m

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. jy11 1y

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 35 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Opposite French Vegetable Market, And are again in full operation. jy10 tf

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company.

No. 538 Broadway, New York.

WITH GREATLY IMPROVED MACHINES and reduced prices, we renew our invitation to the citizens of New Orleans to call and examine, or send for a circular, with new price lists and samples of work. Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or money refunded.
jy9 3m WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Wanted to Purchase.

20 ACRES improved Land, down the Coast, four to seven miles from the city. Address MICHEL DIETRICH, No. 198 Chartres street. jy23 15t

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
4 o'clock A. M.	Horse Car.	5½ o'clock A. M.	Steam Train.
6½	Steam Train.	7	
7½		8½	
9		10	
10½		11½	
12	M.	1	P. M.
2	P. M.	2½	
3		3½	
4		4½	
5		5½	
6		6½	
7		7½	
8		8½	
9		10	Horse Car.

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
mh9 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, this Company publishes the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1862		$48 600 51
Amount of unearned premiums 31st July, 1861		23,552 00
Total amount for year ending 31st July, '62		$72 152 51
Viz: For premiums on Fire Risks	$61,593 35	
For premiums on Marine Risks	2,848 70	
For premiums on River Risks	7,[illegible]	
Less premiums on Risks not terminated	19,178 00	$72,152 51
Return Premiums	1,269 [illegible]	
		14 497 30
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1862		$57,655 21
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$39,653 56	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	$39,[illegible]	
Add am't reserved for un'd c'ms	5 000 00	
	$35,631 [illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $7,522 87	1,128 29	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest due on scrip, less interest account, &c.	$13,491 55	
		$55,301 51
Net profits July 31, 1862		$2,3[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above	$57 655 [illegible]	
Less amount on which 15 per cent. have been returned	7 522 [illegible]	
	$50,142 [illegible]	

The Assets of the Company are:

Bills Receivable at short time for prem's	$26,977 [illegible]
Premiums due and in course of collection	4,[illegible]
Insurance Scrips	2,126 00
Invested in City Bonds	16,000 00
Cash on hand	13,175 [illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes	123,200 00
Total amount of Assets	$177,47[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 7th day of August, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Emile DeBuys, President, and J. D. Delaume, Secretary pro tem., of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. DELAUME, Secretary pro tem.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of August, 1862. JAMES GRAHAM, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay [illegible] per cent.) six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th August instant.

DIRECTORS:
P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt, firm of Jno. Watt & Co.
Geo. W. Logan, firm of Logan, Sewall & Claiborne.
F. Lalling, firm of Mummy, Lalling & Co.
J. de Puentes, firm of S. Ossé & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
E. Dupaquier, firm of Rosson, Olivier & Co.
Loyd R. Coleman, firm of Coleman & Withers.
C. A. Castille, firm of W. A. Gordon & Castille.
A. F. Elliot, firm of Elliot & McKeever.
Wm. Campbell, firm of Wm. Peake & Co.
Emile DeBuys. au1 1m

Jefferson Academy,
63.....BOURBON STREET, N. O.....
Conducted by G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 1852, has long held a high position in public opinion as one of the leading institutions in the South of the United States.

The plan comprises a general and extensive system of education. Pupils are admitted at six or seven years of age, and continue till they are prepared for their future pursuits in life. They are distributed into classes, according to their capacities and acquirements.

The premises are, perhaps, the best to be found in the city, with ample space for exercise and recreation, and every convenience for an institution of learning.

The Professors are gentlemen of talent, chosen with care. Good order reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

TERMS.

For boarders, per month—payment in advance	$25 00
Half boarders, per month	15 00
Day Scholars — under 12 years of age	10 00
— above 12, but under 15	12 00
— above 15 years	15 00

Instruction in the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mathematics, &c., is comprehended under the above terms.

The following languages and accomplishments are also taught, but the charges are separate, and are for Latin, Greek, Spanish or German .... $4 00 per month.

Drawing	4 00
Music	10 00
Dancing	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Military Exercises	[illegible]

The hours of classes are from half-past 8 till 3, and from half-past 4 till 6 o'clock. au6 1y

CAULIER PAPER
BALSAMIC NITRATED.

This paper, burnt close to the sick, stops immediately all oppression and suffering from Asthma. Sold in New Orleans by ED. GUILLOT—Paris, No. 44 VILLEREGUE STREET.

SULPHURIC ACID—5 carboys, for sale by H. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. my13

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		
Premiums rec'd on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	$ 72,730 [illegible]
" on Marine do	3,4[illegible]	
" on River do	4,908 25	
Less premiums returned		72,720 67 / 1,025 40
		$ 70,915 19
Losses paid during the same period: On Fire Risks	42,341 71	
On Marine Risks	13,645 41	
On River Risks	1,932 40	
		$58,919 56
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	11,320 10	
Re-insurance account	6,000 10	
General expenses, less interest, &c.	16 [illegible]	[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Stock Notes		$88,800 00
Bills receivable secured by first Mortgages on Real Estate	$[illegible]	
Bills Receivable for premiums	10,7[illegible] 17	$[illegible]
Bank and other Stocks		10,407 50
Due for Premiums in course of collection		11 [illegible]
Cash		23,119 07
		$[illegible]

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, 1862.
(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

DIRECTORS.
S. Fleming, Thos. H. Blake,
P. Maloubie, P. Moreno,
G. H. Kerneu, A. Laforest,
P. Queyrouze, W. A. Gordon
my22 H. Peychaud.

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		$718,732 37
On River Risks		41,643 70
On Marine Risks		86,667 [illegible]
Total premiums		$869,043 70
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$318,316 00	
Return Premiums	22,016 15	—340,332 15
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862		$528,711 55
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	$263,935 36	
On River Risks	25,546 12	
On Marine Risks	72,276 98	
Total losses	$361,758 36	
Ten per cent. returned	12,915 97	
Taxes	16 762 28	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	21,4[illegible] 56	—412,915 19
Net Profits		$116 [illegible]
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		$528,711 55
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned		129,191 7
Amount participating in profits		$397,515 1[illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Cash in Bank	$191,980 12
Bills Receivable for Premiums	104,509 20
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Bonds	448,361 00
Real Estate	3,958 52
Due for Premiums in course of collection	55,480 65
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock	12,497 73
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Company	1,0[illegible]
	3,600 00
	$1,[illegible]
Less: Net earned premiums as above	$318,316 00
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	44,134 20
Scrips and interest thereon not claimed	27,120 [illegible]
Net assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 9, 1862, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lemanier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above is a correct transcript from the books of said company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESANSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 9, 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 20 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 July 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, C. H. Slocomb,
F. Masson, Geo. Connolly,
S. O. Nelson, J. N. Nixon,
John Pemberton, David Urquhart,
Joseph Meuard, M. Puig,
B. P. Voorhies. jy6

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September 1860		$65,867 [illegible]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861:		
On Fire Risks	$305,294 12	
On River Risks	25 972 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	234,606 00	376,566 37
Total premiums		$443,434 47
Less premiums not earned on 30th Sept., 1861	$50,205 00	
For return Premiums	7,390 40	77,[illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$366,1[illegible]
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	$165,826 20	
On River Risks	4,724 00	
On Marine Risks	31,152 50	
Fifteen per cent. returned	38,[illegible]	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, less interest	47,270 00	
		340,3[illegible]
Net profits		$126,[illegible]
Net earned premiums		366,121 00
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		38,124 72
Amount participating in Profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Cash on hand	60,134 94
Pledge Notes	51,100 00
Mortgage Notes	35,200 00
Series of other Companies	53,053 24
Bills receivable for Premiums	2,400 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	41,[illegible] 33
Confederate States Loan	18,150 72
Balance of Subscription Notes	25,000 00
	125,000 00
	$385,[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared J. TUYES, President, and J. 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.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this day, October 11, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

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 THIRTY TWO PER CENT. (32) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 20th December.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:
Alphonse Miltenberger, A. Rochereau,
G. W. Babcock, Chas. Leeds,
O. Lauve, Ad. Miltenberger,
S. M. Derby, J. Schmidt,
J. B. Gribble, P. A. Roblou,
A. Reichard, J. Tuyes.
oct12 1y

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each and every insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS, *For the Year ending December 31, 1861.*

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$356,681 [illegible]	
Marine premiums	39,3[illegible] 17	
River premiums	[illegible]	
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$93,544 [illegible]	
Less return premiums	[illegible]	—$101,727 [illegible]
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz: On fire risks	$[illegible]	
On marine risks	[illegible]	
On river risks	[illegible]	$332,306 37
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances, &c.		42 211 52
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.	265,078 [illegible]
City and State Bonds	265,150 00
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks &c.	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	71,5[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection	[illegible]
Confederate Bonds	30,6[illegible]
Cash on hand	16 [illegible]
Total amount of assets	1,2[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that, on this 10th day of January 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 10th day of January, 1862. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance (say fifty per cent.) of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
James D. Denegre, B. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly, John C. Wirth,
Hugh Wilson, Nelson Mosses,
Henry Renshaw, J. H. Stauffer,
A. C. Tremoulet, John G. Gaines,
H. T. Lonsdale. Thomas Sloo.
oct12 1m

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:
New Orleans, 1st October, 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		$191,395 71
To-wit—On Fire Risks	$120,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	36,[illegible]	
On River Risks	33,8[illegible]	—$191,395 [illegible]
Less—Premiums Unterminated	$22,000 75	
Returned Premiums	4,507 [illegible]	—27,1[illegible]
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$164,196 34
Losses paid during same period, viz—On Fire Risks	$44,[illegible] 11	
On Marine Risks	13,6[illegible]	
On River Risks	12,334 79	
Re-Insurance	$69,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	11,164 14	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	3,807 50 / 31,847 30	—116,330 54
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		$47,7[illegible]
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$35,370 [illegible]
Earned premiums		$164,196 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,116 75
Amount participating in profits		$141,401 61

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable for premiums	15,717 83
Due for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Insurance Scrips	[illegible]
Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Subscription notes	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary of the Louisiana State 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.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Directors have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, will be paid on the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Amadeo Landry, Octave Voorhies, W. B. Botterton,
W. A. Gordon, Theodore Lanaux, Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolbende, G. J. Bell, W. Cooper,
John Gandy, E. Bartelois, F. Hickman,
J. Ingles, P. P. Logan, F. Rotchford,
R. H. Harris, G. Cavaroc, Chas J. Leeds,
J. M. Robert, J. M. Wagner, J. O. McEwen,
A. D. Grieff, L. Bouligny, Valentine Hebrard,
Theodore Frois, Chas. Rouen, Marin Puig,
J. B. Murison, J. Zeily, Wm. Crozat,
J. A. Bunnelson, J. J. Herr. W. B. Conger.

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$349,[illegible] 47
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		63,[illegible] 00
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$433,725 47
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$229,[illegible]	
For premiums on River Risks	174,340 [illegible]	
For premiums on Marine Risks	30,[illegible]	—$433 725 47
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$ 55,[illegible] 00	
Return premiums	[illegible]	—$ 56,812 47
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$376,913 00
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$ 66,[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	30,722 38	
	$171,81[illegible]	
Re-insurances, expenses, interest on scrip issued, &c., less interest, discount, &c.	18,566 [illegible]	—$190,3[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$326,649 [illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States bonds	$774,947 00
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	278,200 00
Invested in Real Estate (office 70 Camp street)	42,000 00
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned	100 726 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	19,546 [illegible]
Cash on hand	218,192 [illegible]
Total amount of assets	$1,384,386 [illegible]

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

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the 11th of January, 1862. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

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

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and interest thereon to cease from the 31st December, 1861.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 73 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN B. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
John B. Shaw, S. L. Levy, W. L. Lenlee,
Jno. A. Stevenson, A. H. May, Philip A. Shaw,
Edward Nalle, B. B. Moore, J. Villarubia, Jr.,
Fresh Peale, John Hall, Alex. T. Dyas,
J. P. Harrison, Robt Mollhenny, Wm. H. Avery,
Joseph Mooy, Thomas Greenfield, J. E. Leonhoss,
P. J. Jany, Edward Hobart, Jas. H. Rodenberg,
Alex. G. Brenet, Lafayette Folger, A. G. Kranert,
Alfred Moulton, John Ramp, E. K. Converse,
W. G. Thompson, John C. Goodrich, Perry Nugent,
A. B. C. Wood, J. G. Brown, Geo. W. Ward.
New Orleans, January 13, 1862. fmlely

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemberg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
oct17 1y 37 Front Levee and 35 Perdido street.