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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Magazine street, No. 50, round cheese, and pine apple cheese.

SOCIAL EVILS.

Under the euphemism "social evils," the British law-givers, magistrates and writers are engaged in an effort to discover the best means of treating a very serious and very delicate question. The same subject has frequently been discussed in this country, but we have adduced no further towards a satisfactory settlement of it. The usual resort of baffled ignorance and incompetency—unreasoning severity—is the method which is again under trial in London, much as it has long been in this city. The keepers of certain infamous resorts have been arrested and fined; and the press has expressed its approbation of that course, and urged the prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law against all such places. Certain magistrates have administered the law with zeal, and appeals from their decisions have been confirmed by superior courts. But it is admitted that the efforts in this direction have nevertheless failed; the convictions are declared to have proved nothing better than a farce; magistrates and judges are spoken of as having been betrayed into a device for setting the law in motion only for the purpose of exposing its weakness, its capriciousness, its inefficiency. The representatives of justice are satirized as having condescended to play a trick on French credulity at the expense of English consistency and character.

Such, at all events, is the import of remarks on the subject, made by the London *Sunday Times* of the 20th ult. It does not, indeed, broadly assert these statements as positive facts; but it says that it looks very much as if they were so. And not without giving reason. For it is explicitly stated that, notwithstanding the fining of some of the dens referred to, their houses were still open, and the offences for which they were convicted were nightly repeated. The cause of this is said to be that the fine was merely for one evening, and that it was insufficient to effect the institutions. The police know all this; but they make no further reports; and hence the failure of the attempt to keep such places in check or to suppress them.

Now this is precisely the repeated experience here. No such method as this has ever succeeded in its objects as political economists have in this country. They cannot in the very nature of things succeed. But methods have been adopted which have as nearly compassed the ends desired. The utter suppression of such evils can be believed possible by none except those who are prepared to believe that human beings will ever in this life attain to divine excellence. But even they cannot expect that result until the millennium shall have been reached. In the meantime the checking, controlling, and limiting of the evil have been accomplished by very simple and well known means. In France, Prussia, Belgium and other countries, as is known to every traveler and reader, such places are under regular and complete supervision; and the consequences are all that could be expected. Or, at least, if visionaries insist that much more can be accomplished, an immense little has been made towards the desired result. And why should not the method which has affected this elsewhere be resorted to in England and in this country? The only approach to a reason that we have ever heard in objection to it, is the puritanical and fallacious one, that by taking such institutions under the control, it would in effect be supporting them. It would no more do so in this case, than it supports luxury by taxing articles which minister to it, drunkenness by taxing spirits, gluttony by taxing food and condiments, crime by imposing penalties on it. A license ostensibly given for certain purposes, does not encourage or support such purposes whatever they may be. It checks, controls, and limits them. Above all it deprives them of one of the great elements on which their perpetration and fostering of all evils depend—secrecy. A man who is licensed is marked, known, and kept within the reach of responsibility, and whenever these points are at stake a vast control is acquired over his conduct towards society.

Perhaps the miserable condition of London in respect of the evil we are speaking of, exposed and stigmatized as it is by the world of foreigners who are visiting it on account of the Great Exhibition, may lead to the trial of the continental method of treating it. We are satisfied that if it be fairly tested, it will prove satisfactory, and we shall have another example for our own guidance. That we sadly need some improvement in our mode of managing the evil, we believe nobody will question.

At the last commencement exercises of Yale College, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Count Gasparin.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Alleged Murder.—The Coroner was summoned yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of a woman lying at the Tremé police station. The report was that she had been killed by another woman.

The evidence given before the Coroner's jury showed a very different, but sufficiently remarkable state of affairs. The deceased, it seems, was of intemperate habits, and had for some time been sick in consequence of debauch, vomiting, and complaining of headache. On Thursday evening a Mrs. Murphy went to the house to see her, but was told she could not. Mrs. M., however, who had her lower lip cut open, and her dress made bloody from the wound, and who particularly had plenty of whisky in, refused to be put off, and forced her way into the house, and from room to room in search of her "bosom companion." In forcing her way into one of the rooms she nearly broke a looking-glass belonging to the woman who occupied it, and this led to a scrimmage. Tooth and nail, punching and woolling, they went at it, and at length the Amazons fell down stairs, and got into the street. By this time Brown had got out of bed, in consequence of the excitement, and hurrying out into the street after them, almost immediately fell down and expired. The noise, excitement, cries of "murder," "watch," &c., the blood on Mrs. Murphy, and the alarm of the neighborhood, added to the shocking scene of a woman lying dead there, naturally enough led to the belief that a horrible homicide had been perpetrated. All the parties were thereupon arrested, the corpse was conveyed to the Tremé police station, and these locked up, until Coroner Beach yesterday unraveled the circumstances of the case. The jury found that the deceased had come to her death from "Congestion of the brain." The arrested parties were then released.

Armed Bed.—Joseph Berroni was arrested yesterday as he was coming out of Mr. B. Avegno's yard with a bed. What led to the police officer's interference with him and the bed does not appear; but he did so, and demanded that it should be submitted to his examination. This Berroni refused, and at the same time refused to give any account of himself. Search it, however, the officer did, and with the result of finding a rifle concealed in it. This he seized, and took it and Berroni to the Second District police station.

Reported Shot.—A contemporary reports that a man was shot on Claiborne street, near Canal street, by one of the Mounted Rifle Rangers camped there, and who was shooting at a target. Dr. Stone is said to have extracted the ball from the wounded man.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of B Jaskel, the little boy whom we reported in our last to have been drowned. The evidence showed that he was playing by the Basin, and accidentally fell in. His body was recovered in about three minutes, but all efforts to resuscitate him were vain. The verdict of the jury was "accidentally drowned."

Free Market.—The following distribution was made yesterday, 1698 families having been supplied: 1400 pounds bacon, 7300 pounds rice, 11 barrels flour, 12 half barrels molasses, 5 do. mackerel.

Almost a Fire.—Some matches in Mrs. Dismond's armoir, on Greatmen street, got ignited by some means between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and started a fire. The alarm was given, but before it could be fully responded to, the incipient conflagration was extinguished.

Carman Captured.—Mr. Carman was arrested at the Louisiana Hotel, near St. Mary's market, on Thursday night. His apparel was stained with blood, and he was found to be wounded in the shoulder. This was by a pistol shot by Mr. Gordon, it is said, who fired at him twice.

Charity Hospital.—In the case of Pynswell, the British seaman, whose death immediately after reaching the Charity Hospital we reported yesterday, it was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest. The medical gentleman who had been in attendance on him pronounced the cause of his death to be an attack of bilious remittent fever.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Henrietta Delmare, slave belonging to Madame Lebesque, at 207 Rampart street. She was found to have died of congestion of the brain, to which effect a verdict was returned.

Filial Depravity.—Juan Ximenes was arrested yesterday on Damaine street, for an offence which shows him not only not to be worthy of the name of the illustrious cardinal which he bears, but to be lost to all sense, all the cardinal and all the other virtues. He is accused of having had the depravity to perpetrate an assault on his own mother.

Reckless.—Thos. Judd, on Thursday night, had Ann Sanguero arrested in the Second District on the charge of robbing him of $10. An hour or two afterwards he was himself found asleep on Front Levee street, with $60 in his pocket. He was arrested and locked up for safe-keeping of himself and his money.

Fire.—An alarm of fire was rung at half-past one o'clock yesterday. It was found to proceed from the burning of a kitchen at the corner of St Mary and Rousseau streets. The damage did not amount to much.

Ill-Treating a Wife.—Tim McMahon was arrested in the Poydras Market, on the charge of turning his wife out of her own house into the street at night, pursuing her in the street, and maltreating her.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Messrs. E. Gross, James Bell, and —— Holmes were arraigned on the charge of having entered the Federal lines. They all came from the parish of Rapides, all had letters in their possession, and were all arrested in Carrollton. Mr. Gross came in by way of Kenner's. What property he had with him was ordered to be confiscated, and he was sentenced to one year's confinement with hard labor in Fort Jackson. Mr. Bell resides in the city, and left it three months ago to go to Alexandria. He was watchman on the steamer Quarrier. He was sentenced to six months' confinement with hard labor at Fort Jackson. Mr. Holmes had left the city on the 15th of March last. He said he was not aware there was any harm in bringing in letters. He landed at the lines at Carrollton. He was sentenced to two months' confinement in the Parish Prison.

W. C. Scott, an Algerine detective, was arraigned on the charge of having harbored R. B. Nay, whose exploits have lately occupied so much curious attention. Col. Field appeared on behalf of accused, and desired that Nay should be produced as a witness in the case. This was done, and Nay deposed that after he had made his escape from the Customhouse on the 1st inst., he went undisturbed and apparently unsuspected over to Algiers. There he walked about the town, enjoyed himself, and in the afternoon set out for Gretna. On the way, feeling much oppressed by the heat, he went into a saloon to take a glass of lager beer. On arriving at Gretna he asked for a hotel, but was informed there was none there. He therefore had to go to a lodging house, and engaged to pay $1 50 to stay there for the night. Soon afterwards Scott came in and sat down with him, and they took supper together. He entertained some suspicions about Scott, fearing he was a detective after him; but as he cut meat for him at the table his fears were lulled. Being very tired he went to bed early; and again he observed that Scott looked very suspiciously at him. He had in the pocket of his pantaloons a pocket book containing $18 in current funds and a counterfeit $20 note; and besides this, he had $9 in his pocket. The pocket-book he put under his pillow. Scott came into the room, and he complained to him of feeling sick, and asked him to go for a doctor for him; but Scott said it would do him more good to get up and go and take a walk with him. This he refused to do. Afterwards, however, he did get up under some pretext, and went into the yard. Deeming it advisable to make his escape from Scott, he climbed over the fence, made his way to the river, and got a negro boy to row him over to this side in a skiff. He left his pocket book under the pillow, where Scott afterwards found it, and, as he understood, afterwards gave it to the Colonel of a regiment stationed in Algiers. Nay appeared to be greatly broken down in mind and body. He was unable to raise his head when called on to be sworn, but from what cause precisely was not manifest—rheumatism perhaps. The Court took the case under advisement.

Arrests.—George Myers was arrested in the Fourth District on Thursday on the charge of stealing some soap from a grocery.

Geo. Arnot was arrested on St. Andrew street, for threatening to kill his wife.

Leonard Vessel was arrested at the corner of Second and Water streets, charged by Nicholas Connolly with striking him with a rock.

Ellen Collins was arrested in the First District for being drunk and shameless enough to expose her person.

James Baker was arrested for beating his wife.

Phillip Pierce was arrested on Thalia street, on a charge of swindling.

James Burke was arrested on Annunciation street, on the charge of assaulting Eliza Markey, with intent to kill.

The Fight at Baton Rouge.

In the same extra the *True Delta* published the following list of casualties in the Thirtieth Louisiana Regiment, formerly called, we believe, the Sumter Regiment:

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRTIETH LOUISIANA.

The *Appeal* gives the subjoined list of casualties in the Thirtieth Louisiana, in the fight at Baton Rouge:

Colonel G. A. Breaux commanding.

Company A, Captain Pierlot—Killed: Corporal M. Mauricio and private F. Mousserie; wounded: Sergeant W. Dapsy; Privates F. Fagot, M. Fernandez and Trinquiera; missing: Privates A. Maza, S. Pasquale, J. Poriko, J. Rodrigues, C. Payelli.

Company B, Capt De la Bretonne—Wounded: Privates A. Clement and D. Rodriguez.

Company C, Captain C. N. Cushman—Killed: Sergeant J. F. Deslier and privates J. L. Webre, T. Webre, Trunk, Scholer, Duffard, Cruzan and Buckley. Missing: Lieutenant Dupremont, Corporals Stanley and Frederick; privates P. Blessey and William Stricker. Wounded: Privates Lubin, Brown, Bramberry, Hist, Reinbers, Heas, Kinswaller.

Company, D, Capt. R. T. Boyle—Missing: Corporal Geo F. Banks.

Company E, Capt. Norbert Trepagnier—Wounded: Corporals Dnvilliers and Sebabel, Privates Geo. Hatters and A. Lormand. Missing: Capt. Trepagnier, Sergeant Hymel, and Privates D. Blanchard, J. Thomas and M. Mier, who are believed to have stayed by their wounded captain and were taken prisoners.

Company F, Capt. L. Fortier—Killed: Privates O. Follon, A. Aubert. Wounded: Corporal Barnett, Privates A. Castanedo, A. Pena, J. Remaio, A. Lange, C. Cavalier, H. Délery, J. E. Stanton, E. Fécende. Missing: J. C. Villere, Sergeant Pujos.

Company G, Lieut. Seven commanding—Wounded: Privates D. Parker and F. Nicol.

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed	12
Total wounded and missing	44
Grand total	56

The regiment went into the action with 315 men. Lieut. Col. Thos. Shields was detached with Company D, and other forces. By the fall of Col. Allen, Col. Breaux became Acting Brigadier, and the command fell upon Major C. J. Bell.

Farther from Virginia.

The *True Delta* published last night, in shape of an extra, the following news from the seat of war in Virginia:

JACKSON AGAIN VICTORIOUS—GENERAL POPE'S ARMY REPULSED—CAPTURE OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL PRINCE—GEN. WINDER KILLED.

The following late and important intelligence we copy from the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* of the 11th inst.:

Gordonsville, Va., August 10.—A battle was fought yesterday, on the Southwestern Mountain, between Jackson and Pope's command, which resulted in a complete Confederate victory.

Stonewall Jackson repulsed Pope and drove him several miles from his position.

Three hundred prisoners have arrived, including Brigadier-General Prince and twenty-nine officers.

Gen. Chas. S. Winder, of the Confederate army, was killed.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A skirmish, on Wednesday, at Park's Ferry, between Loring and the enemy, is reported. A number of Federals were killed and wounded, without any loss on our side. The fight was altogether with artillery.

The enemy evacuated their position, after burning their boats and destroying their stores.

Loring crossed the river in pursuit, and a fight was anticipated on Thursday or Friday.

A special to the *Republican*, from Narrow New River, dated the 8th, contradicts the reported escape of Dr. Rodder. He was so heavily ironed that escape was impossible.

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Mobile, August 9.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Richmond, August 8th, says the Federals have quit Malvern Hill. Their movement upon that point was either a reconnoissance or a feint to cover the transport of troops across the river. The Federals have fallen back to the south side of the river, and are intrenching at Coggins's Point and below.

Three of Cobb's Legion were taken prisoners at Malvern Hill.

GIRLS IN THE ARMY.—We some time since mentioned that two women had been captured in the late battles before Richmond in soldier's attire, the subjoined item forms a pendant to this episode of the war:

Washington, July 31st, 1862.—Two girls, aged respectively eighteen and twenty years, and hailing from Hagerstown, Maryland, were in custody in the Provost Marshal's office yesterday, arrayed in full uniform. According to their own statements, they have been in the army some months, one of them asserting they had participated in the battle of Bull Run. General Wadsworth, after admonishing them on the folly of their course, started them on their homeward way.

From Virginia and the West.

Under this heading the *Picayune* published last evening the subjoined intelligence. The particulars upon the raid at Florence have already been published by us from our Northern exchanges. Some of the particulars concerning the fight near Tazewell have already been republished from the *Picayune's* news from East Tennessee; but as they are in the body of additional details, we give the whole as now published:

[By Telegraph to the Jackson Mississippian and Grenada Appeal.]

FROM VIRGINIA.

The following dispatches we find in the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* of the 5th inst.:

Mobile, August 4.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Richmond, the 3d, says: Heavy skirmishing is progressing between the forces of Stonewall Jackson and Pope, at Orange Court House, the Confederates getting the advantage. A battle is imminent.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

Richmond, August 4.—Eight hundred Yankee cavalry attacked two hundred of General Robertson's cavalry yesterday morning, a mile this side of Orange Courthouse, and the Confederates charged the enemy and drove them back to the village, where a brisk skirmish took place. Another party of Yankees appearing on their flank, the Confederates fell back toward Gordonsville, bringing back nine prisoners. The Yankee loss was ten killed and a number wounded. The Confederates lost five wounded and several missing.

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS.

Richmond, August 3.—The enemy have landed a large force at two points on the south side of James river on Saturday night, variously estimated at from six to ten thousand, comprising infantry, artillery and cavalry.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

There was a brisk skirmish to-day at Cox's mill creek, in Prince George county, between fifty of the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry and eighty Federal cavalry. Our loss was one killed, three wounded and two missing. The Federal cavalry were at Gainesville at one o'clock to-day.

THE RETALIATION ORDER.

President Davis had ordered Gen. Lee to transmit his order regarding Pope to the Federal authorities; and if, after received by them, they do not reverse their policy, he will be forced to retaliate.

FEDERALS ADVANCING.

Within three days past Gen. Hatch has crossed Swift Run Gap to McGahaytown.

The people of Culpepper, Orange and Madison were thunderstruck at the recent sudden appearance of the Union forces under Hatch.

From the same paper of the 8th we extract the following:

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

Mobile, August 7.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Richmond, August 6, states that the enemy wrested Malvern Hill from us, yesterday, owing to the smallness of our picket force. This success enables them to extend their lines ten miles up the river toward Richmond. The Confederate loss, none.

Richmond, August 6.—Generals Buckner, Tilghman, McCall, Com. Barrow, Lieutenant Sen Kennon and other officers, and a large number of privates, exchanged prisoners, arrived in this city. General Pettigrew also arrived within our lines, and will reach the city to-day.

Richmond, August 8.—The Federals have quit Malvern Hill. Their movement upon that point was either reconnoissance or feint to cover transport troops across the river. The Federals have fallen back on the south side of the river, and are entrenching at Coggin's Point and below. Three of Cobb's Legion were taken prisoners at Malvern Hill.

Grenada, August 8.—Northern dates to the 3d have been received here.

Washington dispatches say that Pope's army advanced from Warrenton on the 1st.

Official reports show over six thousand sick in Washington hospitals.

From the West.

From the papers above quoted we make also the following telegraphic extracts:

BATTLE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Mobile, August 7.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Knoxville, August 6th, states that heavy skirmishing commenced on Tuesday, with a large portion of the enemy at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap. One brigade of Gen. Stevenson's force was engaged on our side. The design was to gain the enemy's rear and cut them off from the Gap. The artillery firing was very heavy.

Several prisoners have been brought in from Tazewell. No particulars of the fight.

Gen. Raines, at latest accounts, was making forced marches to gain the enemy's rear.

LATER—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

Knoxville, August 7.—A dispatch received this morning from Brigadier-General Stevenson, states that after a gallant action of four hours, yesterday, near Tazewell, the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and is in full retreat.

A courier reports that a Federal battery of four guns was taken, after our forces being twice repulsed, with a loss of 109 men.

General Barton has succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear.

STILL LATER—THE FEDERAL ARMY CAPTURED.

General Stevenson, having been reinforced, flanked Bowen's command, capturing the Federal army of East Tennessee.

GENERAL CASWELL ASSASSINATED.

Brigadier-General W. R. Caswell was yesterday afternoon assassinated, by an unknown assassin, near his residence, six miles from Knoxville.

The murderer of General Caswell was arrested last night.

Knoxville, August 8.—No official report of particulars of the battle at Tazewell has been received. It is ascertained that the enemy occupied a strong position on High Ridge, which was carried by assault. The enemy's forces engaged three brigades, amounting to upwards of six thousand men. Our loss not so heavy as apprehended. Other movements shortly expected.

Lynchburg, August 9.—Nothing telegraphic from Knoxville, and no papers from that place later than the 6th. Heavy skirmishing was reported at Tazewell on Monday and Tuesday last. The passengers by the Western train last night confirm the report of a fight and victory at Tazewell, but say nothing of the reported capture of the Federal army, and do not credit the report. A skirmish took place on Wednesday at Pack's Ferry between Loring and the enemy.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Large numbers of political arrests are made daily at Memphis. Over 600 stores and private dwellings in Memphis are being taken possession of by Yankee authorities, the owners, in some cases, being expelled.

FROM MISSOURI.

Grenada, August 9.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 4th says the rebel guerrillas have taken complete possession of Missouri, and are daily growing into a vast army. Nearly 2080 of them have crossed the river under Porter and Joe Thompson, cleaning out the Home Guards and militia as they progress. They are raising numberless recruits for the Confederate army.

CAPTURE OF TWO VESSELS UP CHIPOAKS CREEK.—A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* says:

Information has reached the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels up Chipoaks creek, James river, near Claremont, by an expedition sent out by Commodore Wilkes. On the 27th instant Lieutenant-Commanding Gibson, of the Yankee, Acting Master Foster, of the Satellite, and Acting Master Ely and Assistant Surgeon Longshaw, of the Yankee, with a long-boat from each vessel and a boat borrowed from the brig Namaeng, in which a howitzer was mounted, were sent by Commodore Wilkes up Chipoaks creek about five miles, to the head of navigation, where they discovered and took possession of the schooner J. W. Sturgis, owned by a person of the name of William Allen, of Claremont, and a schooner-rigged lighter loaded with wood, master and owner George Myers, and brought them out of the creek without molestation, although a force of rebel cavalry were stationed at Cabin Point, only three-quarters of a mile distant. Lieutenant Gibson reports having seen at the place where the above mentioned schooners were found, two other schooners and a steamer, all scuttled.

A MATCH BETWEEN TWO OARSMEN.—The *Herald* has the following:

A match has just been made between the two celebrated oarsmen, James Hammil, of Pittsburg, and Joshua Ward, of Newburg, to contest for the championship at Philadelphia. They will row two races on the Schuylkill river—one for five hundred dollars, to take place on Wednesday, the 13th of August, and the other for a like sum on the following day. Mr. Ward has been the acknowledged champion heretofore for a number of years past, and Mr. Hammil has some reputation as an amateur on the waters of the Alleghany. His success at the Boston regatta on the 4th July made him bold, and prompted him to challenge Ward. There is no tide or current in Schuylkill where the race will be rowed, and as each man will have nearly a separate course, and turn a separate stake boat in order to avoid the danger of collision, the best man will probably win.

PEACH CROP IN ILLINOIS.—In that portion of Illinois called Egypt, the peach crop is larger than it has been for a number of years past. Already they begin to find a market.

The *Delta* published yesterday the following correspondence between the French Consul and Major General Butler:

French Consulate at New Orleans,
New Orleans, August 12, 1862.

Sir—The new order of the day, which has been published this morning, and by which you require that all and whatever arms which may be in the possession of the people of this city, must be delivered up, has caused the most serious alarm among the French subjects of New Orleans.

Foreigners, Sir, and particularly Frenchmen, have, notwithstanding the accusations brought against some of them by certain persons, sacrificed everything to maintain during the actual conflict the neutrality imposed upon them.

When arms were delivered them by the municipal authorities, they only used them to maintain order and defend personal property; and those arms have since been almost all returned.

And it now appears, according to the tenor of your order of to-day, that French subjects, as well as citizens, are required to surrender their personal arms, which could only be used in self-defence.

For some time past unmistakable signs have manifested themselves among the servile population of the city and surrounding country of their intention to break the bonds which bind them to their masters, and many persons apprehend an actual revolt.

It is these signs, this prospect of finding ourselves completely unarmed in the presence of a population from which the great excesses are feared, that we are above all things justly alarmed; for the result of such a state of things would fall on all alike who were left without the means of self-defence.

It is not denied that the protection of the United States Government would be extended to them in such an event, but that protection could not be effective at all times and in all places, nor provide against those internal enemies whose unrestrained language and manners are constantly increasing, and who are but partially kept in subjection by the conviction that their masters are armed.

I submit to you, sir, these observations, with the request that you take them into consideration.

Please accept, sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

The Consul of France,
COUNT MEJAN.

Lieut. Weitzel, U. S. Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant of New Orleans.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, Aug. 14, 1862.

Sir—Your official note to Lieut. Weitzel, Assistant Military Commandant, has been forwarded to me.

I see no just cause of complaint against the Order requiring the arms of private citizens to be delivered up. It is the usual course pursued in cities similarly situated to this—even without any exterior force in the neighborhood.

You will observe that it will not do to trust to mere professions of neutrality. I trust most of your countrymen are in good faith *neutral*; but it is unfortunately true that some of them are not. This causes the need of necessity to suffer for the acts of the bad.

I take leave to call your attention to the fact, that the United States forces gave every immunity to Monsieur Bonnegrass, who claimed to be the French Consul at Baton Rouge; allowed him to keep his arms, and relied upon his neutrality; but his son was taken prisoner on the battle-field, in arms against us.

You will also do me the favor to remember that very few of the French subjects here have taken the oath of neutrality, which was offered to, but not required of them, by my Order No 41; although all the officers of the French Legion had, with your knowledge and assent, taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. Thus, you see, I have no guarantee for the good faith of bad men.

I do not understand how it is that arms are altered in their effectiveness by being "personal property," nor do I see how arms which will serve for personal defence, ("qui ne peuvent servir que pour leur défense personnelle,") can not be as effectually used for offensive warfare.

Of the disquiet which you say there are signs manifesting themselves among the black population, of a desire to break their bonds which bind them to their masters, ("certains dispositions à rompre les liens qui les attachent à leurs maîtres,") I have been a not inattentive observer, without wonder, because it would seem natural, when their masters had set them the example of rebellion against constituted authorities, that the negroes, being an imitative race, should do likewise.

But surely the representative of the Emperor, which does not tolerate slavery in France, does not desire his countrymen to be armed for the purpose of preventing the negroes from breaking their bonds.

Let me assure you that the protection of the United States against violence, either by negroes or white men, whether citizens or foreign, will continue to be as perfect as it has been since our advent here, and by far more considerately than it has been at all moments and everywhere ("à tous les instants et partout,") than any improvised citizens' organization can do.

Whenever the inhabitants of this city will, by a public and united act, show both their loyalty and neutrality, I shall be glad of their aid to keep the peace, and indeed to restore the city to them. Till that time, however, I must require the arms of all the inhabitants, white and black, to be under my control.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

To Ct. MEJAN, French Consul.

The Arkansas Ram.

We find the following in the *Picayune* of yesterday:

The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 9th inst. has the following article:

From Lieut. Read, of the ram Arkansas, we learn the following particulars:

The Arkansas left Vicksburg at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and steamed leisurely down the river, having ample time to reach Baton Rouge at the appointed hour. When she arrived within fifteen miles of Baton Rouge, her starboard engine broke down. Repairs were immediately commenced, and at 8 o'clock were partially completed, though she was not in a condition to engage many of the Yankee vessels on account of the injury received.

At 4 o'clock, almost to a minute, Gen. Breckinridge opened the attack upon Baton Rouge. A messenger was dispatched at 6 o'clock to ascertain the strength of the enemy's fleet, and the Arkansas proceeded to a point five miles above Baton Rouge, when she was cleared for action.

We learned from the guerrillas on shore that there were only three gunboats. On rounding the point the starboard engine again broke out, and the ship got afloat at five o'clock the same evening. The engineers reported that the engines were unreliable. It was determined to make a trial trip up the river to ascertain the strength of the engines; proceeded some five hundred yards up the river, when her engine again broke more seriously than ever. The crew were engaged all night in repairs.

Next morning, at 8 o'clock, the lookouts ashore reported the Federal fleet coming up. The ship was moored, head down stream, and cleared for action, and in this condition was determined to fight to the last. At 9 o'clock the Essex came round the point and opened fire. At this moment the engineers reported the engines ready, and that they would last half a day.

The lines were cut and the Arkansas started for the Essex with the intention of running her down. Proceeded about three hundred yards in the direction of the Essex, and the larboard engine suddenly stopped. She then made for the bank, her stern down, the Essex pouring a hot fire into her. In this condition we opened fire with the stern. The Essex continued to advance, and when within four hundred yards the crew of the Arkansas were ordered ashore and the vessel fired. After all hands were ashore the Essex fired upon the disabled vessel most furiously. In an hour after her abandonment the fire communicated to her magazines, and all that remained of the noble Arkansas was blown up.

Lieut. Stevens was in command of the Arkansas, and displayed remarkable coolness under the most perilous and distressing misfortunes.

New Line of Steamers between New York and Boston, via Cape Cod.

Messrs. J. B. & J. D. Van Deusen, of New York, have recently contracted for the hulls of five screw steamers, which will register about 1200 tons, but will measure over 1400 tons carpenters' measurement.

The parties for whom the above steamers are building intend, it is said, to put them on the route between New York and Boston, via Cape Cod, thus affording shippers of freight direct daily communication between the two cities.

We understand that these parties are shortly to organize a company, to be styled the "Neptune Steamship Company," and that the line will be known as the "Neptune Line," and that it is expected to be in operation about the 1st of December next.

The Destruction of the Arkansas.

Richmond, August 8.—A dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieutenant Stevens commanding, has been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara her machinery became damaged. While attempting to adjust it, several gunboats attacked her, and after a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. The officers and crew reached the shore in safety.

STOREBOAT BURNT AT ENTERPRISE.—A storeboat at Brooks's Landing, near Enterprise, Ind., which was owned by a Secessionist named Hughes, and was known to be a rebel depot through which goods were transferred to the South, was burned, with all its contents, by the Government ram Hornet, last week.

The War—Its Development of Military Talent.

The New York *Herald* publishes, in a recent number, an editorial article under the heading of "Our Civil War and the Development of Military Talent," from which we extract the subjoined passage:

It has been frequently observed that hitherto the war has produced no very high order of military talent—no man who, like Saul among his brethren, towers a head and shoulders above all others, and of whom the Government and the country can say with confidence, "That is the man to lead our armies to victory." There is much truth in this observation. McClellan has exhibited great prudence, caution and organizing power. But Halleck is the only man who has displayed much comprehensiveness. In the Southwest, away from the malign influence of Washington, he has been successful. What he will effect in his new and difficult position remains to be seen. Several Generals have shown ability on a narrow scale and as leaders of small bodies of men. But as yet no overshadowing strategist has loomed up who can plan and execute great and decisive battles, by giving the enemy checkmate; nor have grand tactics on the battle field received any signal illustration from any of our Generals in the present war. What General McClellan is capable of doing, or may do hereafter, in the field, we have no other means of forming a judgment than in the splendid handling of his army in the seven days' fighting on the Chickahominy. In Western Virginia he made a brilliant beginning, and his antecedents are highly favorable to him; but there he was trammeled by politicians. Since that time, in Eastern Virginia, he has not had fair play. His excellent army was divided and diminished, and in the recent battles before Richmond he was served by co-operating generals as Napoleon was served by Grouchy in the battle of Waterloo, and as McDowell was served by Patterson in the battle of Manassas. Grouchy permitted Blucher to reinforce Wellington, but did not come himself. Patterson suffered John ston to reinforce Beauregard, and was *non est inventus*. And Fremont and McDowell allowed Jackson to slip through their fingers and assail the rear and flank of McClellan's army, whilst they never appeared on the scene at all, though the battles continued for seven days. On the whole, it must be confessed that the South, so far, has outstripped the North in generalship; and the reason is that the whole talent and education of the Southern States have gone soul and body into the war.

Yet it cannot be doubted that in the Union army, and even among civilians at the North who have not hitherto entered the service, there is an abundance of military talent, which only requires to be brought out by time and circumstances. At the North talent is attracted to business pursuits more than to the professions or to statesmanship. It is different at the South. Our navy has exhibited splendid abilities, as it always will do. But it must be recollected that we have never had a standing army of any account, and never any protracted war since we became a nation, and that we have cultivated the arts of peace instead of the art of war, being too strong to be attacked by other nations, and too prosperous and possessed of too much territory of our own to covet the soil of our neighbors or wage wars of conquest. But a change has come over the spirit of our dream. Civil war has broken out, and if it should be prolonged the most brilliant generalship will assuredly be developed.

Daring Exploit of the Rebels—Boarding a Schooner—The Captain Prisoner—The Vessel Burnt.

Under this heading the New York *Tribune* of the 29th ult. has the following correspondence:

[From a Special Correspondent.]
Camp at Harrison's Landing, James River,
Sunday Morning, July 27, 1862.

A most daring exploit was performed by our rebel neighbors across the river night before last. In my letter of yesterday morning I informed you that the schooner Louisa Reeves, of New York, laden with damaged corn, was burned the night before. A short time after the boat left yesterday, I heard that the crew, fourteen in number, were taken off the burning vessel by a small armed tug, which acts as messenger between the gunboat fleet, and that they were held as prisoners, as it was suspected they dealt unfairly with the captain of the vessel, who could not be found anywhere. The story of the men was to the effect that about twelve o'clock on the night of Friday, the 25th, a small boat filled with armed men boarded the schooner. The men were all asleep, but the Captain soon roused them up, and having found the captain, took him into the boat. They then fired the vessel and threatened the crew that if they made the least noise they would treat them to a shower of balls. This threat had the desired effect, and the rascals landed with musket shot of the vessel they had set fire to. It is stated that as they were leaving the vessel they fired one or two shots at our tents at this side. One of these was passed close to a clerk who was standing on the shore convenient to the office of Colonel Ingalls. The men then called out with all their might for assistance, their own boat being cut off by the fire being between them and the stern of the vessel where the boat lay secured. The armed tug, attracted by the fire, came and took them off as before stated. This story was so improbable that the authorities believed the men had murdered the captain, as it was known that he had a considerable sum of money with him. However, later in the day a contraband was noticed on the opposite shore making all kinds of signals to attract the attention of some of our boats. He was taken on board a tug, and he at once corroborated the story of the crew of the schooner. Said he had seen the captain, and that he was carried off to Richmond. This contraband told us that for three days he was trying to attract the attention of some of our boats. He also stated that there were 150 Rebel cavalry at the other side of the river that morning. Capt. Forsyth, the new Provost Marshal, sent him up to Gen. McClellan.

THE ONLY UNION FLAG FOUND IN ALABAMA.—Under this heading the New York *Herald* of the 1st instant publishes the subjoined paragraph:

There is at present on exhibition at Ball, Black & Co.'s, of this city, the only Union flag found floating in Northern Alabama on the march of the Union forces through that portion of the State. The flag was found nailed to a staff which was placed upon the house top of the Hon. George W. Lane, in Huntsville, Alabama. It was discovered by the third division of the army of Ohio, under Major General Mitchel, on their entry into that city. Mr. Lane is at present United States District Judge, and is the only Alabamian who accepted of an office under President Lincoln.

WEST POINT STUDENTS AND THE U. S. ARMY.—The New York *Herald* of the 2d contains the following paragraph:

The highest class of West Point students are now three years in the Academy, and it would be a very judicious step to give them commissions in the army, where there are now vacancies, or to give them appointments in the new regiments which are being raised under the President's call. They would be infinitely better than any political Generals or Captains who are likely to be appointed, and they would perfect their education more by practical operations in the field than by theory at West Point. Their places in the Academy could be supplied by ambitious youths who, in two or three years more, would be their successors in filling up the vacancies in the army.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT ABROAD BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.—Under this heading, the New York *Herald* of the 1st inst. contains the following dispatch from Washington:

The State Department has been informed, through the channel of our legations abroad, that nearly all the representatives of European nations at Washington had sent dispatches to their respective government in reference to the seven days' battle before Richmond, which they describe as a defeat for the North, and as a blow from which it will not soon recover. Some of these dispatches represent the army on the James river as being in a complete state of demoralization, out of service for the present, and state that it will likely take months and months before it becomes as efficient as it was before the battle took place.

SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man, a German, about thirty or thirty-five years of age, was found in the old Flax Cotton Factory, at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, on Thursday morning, 31st ult., with his throat cut in the most horrid manner, which he had done with the small blade of a common pocket knife, which he held tightly grasped in his hand when found. A letter, in the German language, signed by Eliza Kalb, also a daguerreotype of a lady, with a small child sitting on her lap, supposed to be his wife, were found on his person. He was supposed to be deranged. The letters W. K., 1862, were marked on one arm in India ink.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON IN INDIANA.—The receipts of cotton at Lafayette, Indiana, for the week ending the 26th ult. were 2620 bales. The receipts for the month were 25,000 bales.

A new target for rifle and fancy shots has been contrived in England. A model of a deer is mounted on a curved railway, and made to descend swiftly from behind from one shield to another. The target is a bull's eye placed on the deer's shoulder. If hit in the haunch a fine is levied for a miss; if the bull's eye is hit a prize is won by the shot.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—At Constantinople, a fire had destroyed 3000 houses in the suburbs of Pera. In Turkey as in Russia, the popular discontent shows itself by incendiarism. It is their way of enlightening the Government.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 15 1862.

SUGAR.—There is a brisk inquiry, but owing to the very light supply, the sales have been confined to a few small lots at an advance of ¼c. on yesterday's prices: Choice 8; Bottoms 6c, Fair 7½c, Fully Fair 8c, and Prime 8½c ⅌ lb. Week's receipts 3194 hhds., 3 bbls; exports 179 hhds., 1560 bbls.

MOLASSES.—The supply is moderate, and we have heard of no sales to-day. The last sales were at 18c. ⅌ gallon for plantation Fermenting. Week's receipts, 713 bbls; exports, 1069 bbls.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied by dealers at $11@$12 ⅌ bbl. for Extra. The last auction sales on the landing were at $9@$11 75 ⅌ bbl., according to quality and brand. Week's receipts, 1610 bbls.

CORN.—The supply is light. About 100 sacks sold yesterday at auction on the landing at $1 30@$2 ⅌ bushel. Purchasers could be made to-day on the landing for less. Week's receipts, 5 sacks, 120 sacks.

OATS.—About 500 bags sold yesterday on the landing at $1 50@$1 ⅌ bushel. Purchases could have been made to-day for less. Week's receipts, 750 sacks.

BRAN.—The supply is very light. We have heard of no sales to-day. The last were at $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. There have been no receipts this week.

HAY.—Yesterday's sales were at $70 ⅌ ton for Northern on the landing. Purchases could have been made to-day for less. Week's receipts, 155 bales.

WHISKY.—Rectified is selling at $1 50@$1 75, and that mixed with Louisiana Rum at 90c. ⅌ gallon. There have been no receipts this week.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is still light, and high prices are obtained for most descriptions of Provisions. Bacon, Shoulders and Sides command 12@14c., and Sugarcured Hams 22@24c. ⅌ lb.; Prime Lard in kegs 24c.; Butter 35c. and Cheese 24c. ⅌ lb.; Mess Pork $35 ⅌ bbl, and Mess Beef $18 ⅌ half bbl.

In addition to the above, the following comprise the week's receipts: 1 bale of Cotton, 500 bbls. Pork, 200 sacks Bacon, 53 bbls. Rum, 240 boxes Butter, 180 boxes Cheese, 621 bbls. Lime, 30 bbls. Onions, 60 bbls. Vinegar, and 100 bbls. Porter; exports, 4000 Bacon, 294 bales Cotton, 2 hhds and 54 boxes Tobacco, and $27,710 in specie; imports, 2740 sacks and 162 bushels Salt.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 16 1862.

Arrived during the past week 479 Beeves, 13 Hogs, 70 Sheep and 158 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 462 Beeves, 13 Hogs, 70 Sheep and 78 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 160 Beeves and 85 Veals. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	..@@0 20
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	..@@0 18
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	..@@0 15
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	..$20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	..$15@20
Hogs ⅌ lb. gross	..15c
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	..$100@125
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	..$10

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 16, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship W H Wharton, Jones, 30 days from New York, to master—31 dis. 45

Bark Arcana, Potter, 31 days from Boston, to master—24 dis.

Bark Pinta, (Spanish transport) from Havana, to master—Q arantine Station

Brig Mary E Millison, Norton, 72 days from Philadelphia, to Julian Neville—34 dis. 41

Brig Elisha Doane, Morgan, 33 days from Baltimore, to master—34 dis. 33

TOWBOATS.

Landis, Smith, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Landis, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 11th inst, barks Harvest Home, Harvest Moon, and Sea Bride, brig Emma, schr Chas Dennis—brought up ship W H Wharton, bark Arcana, brigs Mary E Millison and Elisha Doane—left Quarantine Station Spanish Government bark Pinta

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship West Shore, Donnell, from Boston—Ice to J L Warner & Co

Bark E A Chase, Dowling, from New York

Bark Cavalier

Bark Francis O'Donnell, from New York

MEMORANDA.

Captain Potter, of the bark Arcana, reports: On ... off Gun Key, signalized bark Young ..., bound north. On the 10th ult, in lat 22 30, ... picked up a cask of rum badly worm-eaten.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Creole—1282 hhds sugar, 80 pkgs tobacco, 182 do sundries, $1317 in gold

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per ship W H Wharton—Ass'd mdse

BOSTON—Per bark Arcana—192 tons ice to S B Smith & co—36 bbls flour 375 cks oats 150 bales hay to order—ass'd mdse

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Mary E Millison—1150 bbls flour, 25 do bread, 100 do meal, 14 do salt, 15 tcs do, 30 do, 25 cks do, 57 bbls pork, 50 do porter, 41 do bacon, 30 do, 30 do, 25 bbls butter, 100 bxs soap, 50 bxs candles, 25 do cheese, 75 do biscuit, 1629 do herring, 91 bxs lard, 40 do butter, 7 cks salt, 30 cases paint, 562 pkgs fish to Julian Neville

BALTIMORE—Per brig Elisha Doane—420 bbls flour, 5 bbls beef, 47 bbls pork, 16 do butter, 120 cks oats, 761 cks corn, 35 cks coffee, 48 tcs hams, 50 half chests tea to Gunther, Rodewald & co

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship W H Wharton, from New York—Dobson & Hyde—Grief, Byrnes & co—C T Buddecke & co—W Jones—H Lenz—C Hickey—P Durel—C Lodler—E Coneman—C Costa—Huntington Bros—C Flanders—Baker & Schenkel—and order

Per bark Arcana, from Boston—S B Smith & co—E N Moody—J P Moore & co—P Avet—D Keiborn—G Ross—Dwyer & Howard—W D Patterson—order

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 56.

In compliance with the order of the War Department, dated July 31, 1862, it is hereby ordered that the commanding officers of the several brigades, regiments and corps within this Department shall on Monday, the 18th day of August current, cause each regiment and corps under their command to be mustered.

The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within forty eight hours of the muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the army, and one to the Commander of the corps. The third is to be retained, and all officers and privates fit for duty absent at that time, will be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they will be dismissed from the service, or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by the judgment of a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish that he was absent for the cause of charges that his absence was without cause.

By order of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R S DAVIS, Captain and A A A G. au15 3t

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT
OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, 13th day of August, 1862.

PERSONS having arms of any kind, and are desirous of shipping them from this city, may be allowed to do so by making application to Provost Marshal French.

They may be shipped to any portion of the United States that is loyal, Havana or Europe. All that are not shipped before, must be handed over as directed by Order No. 21.

By order of
G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng. and Assist. Milit. Commandant.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, LAW BUREAU,
New Orleans, La., August 14, 1862.

As complaints are constantly made to me by slaves that they are robbed of by their masters and soldiers to go to the "Yankees," notice is hereby given that unless the slave produce a written certificate to that effect, the owner will be sent for to make such certificate or reclaim the slave.

Owners of slaves wishing to save themselves trouble and inconvenience will heed this notice.

S. H. STAFFORD,
au15 1w Deputy Provost Marshal.

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons in the Second and Third Districts using Scales, Weights, Measures, Yard Sticks, &c., are hereby notified to call immediately at the Inspector's office, and have the same re-inspected and stamped, or they shall be dealt with according to law.

Office, No. 327 Chartres, between Barracks and Esplanade streets au14 1m

For Sale—56 New Levee Street.

500 BARRELS Double Extra and Extra Family FLOUR, choice Ohio brands.
20 tierces Sugar-cured HAMS.
100 cases OLIVE OIL.
au14 6t CHARLES A. SIEG.

Arrived ex Ship Galena,

WATER-FILTERERS, (Stone Bottles) and for sale by CHARLES LOEFFLER,
au14 3t 136 Chartres street.

Java Coffee.

400 bags JAVA COFFEE, for sale by
WARNEKEN & CO.,
au15 3t 41 Union street.

Tea.

25 half chests fine BLACK TEA, for sale by
WARNEKEN & CO.,
au15 3t 41 Union street.

Flour.

250 barrels superfine Baltimore FLOUR for sale by
WARNEKEN & CO.,
au15 3t 41 Union street.

Institution for Young Gentlemen.

AN INSTITUTION will be opened on the FIRST MONDAY of September, at the corner of Rampart and Bienville streets, for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a liberal and practical education.

The several departments will be conducted by the following experienced Professors, viz:

CH. LAVENDER, late Director of College on St. Ann street.
GEO. ROBINSON, late Professor of Jefferson College, St. James.
H. DES BORDES, late Principal of the Boys' High School, Second District.

For terms and conditions apply daily at the Institution, between the hours of 10 and 12.

REFERENCES.

Dr. D. C. Holliday,	C. W. Cammack, Citizens' Bank.
Geo. Jonas,	Dr. P. Lafon,
F. Labarre,	Dr. H. Desst,
W. B. Schmidt,	A. & P. Commiatti,
G. Sabatier,	T. Gennebone,
Dr. Chas. Délery.	Lomathelle.

au11 1m

First Draining District.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT,
No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, July 29, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the River Mississippi in front, John 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 first instalment of the assessment for the costs of 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. jy30 au2 G. INGRAM, President.

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 O. O. at the office of this paper. jy23

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemberg
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
mh17 1y 97 Front Levee and 98 Poydras street

AUCTION SALES.

Cheese...........Cheese...........Cheese.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction store, No. 50 Magazine street—
51 cases Round CHEESE.
Terms cash au16

Pine Apple Cheese.

BY R. B. SYKES.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at 50 Magazine street for account of whom it may concern—
101 boxes Pine Apple Cheese.
Terms cash au16

Cutlery, Spoons, Sauce Pans, &c.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at 50 Magazine street, up stairs—

An assorted stock of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Spoons, Cutlery, Sauce Pans, Ladles, Skimmers, Tinned and Enameled Hollow Ware, Folding Tenders, Preserving Kettles, French Locks, &c.

Sale positively without reserve, on account of Liquidation.

Terms—Cash, in good current bank notes au16

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, by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 13th 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, Marais, Tréme and Kerlerec streets, measuring 39 feet front on Esplanade street, by about 111 feet 2 inches and 4 lines in depth on one side, and 112 feet 10 inches and 4 lines on the other side, and 38 feet in the rear. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick 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 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity till the paid. The improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor.

For the slaves cash au2

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, Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the lowest market prices. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.
jy14 1m J. MAURICE CRESAC.

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. 17 St. Louis street.
New Orleans, August 9, 1862.
au8 1w HARRIS, BERCIER & CO.

Exchange.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 29th July, 1862.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale by this Bank.
jy30 1c GEO. A. FREREY, Cashier

HOFFMAN & HANKS,

(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. au8 tf

Notice.

THE undersigned informs city dealers and builders that his Hardware Store, corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets, is positively in liquidation. Wishing to close his business by the 1st of January, 1863 he is nevertheless ready to dispose of his stock on liberal terms, and at once. All persons to whom he may be indebted, and those indebted to him, are requested to call and settle immediately.
au2 1m2aw J. ANTHOINE.

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 jy1 1y

Cigarita Paper.

JUST RECEIVED a fine lot of fine Havana Cigarita Paper. For sale low for cash.
—ALSO—
50,000 fine Havana Cigars, per schooner Philomena, in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER,
au1 1m No. 34 Gravier street.

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.

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

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 2d, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY. | FROM THE LAKE.

[timetable illegible]

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.
mh2 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

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,
New Orleans, July 22, 1862. 46 Carondelet st
jy31 tf

For the Coast.

THE steamer TIME AND TIDE, Taylor master, for the Coast up or down, according to order for freight. au6

DRUGS—Gum Opium, Powdered do., Gum Camphor, Cream Tart., powdered and in crystals, Castor Oil, Chloride of Lime, Gum Olebanum, Dover's Powders, Powdered Ipecac, Tannin; for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
au6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

For Sale,

200 BARRELS No. 3 Large new MACKEREL of very superior quality, landing ex steamer Creole.
WARNEKEN & CO.,
au12 41 Union street.

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 283 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, which, with new price lists and samples of work, will be sent by mail free. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or money refunded.
jy6 3m WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

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 Bush Landing, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. HART & WINTZ,
au5 1m Proprietors.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of EMINENT AMERICANS for albums. Our assortment of this is tenfold that of any other house.

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. jy9 3m

NEW ORLEANS
Female Collegiate Institute,
No 202 Camp street,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular will be reopened on the 15th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantages of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 202 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 14

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Direction of Mme. Deron,
No. 275 Dauphin street.

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal bookstores. [illegible]

[illegible]

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		$40,839 39
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861,		
On Fire Risks	$246,316 13	
On River Risks	25,5?2 66	
On Marine Risks	104,680 40	
		376,500 40
Total premiums		$425,404 67
Less Premiums not earned on 30th Sept., 1861	$65,308 90	
Re-turn Premiums	7,688 40	
		77,639 40
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1861,		$365,141 02
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$109,248 20	
On River Risks	4,721 40	
On Marine Risks	21,182 50	
	245,107 10	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,795 71	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, less interest	6,276 58	
		268,081 79
Net profits		$116,290 31
Net earned premiums		365,121 02
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		25,134 77
Amount participating in Profits		$339,786 25

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Cash on hand	$9 134 94
Pledge Notes	51,480 00
Mortgage Notes	46,353 24
Scrips of other Companies	3,180 00
Bills receivable for Premiums	41 3? 53
Due for Premiums in course of collection	17,180 74
Confederate States Loan	20,000 00
Balance of Subscription Notes	100,000 00
	$288,604 20

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

Be it remembered that on this 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 28th December.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Sec'y.

—DIRECTORS—

Alphonse Miltenberger,	A. Reichard,
G. W. Babcock,	Chas. Lafitte,
O. Lauve,	A. Millaudon,
E. M. Darby,	G. Saloman,
J. H. Wilson,	P. A. Rabion,
A. Reinhard,	J. Tuyes.

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Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862		$387,708 38
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861		98,477 00
		$486,397 38
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$320,168 38	
Premiums on Marine Risks	104,838 35	
Premiums on River Risks	58,390 65	
		$486,397 38
Less Premiums Unterminated	$66 867 00	
Less Return Premiums	11,370 41	
		78,277 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		$408,088 00
Losses paid during same period viz:		
Fire Losses	$81,682 44	
Marine Losses	150,398 59	
River Losses	16,136 60	
	$248,??? 37	
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	8,596 43	
		$256,658 70
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		$114,366 60

The Company have the following Assets:

Invested in mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	$182,825 00
Invested in bank stock, cost	56,550 00
Invested in city and other bonds	80,000 00
Loaned on pledges of stocks	112,880 00
Insurance scrip, &c	30,379 00
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	129,204 91
Premiums in course of collection	15,038 15
Cash on hand	164,052 35
	$771,030 35

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

Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of March, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the "Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans," who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

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

Subscribed and sworn to this 18th day of March, 1862 before me. D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
H. P. JARVIS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Carriere,	John Thornhill,
R. Brugier,	John Fox,
Mason Pilcher,	C. Fabre,
G. A. Fosdick,	W. A. Violett,
Richard Nixon,	A. Costa,
Thomas Byrne,	A. H. Montgomery,
R. Nugent,	M. M. Reynolds,
E. H. Pomroy,	H. A. Wurtzeler,
J. L. Macaulay,	Wm. Probs,
J. S. Walton,	J. Cramer,
A. Lescouet,	Wm. Lecleurn,
C. Lafitte,	Louis Chauvreau,
Wm. Urquhart,	A. P. Nobleton,
Henry Rodewald,	J. J. Edgely,
Wm. C. Watts,	J. W. Dunbar,
J. Avet,	Albert Gammeck,
	S. C. Oelesby.

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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 27	
On River Risks	46,543 76	
On Marine Risks	85,547 27	
Total premiums		$850,843 70
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$216,516 00	
Return Premiums	22,616 26	$45,838 35
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862		$606,716 ??
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$288,285 36	
On River Risks	23,546 12	
On Marine Risks	72,278 36	
Total losses	$361,750 36	
Ten per cent. returned	72,915 97	
Taxes	16,762 28	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	21,406 36	412,815 19
Net Profits		$186 ??? 00
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		$606,716 30
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned		122,161 7
Amount anticipating in profits		$467,686 19

The company have the following assets:

Cash in Bank	$171,962 36
Bills Receivable for Premiums	160,609 90
secured in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledges	405,027 70
Bank Stocks and Bonds	3,9?? 00
Real Estate	24,680 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	35,??? 72
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock	1,800 00
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Company	3,600 00
	$1,300,616 70

Loss:		
Net earned profits as above	$312,316 00	
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	66,164 30	
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	97,129 06	[illegible]
Net assets		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 2, 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 30 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:

C. Miltenberger,	C. H. Slocomb,
F. Mesparo,	Geo. Connelly,
S. O. Nelson,	J. H. Niven,
John Pemberton,	David Urquhart,
Joseph Menard,	H. Puig,
S. P. Voorhies.	

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New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co
111..........CANAL STREET..........111
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..........$[illegible]

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

[illegible] OF ADVERTISING

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each square, 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 insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in 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 publishers.

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		$45,0?? 89
Amount of unearned premiums 31st July 1861		25,5?2 ??
Total amount for year ending 31st July, '62		$73,132 68
Viz:		
For premiums on Fire Risks	$65,585 25	
For premiums on Marine Risks	2,5?8 70	
For premiums on River Risks	4,?0 63	
		$73,132 68
Less premiums on Risks not terminated	15,1?5 00	
Return Premiums	1 3?0 4?	
		16 4?7 80
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1862		$57,186 31
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$?,651 55	
On River Risks	23 03	
Add am't reserved for unad'd cl'ms	$?,?81 5?	
	5 0?0 ??	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $7,5?2 57	1,1?4 59	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest due on scrip, less interest account, &c	$1?,??1 86	
		$55 301 ??
Net profits July 31, 1862		$?,??? ??
Net Earned Premiums as above	$57,??5 3?	
Less amount on which 15 per cent. have been returned	7 ??2 5?	
	$5?,??2 ?1	

The Assets of the Company are:

Bills Receivable at short time for premiums	$36,0?7 6?
Premiums due and in course of collection	6,?? 61
Insurance Scrips	2,1?? 00
Invested in City Bonds	1,??? ??
Cash on hand	1? 1?5 52
Balance of Subscription Notes	1?? ??? ??
Total amount of Assets	$?? 4?? 31

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. Bellaume, Secretary pro tem., of the Star 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 said Company.

EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELLAUME, 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 6 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, Buriat & Claiborne.
F. Loiling, firm of M. ...
J. de Fuentes, firm of B. Ogut & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
E. Dupeutier, firm of Romain, O ... & Co.
Loyd R. Coleman, firm of Coleman & W...
C. A. Castillo, firm of W. A. ... & ...
A. F. Elliot, firm of Elliot & M. Keever.
Wm. Quontel, firm of Wm. Freda & Co.
Emile DeBuys
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UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—		
Premiums on Fire Risks		$[illegible]
River Risks		[illegible]
Marine Risks		[illegible]
Total		$1?4 7? 44
Less return Premiums		5,756 54
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		$1??,??? 79
Net Premiums		$2??,??? 82
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$57,??8 75	
River Losses	12,??5 ?6	
Marine Losses	15,??4 27	
Total Losses	$87,2?8 4?	
Reinsurances	4,1?? ??	
Fifteen per cent. return	6,161 46	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	21 6?4 83	101,061 ??
Gross Profits		$1??,??? 48
Reserved for [illegible] Risks		??,??? 00
Net Profits		$?? ??? ??

The Assets of the Company are	
Capital Stock Notes	$1??,??? ??
Loans secured by Mortgage	
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time	
Premiums in course of collection	
Scrip of other Companies	
Stocks and Bonds	
Cash on hand	1??,??? 65
	$[illegible]

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

So it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem. of the Union 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 the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, May 14th, 1862. [Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 10th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

The certificates of profits for the year 1861, issued by this Company, being due and payable in full, as well as the interest on all certificates of profits issued up to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive payment and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.
J. S. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of O. Tassin, Descomines & Co.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Maignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co.
John Delboude, firm of Martin, Comte & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cusachs & Ogden.
Paul Labit, firm of Labit, Charpentier & Co.
Fred Burrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Reynardt
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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		$ 73,728 7
Premiums rec'd on Fire Risks	$??,??? 18	
Marine do	6,4?? 64	
River do	4,9?? 15	
Less premiums returned		72,728 67 / 1,513 40
Losses paid during the same period:		$ 7?,??5 10
On Fire Risks	4?,?4 71	
On Marine Risks	13,645 41	
On River Risks	1,882 45	
		$55 819 55
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	11 330 38	
Re-insurance account	$?0?3 30	
General expenses, less interest, &c	[illegible]	$1,1?? 00

The Company have the following assets:

Stock Notes	$?2,500 00
Bills receivable secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate	$59,7?7 8?
Bills Receivable for premiums	1?,730 1? — $7?,?1? 97
Bank and other Stocks	10,4?7 50
Due for Premiums in course of collection	1? 7?0 62
Cash	33,11? 07
	$2?? 6?5 10

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.

B. Fleming,	Thos. N. Binks,
P. Maloseda,	F. Morena,
C. H. Kernion,	A. Laforest,
P. Genyasons,	W. A. Gordon

my22 H. Peychaud

GALIBERT & SON'S TRUSSES
No. 282 St. Martin street, PARIS.

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

JEAN AUGE.
No. 68 CHARTRES ST., cor. Bienville.

MR. and MRS. AUGE inform their numerous customers that Mrs. Auge had returned from Europe, and has made in Paris and London an extensive selection of new articles, received by late arrivals, comprising as follows:

A complete assortment of Hair of all colors and lengths. A full assortment of Hair Work, manufactured by themselves, such as new style dots with gold setting, Earrings, Necklaces, Bracelets, Scarfpins, Watch Chains, Breast Family Tombs for Medallions, &c.

A considerable variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Head Bands, Plaits and Plaits on Combs. The special attention of connoisseurs is called to the above ... [illegible]