The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1862.

Sales to Auction To-Day.

. By Charles E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground on ... street.

By Victor Dejoux, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Carondelet Walk and Villeré street, groceries.

THE TIMES.

To speak of the subject which this indicates seems ... under present circumstances ... easy task. For it needs a close and uninterrupted observation of the course of events, to define the state of things at the present period—that is to speak of the times as they are without equivocation.

It were as fruitless a task to attempt ... graphical portraiture of the times, under the various aspects in which it appears to our mental vision.

It needs moreover a keen and constant observation of the course of events ... subject in all its phases. But in one view, we think we may safely offer our admonitions with regard to the times, and that is upon a question of economy.

The times are conceded to be in that view, what is styled "hard times;" and the exigencies should impose upon the mind of all, lessons of wholesome economy.

If our community wish that the inexorable avenger, would deal lightly with them, let them at once put to advantage, the teachings of experience. Let them adopt the most rigid frugality as their rule of action; let them not murmur against the privations which a strict adherence to this policy, will impose upon them; but then with a spirit of self-abnegation, which will be the best evidence of self-command, abjure deleterious pleasures and idle pastimes, and they will have done much to smoothen the "wrinkled front" of the Times.

For a people who have lived in affluence and comfort like the people of New Orleans, this abstinence will be followed with distressing results; but there is some consolation in the thought that we cannot be always under a cloud, and the day may not be far distant when we will again enjoy the genial beneficence of the sunlight of prosperity.

The Late Dr. Samuel Harby.—As will be seen elsewhere, a funeral discourse will be delivered, at the New Jerusalem Temple (Swedenborg), to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, upon the life and character of our lamented colleague and friend, whose name heads this notice. If a life of usefulness and probity, adorned by all the virtues which characterize the pure citizen, ... a theme worthy the energies of oratorical talent, then indeed will the ... of the life and character of Samuel Harby be enabled to excite the sympathies and admiration of his ... in his recital of the merit and virtues of a good man.

The Louisiana Guards Artillery.—The following private dispatch, says an Augusta paper, was received in this city yesterday:

Richmond, Va., June 4.—A. F. Smith: None of Captain Girardy's Louisiana Guards Artillery were hurt. Hector Davis.

The steamship Blackstone, Captain Stevens, sails this morning at 9 o'clock, direct for New York, with the United States mails and the following passengers: ...

The steamship Suwanee, Capt. Jones, sails this morning at 9 o'clock, direct for Philadelphia, with the United States mails and the following passengers: ...

WAIFS.

"Punch" on Iron.—Punch of April 19 has a cartoon representing "Vulcan arming Neptune." Neptune is personified by a ... Bull, the rivets of whose armor Vulcan is energetically clinching ... nymphs places an iron crown. The ... letter-press is from "Punch's Homer," ... "how Vulcan gave iron armor to Neptune," ending thus: ...

The same number of Punch has the following:

Armstrong, Pull Admiralty.—A Prob... Chronology.—1860. Mr. Armstrong, of ... invented rifled ordnance that will knock any ship to pieces. He is ... and the Admiralty is benighted.

1861. The Admiralty recovers, and invents ... ships that resist any known cannon-balls.

... Mr William Armstrong invents a gun that smashes the iron ships into blacksmiths' ... The Admiralty collapses.

... The Admiralty re-expands, and invents ... ships fastened with diamond cement, ... William Armstrong's balls fly to pieces ...

... Gladstone doubles the Income tax.

... Sir William Armstrong invents brazen ... supposed to be the original ... and in a pleasing experiment sends the ... part of the British fleet to the bottom of ...

... The Admiralty invents torpedo vessels ... under water, and below any range ... Sir William Armstrong tears his hair ... in the Newcastle dialect.

... Mr William Armstrong invents a ... that discharges Greek fire straight ... and a second time he destroys the great ... of the British fleet. The Lords of the Admiralty are about to hang themselves, when ... them, and they don't.

... Gladstone again doubles the Income tax.

... Dr. Cumming, who has for some weeks ... leaving in his coals by the sack only, and ... proclaims the millennium. As there is ... be peace everywhere, the Admiralty ... invent anything, but waits to see.

... Dr. Cumming's veracity, and ... whether lions will lie down with ... Zoological Society (against the advice ... excellent Secretary, Mr. Sclater) let ... biggest lion while a charity school ... Gardens. As the lion, instead of lying ... with a kid, only lies down to digest him, ... Admiralty thinks there is some mistake ... and determines to invent a new ...

... Gladstone once more doubles the Income tax.

... The Admiralty invents a stone fleet, ... and defies Sir William Armstrong.

... Sir William Armstrong invents the ... or Aip Shell, which contains the ... vinegar, and melts the stone ships ... for the third time destroyed the British ... is raised to the peerage as Lord Bomb.

... The Admiralty invents an aerial fleet, ... in the clouds, out of shot range, and ... Lord takes a double sight at Sir William Armstrong.

... Gladstone a fourth time doubles the Income tax.

... Lord Bomb invents a balloon ... and in an experimental discharge ... down all the British fleet into the German Ocean.

... The Admiralty, in desperation, invents ... fleet, which is to be conveyed ... to all the colonies; but Mr. Gladstone ... suggests that as everybody now ... further imposts unless some proof of ... given.

... therefore stop the pensions of a ... superannuated clerks, discharge some ... porters at the Treasury and bring ... for the subterranean fleet.

... Lord Bomb invents his typhoons, or ... shells, and suffocates the British ... the Thames Tunnel.

... Gladstone a fifth time doubles the Income tax.

... The Emperor of the French proclaims ... which of course immediately ... no more war ships are wanted and the ... remit the quarter's income tax ... Lord Bomb invents his volcano fire ... in honor of the occasion, and by some ... blows up the public.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

... Abner Coburn, of Skowhegan, Maine, ... mentioned in connection with ... nomination for Governor ... the 4th of July ...

... to Mariners—*Dangerous Shoals* ... *Bermuda*.—The Bermuda papers ... May 6, contain the following paragraph relative to the loss of a vessel on a sunken ... We know not whether this dangerous ... laid down on any charts, but if not, it ... examined at once and located before ... vessel shares the fate of the one just ...

The bark Shekels, Capt. Anderson, of and ... from Trinidad, out 12 days, ... molasses and hides, struck a sunken ... 18 miles NNW of the islands ... and filled in about seven minutes ... the captain and officers sufficient time ... their clothes from the cabin. The ... to keep the ship from backing ... in deep water. The boats were ... placed alongside ready to leave at a ... notice. Boats from the shore soon ... the ship and commenced saving cargo ... continued working till sunset, ... left leaving the vessel would fall over ... there being eight fathoms of water ... the stern. On Saturday, the ship ... all the sails, rigging, spars, &c., ... be got as were brought on shore. ... morning at 6 o'clock, the Shekels ... her beam ends, and it is not likely that ... more will be recovered from her.

... Ambassador to the Japanese now in Paris ... of a family of poor Scotch people who ... the attention of Prince Albert. The ... made huntsman of Windsor Castle, ... went to China and Japan ... of those countries and ...

WAR NEWS.

The Federal Loss.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 6th inst., says:

It may be stated that competent authorities consider the enemy's loss before our lines for the last ten days in killed, wounded and prisoners, to have been not less than four thousand men, adding thereto the important item of captured arms, ordnance and stores—there having fallen into our hands some fifteen hundred stand of arms, all of the latest and most costly make, together with a park of some twenty splendid field pieces in brass or otherwise, rifled and smooth-bore.

The Confederate Loss.—Our loss, says the *Dispatch*, was heavy, of course, where we had to storm entrenchments so strong and so situated. But it has been much exaggerated. We learn that 2500, killed and wounded, would cover it. Considering the force engaged, this was not a heavy loss, at least in comparison with European battles. There was, we learn, a very unusual proportion of wounded to swell the list, and of these a larger proportion than usual received wounds in the arms and hands, and will recover. Of the enemy's loss we have no means of ascertaining the exact amount. That it was enormous, everybody who saw the field of battle admits.

Prisoners.—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, five hundred prisoners, taken in the battles of Saturday and Sunday, had been lodged in the Libby prison. Of these one hundred and fifty are wounded, and are now under the charge of Dr. Edward R. Higginbotham. It is proposed to remove this morning to Salisbury, N.C., such of the Yankee prisoners as are not sick or wounded. The total number of those to be removed is between six and seven hundred.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The same paper contains an address to the Confederate troops from Jefferson Davis in relation to the battle, from which the following is extracted:

I render to you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battle of the 31st May and 1st June, and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced entrenchments, several batteries of artillery, and many standards, and everywhere drove him from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your face!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

Among the killed in the battle of Chickahominy was Alonzo J. Swords, brother of the publisher of the Vicksburg *Citizen*, Captains Hastings, Barlow and Genella—all, we believe, of Vicksburg—were killed. Gen. Griffith's Mississippi brigade was in the reserve and was not engaged.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Federal Congress.—In the Senate, on the 31st ult., Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to enable slaves to establish their right to freedom, under the act of August 6, 1861. A resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the official conduct of Adjutant-General Thomas was offered and laid over. The bill giving compensation to the crew of the gunboat Varuna was passed. The memorial for the admission of Western Virginia as a separate State was considered, but no final action on it was taken.

The House bill to allow California three representatives was passed. The bill to legalize all the President's acceptances of volunteers was taken up and considered for some time, some amendments being proposed; but a vote on the subject was not reached at the hour of one o'clock, the time for taking up the tax bill, when the consideration of that subject was resumed, which, without any definite result, continued till the adjournment.

The House of Representatives was not in session.

In the Senate on the 3d instant, a bill was passed providing for the raising of the property of the United States sunk in the waters thereof. The House bill, punishing bigamy in the Territories, with an amendment of the Senate annulling acts of the Legislature of Utah with regard to the practice, was passed by a vote of 37 to 2. The bill prescribing an additional oath to jurors was briefly discussed. The consideration of the tax bill was then resumed, and continued till the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. John B. Stiles, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. F. F. Lowe, of California, were qualified and took their seats. A petition asking that Western Virginia be admitted into the Union as a new and independent State, was referred to the Territorial Committee. The Senate bill recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, and providing for diplomatic relations with those republics, was then passed by a vote of 86 against 37. Mr. Blair introduced a bill providing for the removal of the Mint at New Orleans to St. Louis. A joint resolution that Congress finally adjourn on the 16th instant was adopted, and the House adjourned.

Washington Intelligence.—The *Picayune* contains the following summary of Washington news:

On the 30th ult., the United States Secretary of the Interior sent a communication to the Senate relative to persons who have been arrested in the southern District of New York, from May 1, 1852, to May 1, 1862, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, with the names and number of vessels arrested and bonded. Forty-one persons are named, none of whom were convicted, or their bonds forfeited, which ranged from $250 to $30,000. In some cases they were tried and acquitted; one or two escaped; but most are marked "Bond not forfeited; complaint dismissed." The number of vessels engaged was forty six.

Senator Fessenden introduced a bill, on the same day, making the destruction of any vessel or goods belonging to any citizen of the United States, on the high seas, punishable with a fine not exceeding $10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, with the provision that, if any person destroy any vessel of which he is owner, with the intent to prejudice the insurance policy, he shall suffer a similar fine and imprisonment. The law, as it now stands, makes such a crime punishable with death, and the United States District Attorney of Maine writes that he has been obliged to abandon the prosecution of two cases because of the severity of the punishment, which rendered it improbable that he could obtain conviction.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The New York *Herald* of the 4th publishes the following letter from its Paris correspondent touching the question of European intervention:

Paris, May 16.—The statement in the *Herald* to the effect that the French Government was about to assume the role of mediator in our affairs, has excited a great deal of interest, and been the subject of much comment in Paris. It accords perfectly with the tenor of the articles published about the same time it was made by you, in the journals which speak by a quasi authority, and translations of which I forwarded to you. That about that time there were negotiations in progress between this Government and the British Cabinet in relation to an active intervention there is no doubt, and it is believed that since the reception of M. Mercier's report, and the news of the taking of New Orleans, they have been recommenced, perhaps upon a slightly modified basis.

Count de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, is to leave for London to-morrow, and it is highly probable that the object of his mission is connected with American affairs. If this be so, and it is so believed in well informed quarters, it is not difficult to imagine the general nature of the propositions which the ambassador will have to make. Persigny has from the first been in favor of the recognition of the South, and the intervention, if necessary, of France. He it is who controls the columns of the *Constitutionnel*, which, since the war began, has been one of the most active partisans of the South. Persigny's long residence in England, where he is very popular and very intimate with the leading men, and where he imbibed, in no small degree, the English feeling of hatred towards the United States, gives his appointment to this mission by the Emperor a great degree of importance. You may rest assured that the Emperor Napoleon has not the slightest particle of mawkish sentimentality about this matter, and will act in it just as he thinks is best for his interests.

In this connection it is interesting to mention that since the Mercier affair has made so much noise, he has had another (ineffectual, of course) interview with John Slidell. Of this there is no doubt. There is something in the wind, and it is very certain that the question of intervention forms a prominent topic of conversation in official circles. Day before yesterday, indeed, a rumor was afloat that the Emperor had at length decided to recognize the Southern Confederacy. After some trouble I succeeded in tracing the story to its source. A lady of respectability and standing in society, who has a son in New Orleans in the Confederate army, was at a soiree at the residence of the Minister of War a few evenings since, and she positively swears that in answer to some anxious inquiries on her part the Minister positively asserted that the Government had decided to recognize the South within the month of May.

A Ship's Cruise.

The N. Y. *Mercury* contains the following romance of the seas:

Fifteen years ago, a fair and ardent girl of fourteen, residing in a certain part of this State, became so fractious under a parental discipline that accorded ill with her irreversible nature, that her maternal undertook to bring her to reason by the aid of that punishment of leather which little boys regard as capable of ... She ... was ... the first opportunity ... Going to Boston, she there purchased and donned a complete outfit of masculine attire, cut off her hair, and sauntered to the wharves with a marine determination. It was not long before she found a captain of a China bound ship, who agreed to take her a voyage with him as cabin-boy; and to the Celestial Kingdom she went, without betraying her sex or her ship. The voyage was a long one, lasting no less than five years; and when the vessel reappeared in Boston harbor, it was as mate that our disguised heroine trod the decks. Her good conduct had won promotion for her through all the intermediate grades. Upon receiving her appointment, she could not keep her secret, but with true womanly confidence informed the good-looking, next highest officer of her womanhood. Like a sensible man and a sailor, this officer at once fell in love with her, and the twain were privately married, having previously determined, however, that the disguise should still be kept up. The happy couple occupied the same state room, on the next outward passage, without exciting suspicion. The voyage was a long one; and on the arrival of the vessel at Marseilles, the young mate, having been prompt in her sailor-duties, as before, received permission from the captain to go ashore for two weeks. At the expiration of this leave, she came aboard again; but not until she had committed to the care of an honest French couple a wee bit of humanity in her own image. The ship sailed again for America, and once more furled her sails at the wharfs of the City of Notions. During the absence of the craft, the owners had built a new and larger vessel, the command of which they conferred upon our heroine's husband. He accepted the position gratefully, and at once appointed his still disguised wife first mate of his vessel. The new ship made a prosperous trip around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where a contract was made for her to go to the Sandwich Islands for a cargo and back. She made the trip, and then, after cruising about from one port to another, started once more for home. Half the passage was accomplished when the captain died, and his wife took command and brought the vessel safely to Boston, where the owners offered her a half ownership and the captaincy of the ship. Wishing to visit her child at Marseilles, she was obliged to decline this handsome offer, and took passage immediately in a steamer for Europe.

Arriving at Marseilles, she visited the spot where she had left her babe; but, to her horror, the house, even, was gone and she could get no intelligence of her missing babe. As a last resource, she enlisted the aid of the police, who finally succeeded in discovering that, some three years before, the husband of the woman to whom she had intrusted the child had died, leaving his wife without means of support. She had relatives living at Belcastro, in Naples, and thither she had gone for help, taking her youthful charge with her, using for her traveling expenses the money that had been forwarded just previous to the death of her husband by the mother of the child. To Belcastro, accordingly, the anxious mother took her way, and on her arrival there learned that the woman and child had been there, but that the relatives of the former would give her no aid, and that she was obliged to go elsewhere in search of employment; where she had gone, and what had become of her none could tell.

Our heroine still refused to be discouraged, and continued the search perseveringly and vainly for two years. At last she was repaid for her labor of love. One day while passing through a ward in a hospital at Florence, her attention was attracted by the groans of a poor woman who lay dying in one of the rooms, with a handsome boy weeping over her. She approached and heard her own name murmured by the sufferer. In another moment she was on her knees beside the bed, clasping the sick one's hands in her own, and asking her the question she almost dreaded to hear answered. The answer was in the affirmative, and with her last breath the dying woman restored to the mother the child she had been so long looking for. Scarcely was the faithful creature dead when the impatient mother undid the jacket of the weeping boy and discovered about his neck a little trinket her own hands had placed there years before. Mother and son immediately proceeded to Havre, from whence they sailed for this country, and are now residing in the city of Detroit, according to the statement of the *Tribune* of that place.

This story sounds like a pure romance, and we take it to be that very same thing! The idea of a woman wearing unsuspected for fifteen years without detection, is rather too much for our philosophy to swallow.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Agrarian Murder in Ireland.—A great sensation was produced in this city (Dublin) by the news of a dreadful agrarian murder at Rockwell, about four miles from Cahir, in the county of Tipperary. M. Gustave Thiebault, the victim of this outrage, was a French gentleman, who recently settled in that part of the country, having purchased a property in the Landed Estates Court. He was shot dead upon the high road near his residence. Three men, brothers, named Hallorns, were arrested the same night on suspicion of being engaged in this murder. Mr. J. B. Kennedy, of this city, the agent of the deceased gentleman, was summoned by telegraph to attend Madame Thiebault, who remains in the house with her orphan children. The Dublin *Evening Post* states that M. Thiebault had manifested the sincerest anxiety to befriend the industrious tenants, and his conduct was uniformly kind and humane. He was about to depart for France the next morning. The *Evening Post* gives the following information regarding the scene of this deplorable tragedy: The Rockwell estate had been purchased by M. Charles Thiebault, now an extensive merchant settled in Dundee. After that purchase had been effected M. Gustave Thiebault came over to reside in his brother's mansion at Rockwell, and, in order to settle permanently in this country, he purchased for himself the adjoining property of Boytonrath, in the Landed Estates Court. Subsequently, in consequence of large arrears which had been due, legal proceedings were taken, and an eviction took place at Boytonrath. It is stated that about two months since a letter was sent to Madame Thiebault threatening her husband with 'the death of Moe,' a former possessor of Rockwell, who had been murdered on the high road, near his house, about fifteen years ago.

From a return of the state of employment in the cotton trade, published in a Manchester paper, it appears that of 1678 mills, usually employing 350,000 operatives, 497 are working full time, 903 are working short time, varying from two to five days a week, and 273 are stopped altogether. The employment of operatives is to this extent: 92,000 are on full time, and 260,000 on short time, while 58,000 are out of work altogether. This is a slight improvement on the returns of three months ago, mainly caused by the greater use of Surat cotton.

An Episode of the Fight near Winchester.—One of the New York cavalry, writing home to his parents, after the battle, says:

The direct road to Strasburg was occupied by the enemy, so I was obliged to ride round by another road seventeen miles. I rode the seventeen miles in fifty-five seconds.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Free Market.—For the purpose of indulging in a stroll to the Free Market, we drove "balmy sleep" from our heavy eyelids yesterday morning, and rose even before his highness the God of Day had shown his face above the horizon. The fresh and bracing air of the "early morn" was of itself compensation for turning out so soon, but it was a goodly sight to meet returning from the market-place at the foot of Canal street so many contented-looking women and children, lugging along well-filled baskets with the flour, corn meal, rice, peas, cabbage, and tin cans of molasses, which they had obtained from this most excellent charity, "without money and without price." Our gratification was greatly heightened when we reached the interior of the market, and we spent a pleasant hour in overlooking the scene. It was good to see how busy, cheerful, and patient were the members of the Committee in the discharge of their self-imposed and laborious duties, and how harmoniously and systematically every thing was working. We came away at last, honoring and respecting the originators, the contributors, and all who were working in this, one of "God's vineyards."

The number of families supplied yesterday was 1735, as follows: 364 bushels corn meal, 19 barrels rice, 12 do. molasses, 850 cabbages, and 75 bushels peas. Usually there is fresh beef to be had, but on this occasion the committee could not procure any.

The Other Markets.—Fresh meat still is held at monstrous prices—for instance, mutton 75 cents a lb., veal 60 cents, beef 40 cents—the best cuts, we mean. The provision places, however, seem to be becoming more plethoric under arrivals from the North, and in many articles prices have already begun to fall.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a free colored boy, found in the river, opposite Jefferson street. The body was much decomposed, and portions of it were gone, but the mother recognized it by some peculiarity of the dress as her son, Dennis Bozan, aged seventeen years, native of New Orleans. The body had been in the water since the 17th of May. The drowning was accidental, as the boy fell into the river while in the act of stooping over to wash his face. Verdict rendered accordingly.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Out of a host of very unextraordinary cases yesterday we picked the following:

A stalwart, good-countenanced slave boy appeared asking protection of the Court—his master having fled from the city, and left him to his own resources. It was afforded to him in the shape of a document or pass to give him from arrest.

John Jordan, a deserter from the U. S. army, was dismissed from the service, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Robert Connors, for threatening to send somebody to "kingdom come," was compelled to join the Peace Society in bonds of $1000.

Charles McCarty, whose reputation is certainly very bad, and who has been residing for some months in the Parish Prison, waiting trial upon five or six different indictments, made his bow to the Judge, while his counsel was trying to hocus-pocus the Court out of an order of release, either on parole or bail. But it was "no go,"—only so far as to fix accused's examination for to-day at 10 o'clock.

Mary Donahue, whose trial for infanticide was postponed in the First District Court some weeks ago, because her allotted counsel declined to go, was brought forward in application for delivery from confinement, and was permitted to depart on her parole to appear again when called for.

A lewd nymph was up for stealing money from a soldier. It appeared, only, that she had helped herself to what she considered the remuneration for her services, the soldiers admitting there was no contract; so the Judge "let her rip."

Charles Wilson, for giving some individual an useful "whaling," was imprisoned for two months.

Two enterprising dark-skinned traders, one a slave and the other a f. m. c., were both sentenced to "the jug" for one year, for a piece of very "sharp practice" on the levee. The slave met a drayman whom he knew, and who was conveying a load of goods from Wallace & Co., grocers, on Poydras street, to the steamer Empire Parish for shipment. He humbugged the driver into the belief that the Empire Parish was not going, and that he was to deliver the goods to another boat. He helped to unload the goods, got a false receipt and sent the driver away. Then he conveyed the goods to his *particeps criminis*, who kept a ham store down town, sold them and the pair divided the spoils. The rascals tried to turn the tables upon the driver, by accusing him of complicity, but they quickly failed, and as quickly were they sentenced.

The Witch of Walkerne.

[Concluded.]

"The next that was sworn, Mr. Francis Bragge, who began to relate that he was present the first time of the maid's running for sticks, etc., but was interrupted by the judge, asked whether he had any new matter which was not already sworn to. He answered he had something new to offer. Being directed to proceed, he said that on Tuesday, the 19th of February, he (having heard that strange cakes of feathers were taken out of Anne Thorne's pillow the night before) was desirous to see them. That he went into the room where those feathers were, and took two of the cakes, and compared them together. He said they were both of a circular figure, something larger than a crown piece. That he observed the small feathers were placed in a nice and curious order, at equal distances from each other, making as many radii of the circle, in the centre of which the quill-ends of the feathers met. That he counted the number of those feathers, and found them to be thirty-two in each cake. That afterwards he endeavored to pull off two or three of them, and observed that they were fastened together by a sort of viscous matter, which would stretch seven or eight inches in a fine thread before it broke. That having taken off several of those feathers, he perceived with his finger that viscous matter, and found under it, in the centre, some short hairs, black and grey, matted together, which he does believe to be cat's hairs. Upon examination of the other cake, he found it exactly resembling the former in all its parts. He said he did not examine any more of them, but they seemed to be all alike, and that he saw ten or twelve of them. He said also that Jane Wenham confessed to him that she had practised witchcraft these sixteen years. I have been the longer in relating the evidence of this witness, because he gave in so written information before Sir Henry Chauncey. My Lord said that he wished he could see an enchanted feather, and seemed to wonder that none of those strange cakes were preserved, and asked the witness why he did not keep one or two of them? He answered, he would have done it, but was not permitted; they being of opinion that the maid might be eased if they were all burnt.

"Then was sworn Mr. Thomas Adams, junior, of Walkerne, whose evidence was exactly the same with his information above transcribed.

"Then came Matthew Gilston, who told the story of his running for a pennyworth of straw, adding one circumstance, which was omitted in his above-mentioned information—viz., that when upon his asking for a pennyworth of straw at Munder's Hill, they refused to give him any, he saw the old woman in the riding-hood again, and that she directed him to the dung-heaps, from whence he brought home the straw in his shirt: all the rest of his evidence was the same with his information.

"Another evidence was John Chapman of Walkerne, who said that he had for many years suspected the prisoner to be a witch; that the reason why he did so was because he constantly found, whenever she had threatened him, that his horses, or other of his cattle, dy'd strangely, without any signs of a natural disease, and that he believed he had lost above two hundred pound by her in a very short time.

"Afterwards was sworn Susan Aylett, who deposed that Richard Harvey's wife, and also her child, were bewitched to death by the prisoner; her evidence being the same with her information.

"Elizabeth Field was also sworn. She said that about nine years ago she had a curse-child, and that one day the prisoner came and stroaked the child, saying it was a curious child, or words to that purpose; that soon afterwards, in the evening of the same day, the child was taken strangely ill, one of her legs being so distorted, that the toes were turned back behind the heel; that in two days time the leg was well, and the other distorted in the same manner as the first had been. That afterwards the child had strange fits and convulsions at times, and pined away till she died; that she always thought the child was bewitched by Jane Wenham, the prisoner at the bar. Being asked why she did not prosecute her immediately after? she answered, she was a poor woman, and the child had no friends able to bear the charges of such a prosecution. Being again asked whether she was grown rich since? she said she was still very poor, but this opportunity presenting itself, she laid hold of it to give her evidence.

"William Boroughs being sworn, said that he had seen Anne Thorne in several of her fits; that he twice brought the prisoner to her, and that both times she recovered immediately, and flew at her to scratch her; that he said also that the prisoner was one of very ill reputation, and that he, and several others of the neighbourhood, had suspected her to be a witch for many years.

"Thomas Ireland was the next sworn, who attested that he had been all along an eye witness to the whole course of the maid's disorder; that he had seen her recover out of her fits at the approach of the prisoner; that he saw Jane Wenham within three minutes of the time when Anne Thorne had said that she threatened her it should be worse with her than it had been yet; that he, hearing a noise of cats crying and screaming about the house several times, went out and saw several of them, which made towards Jane Wenham's house; that he *saw a cat with a face like Jane Wenham*, that he, with Mr. Chauncy, was not able to force Anne Thorne through the gate which was open, but she went over the stile, very swiftly. This, I think, was the sum of his evidence.

"James Burvile was also sworn, who said, that, hearing the scratchings and noises of cats, he went out and saw several of them; that one of them had a face like Jane Wenham; that he was present several times when Anne Thorne said she saw cats about her bed; and more he would have attested, but this was thought sufficient by the court.

"Uriah Wright and Thomas Harvey being sworn, attested the substance of their information above inscribed, and added, that they asked the prisoner in what shape the devil used to appear to her?—and she said she fancied him to be a cat. This is a short account of the evidence given at the trial, which the reader must perceive that I have designedly abbreviated lest he should be clog'd with the same things too often repeated.

"Afterwards, the prisoner saying little for herself, but that she was a clear woman, the judge summed up the evidence to the jury in a short speech, and left it to them, whether it was sufficient to take away the prisoner's life upon the indictment. The jury desiring some time to consider it, the court adjourned till three in the afternoon, (it being now past one) and then the jury returned, and brought in their verdict, that the prisoner was guilty upon the evidence. My Lord then asked them whether they found her guilty upon the indictment for *conversing with the devil in the shape of a cat*, and the foreman answered, 'We find her guilty of that.' Upon this verdict the prisoner received sentence of death, but was reprieved till further orders."

We have thus given Mr. Bragge's report of this most curious trial, word for word. Happily the story of Jane Wenham does not end here. The conclusion sounds more like a fiction than a tale of real life, nevertheless it is strictly true. Powell—all honor to the grey-haired, merry old judge—exerted himself successfully to obtain her pardon from the Crown, and there were men in Hertfordshire more humane and more enlightened than Sir Henry Chauncey, the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Francis Bragge, or the grand or petty jury who sat at the Hertfordshire spring assizes of 1712. Colonel Plumer, of Gilston, the ancestor of the late accomplished author of *Tremaine*, gave her an asylum in a small cottage near his own residence. Here she was visited by Dr. Hutchinson, who found her living "soberly and inoffensively." "I will take leave to add," he says, "that as I have had the curiosity to see the good woman herself, I have very great assurance that she is a pious sober woman. She is so far from being unable to say the Lord's Prayer, that she would make me hear both the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, and other very good prayers besides, and she spoke them with an undissembled devotion though with such little errors of expression as those that cannot read are subject to. I verily believe that there is no one that reads this, but may think in their own minds that such a storm as she met with might have fallen upon them, if it had been their misfortune to have been poor and to have met with such accidents as she did, in such a barbarous parish as she lived in." Such is the account given by Dr. Hutchinson, who was one of the King's chaplains, and incumbent of the parish of St. James in St. Edmund's-bury; we believe that he subsequently rose to the episcopal bench. He speaks, it will be observed, from his own personal knowledge and observation. It is stated in a note to Defoe's work, above quoted, that "she afterwards became possessed of a comfortable subsistence, that she did a great deal of good with it to the poor, and became as much the object of their esteem as she had been of their detestation."

Such was the end of the case of Jane Wenham. Would that we could say, as has frequently been asserted, that this was the last case of a prosecution under the statute. In July 1716, a substantial farmer, of the name of Hicks, accused his wife and child (the latter a girl of nine years of age) of witchcraft. They were tried at the assizes at Huntingdon, before Wilmot; they were "visited by several divines;" they confessed their crime; and, on the prosecution of the husband and father, the wife and child were hanged at Huntingdon, on the 28th of July, 1716! We close this ghastly page in the history of legal, clerical, and domestic cruelty with horror.

CRESCENT CITY
STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.
Double Refined
LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED, GRANULATED and CLARIFIED
Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,
Equal to any made in the North.
A. THOMSON & CO., ... Tchoupitoulas ...

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemberg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
... 67 Front Levee and 49 Perdido street.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, June 20, 1862.

SUGAR.—Yesterday and to-day's sales comprise 46 hhds. Common, from store, at 4¼c., 60 hhds. at 5¼c. for Prime, and 6¼c. for Choice ...; and 216 hhds. at 5¼@6¾c. for Fully Fair to Prime, and 81 and 84 hhds. Fully Fair, on the levee, on private terms, and 60 Fair at 4¾@5c. ℔ ℔. Also, from the levee and store, 49 and 180 hhds. Common at 5½c., 60 Fair at 6c., and 160 Prime to Choice at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The market continues extremely dull, and there have been no transactions reported recently, excepting the sale of 100 bbls. Fermenting yesterday at 16c ℔ gallon.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is retailing slowly at 16c. ℔ ℔, showing a further material decline in price.

BUTTER.—Choice Northern is retailing at 30c ℔ ℔.

CORN.—The stock is extremely light, and the transactions are confined to small sales at $1 37@1 75 ℔ barrel.

BACON.—There is a very limited retail business doing at 14c. for Clear Sides, and 20@25c ℔ ℔. for sugar-cured Hams.

We have heard of no movement in any other regular branch of trade.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, June 21, 1862.

Arrived during the past week 370 Texas Beeves, 440 Veals and 11 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold ... Texas Beeves, 440 Veals and 10 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale 72 Texas Beeves and 1 Milch Cow. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ ℔ net	0 ...
Texas Beeves 2d quality, ℔ ℔ net	...
Texas Beeves 3d quality, ℔ ℔ net	...
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	...
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	...
Hogs, ℔ 100 ℔s gross	...
Milch Cows, ℔ head	...

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 21, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Suwanee, Jones, for Philadelphia, Master.
Steamship Blackstone, Stevens, New York, Master.
Ship Western Empire, McLoughlin, New York, Master.
Ship Parliament, McCaslin, Boston, Master.
Schr Mary, Smith, New York, Master.
Schr Hero, Booth, New York, Master.
Schr Althea, Queen, New York, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr L'Eclair, —, fm the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Gabriel, Amfe, fm the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Louise, fm the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Derbigny's boat, fm the Coast, to master—2d dist.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamship Pampero.
Ship Medina, (British) Davis, from Liverpool, via Havana, to master.
Ship Theodore Koebs, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.
Ship South, (British) from Calcutta and Havana, to master.—Cargo, 287 tons rice 1160 tons gunny cloth 260 bales gunny bags to order.
Ship Statesman, Pendleton from Matanzas, in ballast, to master.
Ship Havelock, Young, from Boston, to master—ice to order.
Ship Nightingale, —, from Key West, to U S Gov.
Ship Wallace.
Bark J H Davis.
Bark S S Hall.
Bark Charles Keen.
Bark Intrinsic, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.
Bark Copheon (French) Gosselman, from Marseilles.
Brig Nebraska.
Brig Mary Falleh (French)
Schr Alice, (British) —, from Rio de Janeiro.
Schr Mary Patterson.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Steamship Suwanee—63 bales cotton 20 casks mdse 200 hhds sugar.
BOSTON—Ship Parliament—67 bags 14 bales cotton 394 hhds sugar 396 bbls molasses 10 bbls tar 5 bbls rosin.
NEW YORK—Steamship Marion—21 bales cotton 66 bbls 10 hhds sugar 5 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Steamship Blackstone—140 bales cotton 667 hhds sugar 66 bbls do 3 do staves 24 boxes wine 2 bbls rice.
NEW YORK—Ship Western Empire—388 bales cotton 886 bbls 1407 hhds sugar 100 bales mdse 32 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Schr Mary—420 hhds sugar 20 bbls molasses 213 boxes c ... 40 do champagne 10 do Moselle 30 do grape ... 30 do preserves.
NEW YORK—Schr Hero—5 bales cotton 423 hhds sugar 19 bbls do 115 bbls and 16 hf bbls molasses 5 bbls syrup 21 casks coffee.
NEW YORK—Schr Althea—420 hhds sugar 30 bbls do 147 do molasses 1 keg cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—61 hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per schr Gabriel—60 hhds sugar—Bernard, Olivier & co.
COAST—Per schr Louise—64 hhds sugar 64 bbls molasses 15 bbls ... F Avet.
COAST—Per Derbigny's boat—69 hhds sugar to C Olivier & co—3 bbls rum to order.

DR. SAMUEL HARBY.

A FUNERAL DISCOURSE will be delivered at the New Jerusalem Temple, (Swedenborg) on TO-MORROW, (Sunday) June 22d, at 11 o'clock, on the life and character of the late Samuel Harby. His friends are invited to attend.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, ANNA DOLAN, wife of Jean Fanna, aged thirty years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her husband, are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place This Morning, at eight o'clock, from No. 41 ... street, between ... and Carondelet streets.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 20, 1862.

EVERY person who ... any office ... holds any place of trust or calling of which ... he is doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative, which shall or may affect any other person than himself, if such office or place be held by him under the authority of the Charter or City Laws and Ordinances of New Orleans, will, without delay, report in writing to the Military Commandant, at the City Hall, whether he has complied with General Order No. 41, issued by the Commanding General of this Department, and taken the oath therein prescribed.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.
JAS. E. DURHAM, Secretary. je21 3t

Assort'd Cargo of Merchandise.

FOR SALE, now landing ex brig "E. P. Stewart," Post 17, Upper Levee, consisting of—Lemons, Raisins, Olive Oil, Sardines, Salt, Hay, Oats, Porter, Vinegar, Cider, Wines, Cordials, Paints, Mess Pork, Soap, Butter, &c.

Also, invoices of—

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings, Clothing, Paints, Paper, Stationery, Hosiery, &c.

B. C. CLARK & CO., 38 New Levee. je21 3t

CLOTHING,

Just Received per Steamer Marion.

A FINE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of BLACK ALPACA and DRAP D'ETE COATS, LINEN PANTS and MARSEILLES VESTS. Will be sold at very low prices.

51 MAGAZINE STREET, near Gravier street. je19 4t

Bank of America,
New Orleans, 18th June, 1862.

THIS Bank is drawing on Paris.
je18 tf AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

SUNDRIES.

JUST ARRIVED, and in store, for sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned:

50 barrels Flour;
50 barrels Pilot Bread;
50 sacks C. Fee;
51 barrels Lard;
100 half barrels Lard;
100 kegs Lard;
200 sacks Salt;
100 barrels Dried Apples;
200 sacks Peas;
50 tierces S.-gar-cured Hams;
5 tierces R ce;
100 firkins Goshen Butter;
1000 reams Wrapping Paper;
50 boxes assorted Star Candles;
50 boxes Starch, assorted;
20 boxes Verdal's Olives;
50 boxes Capers;
50 half boxes Raisins;
50 quarter boxes Raisins.

Also, an assortment of different other articles.

FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee street. je18 1m

Gardener Wanted.

A PERSON is wanted, who can attend to a vegetable patch, and who understands also the work in fruit and flower garden. Any one offering himself for the situation must furnish good references. Apply on Bourbon street, No. 114, opposite the Opera House. je18 6t

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

ALL officers and soldiers now in service in the army of the so called Confederate States, who are citizens of New Orleans, and who desire to return, are hereby permitted to do so, upon the following conditions:

Upon their arrival within the lines of the army of the United States, they shall immediately report their names and rank in the service to the officer in command.

They will be by him furnished with safe conduct to the Military Commandant of New Orleans.

They will then register their names, rank and residence, and take and subscribe the following oath:

I, ..., late (or now) a .... in the Confederate army do solemnly swear that I will not take up arms against the United States, and will not furnish any information, or afford any aid or comfort to the enemies or opposers of the United States, until I am regularly exchanged or released from this my parole.

All officers and soldiers now in this city who have served in the Confederate army are required immediately, upon the publication of this order, to register their names and residences at the office of the Military Commandant in the Custom-House.

Those who have not already been released on their parole will take and subscribe the oath aforesaid.

Officers and soldiers in the service of the Confederate army who have not given their parole, and who do not within three days from the publication of this order, if now in New Orleans and within one day after their arrival in New Orleans if they come after the publication of this order comply therewith, will be liable to be treated as spies.

Any violation of this parole will be punished as provided in the articles of war and according to the law and usage of nations.

By order of
Acting Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New Orleans.
EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G. je17 tf

Rum and Alcohol,

For sale by
T. LANAUX, No. 13 Conti street. je17 1m

HAVANA CIGARS.

GENUINE, and of direct importation, for sale by BORMIO & BROTHER, 24 Gravier st. je17 tf

SHERRY WINE

IN cases and eighth pipes, of direct importation, for sale by BORMIO & BROTHER, 24 Gravier st. je17 tf

Wanted,

A NEGRO GIRL, between the ages of 12 and 15, to ... Apply at this office. je17 tf

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 st, Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime of the lowest market prices. Dealers in Builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.
je18 1m J. MAURICE CHENAC.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A ... pounds in cases and for sale to close consignment by GRENWALD BROS., 6 to 10 St. ... street.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale on Account of a former Purchaser.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 30 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, for account and risk (à la folle enchère) of Mr. F. Richardson, who refuses to comply with the terms of adjudication made to him on the 14th of March, 1862:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Rampart, Desire, Love and Goodchildren streets, measuring 25 feet 6 inches front on Elmira street, by 120 feet 7 inches in depth. Together with a handsome, new house, recently built, having three rooms, papered and plastered ceilings, front and side galleries, kitchen, servant's room, privy, &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date, and mortgage.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, N. P. je20 17 21

Groceries by small Lots Suitable for Families.

BY VICTOR DEJOUX, late Auctioneer.
Office, No. 30 Exchange Alley, at P. E. Lacoste's Office.

SATURDAY, June 21st, 1862, at 6 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at store corner Carondelet Walk and Villeré streets, an invoice received by the late steamer from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz.—

150 boxes Sealed Herrings, 200 sacks table Salt of 8 pounds each, 5 boxes Starch, ... 11 ... 10 barrels Racing Biscuits, 10 barrels Ginger Cakes, 21 barrels Pilot Bread, 10 boxes Ocean Oxide Soap, 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar, &c., &c.

Terms cash at the sale. je20

Sale on Account of Departure.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 30 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 23d June, 1862, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on Treme street, between Bienville and Conti streets—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedstead, Armoir, Sofa, Dining Table, Clock, ... Ornaments, Chairs, Matting, Carpets, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, a lot of valuable BOOKS.

Terms cash. je20

Furniture.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 30 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 23d of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office, Exchange Alley—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedstead, Mattresses and Bolsters, Armoirs, Looking Glasses, marble-top Wash-stands, Bureaus, Chairs in mahogany, rosewood, Ottomans, &c., &c.

Terms cash. j 21

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Margaret Melinger, wife of George Heller.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 18,955.—Whereas Xavier Drott has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Margaret Heilinger, wife of Geo. Heller, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.
je17 16 21

Succession of Henry B. Kenner.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,962.—Whereas Jean Bridges has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late Henry B. Kenner, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.
je17 16 21

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		$287,709 00
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861		38,477 00
		$426,287 00
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$270,101 00	
Premiums on Marine Risks	104,272 00	
Premiums on River Risks	50,289 00	
		$426,287 00
Less Premiums Unterminated	$ 26,007 00	
Less Return Premiums	11,970 41	
		$ 38,977 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		$432,309 00
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Losses	$ 81,052 44	
Marine Losses	106,232 00	
River Losses	18,126 00	
	$205,436 37	
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	5,000 00	
		$212,436 70
Net earned profits for year ending February, 1862		$114,306 00
The Company have the following Assets:		
Invested in mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon		$182,225 00
Invested in bank stock, cost		68,200 00
Invested in city and other bonds		38,250 00
Loaned on pledge of stocks		112,820 00
Insurance scrip, &c.		29,471 00
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums		152,204 00
Premiums in course of collection		47,107 11
Cash on hand		141,092 00
		$771,220 00

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of March, 1862, before me, the undersigned, 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 February 28, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1862.

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

TRUSTEES:

A. Gordon,	John Thornhill,
... Bouligny,	B. ...
... Fisher,	C. Pearce,
... Bradish,	W. A. Violett,
...	A. ...
...	... Montgomery,
...	... Bouchi,
E. ... Penroy,	H. A. Wetmore,
... Maunsley,	Wm. Preston,
... Waltz,	... Conner,
... Lanaux,	Wm. Lelacheur,
Wm. ...	Louis Cucullu,
Henry Bebevoid,	A. F. Rodney,
Wm. C. Waltz,	... Bogart,
J. Avet,	... W. Booth,
	Albert Conant,

R. O. Ogleby. ...

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 unexpired premiums of the previous year		
On Fire Risks		$716 732 27
On River Risks		41,642 70
On Marine Risks		86,647 17
Total premiums		$845,022 70
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$216,316 00	
Return Premiums	26,016 00	—241,332 00
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862		$603,716 00
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$ 322,983 30	
On River Risks	25,646 12	
On Marine Risks	72,270 00	
Total losses	$421,772 36	
Ten per cent. returned	12,341 87	
Taxes	18,782 00	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	21,480 00	—412,365 19
Net Profits		$136 081 00
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		$679,716 00
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 20 per cent. have been returned		122,101 74
Amount participating in profits		$467,615 15
The company have the following assets:		
Cash in Bank		$191,729 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums		146,968 00
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge		446,399 00
Bank Stocks and Bonds		3 3,209 00
Real Estate		65,420 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection		53,423 00
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock		1,0 0 00
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Company		2,019 00
		$1,356,010 72
Less:		
Net earned premiums as above	$218,316 00	
Interest to be paid on unearned Scrip	44,184 20	
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	27,120 00	—289,674 00
Net assets		$865,441 64

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this day, June 5, 1862, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lemassier, 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. LEMASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 5, 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:

A. Miltenberger,	C. H. Slocomb,
...	Geo. Connolly,
...	... Maxwell,
John Pemberton,	... Urquhart,
Joseph Menard,	E. Fuig,

E. P. Voorhies. ...

Branches of the City Corn Meal Mills,

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH DISTRICTS.

Branches of these Mills have been established as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Robert LeLong, Family Grocer, corner of Calliope and Liberty streets.

SECOND DISTRICT—St. Ann street, between Marais and Villeré streets.

THIRD DISTRICT—Corner Greatmen and Mystery Sable streets.

FOURTH DISTRICT—No. 16 Sommers street.

Meal in small quantities, for family use only, can be had at the above places.

JAS. STOGG. JAS. DAVIS. } Committee.

Office ... Provost Marshal, City Hall, New Orleans, May 18, 1862.

ALL owners of ... [illegible]

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		$161,399 71
To-wit—		
On Fire Risks	$122,086 50	
On Marine Risks	25,206 50	
On River Risks	20,033 27	
Less—		$161,399 7
Premiums Unterminated	$32,000 75	
Returned Premiums	4,807 00	— 37,197 37
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$124,102 34
Losses paid during same period, viz—		
On Fire Risks	$44,220 11	
On Marine Risks	13,404 00	
On River Risks	12,334 79	
Re-Insurances	$69,970 70	
Fifteen per cent. returned	11,164 14	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	2,097 50	
	31,047 20	—116,209 64
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		$47,790 00
		11,401 40
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$36,250 00
Earned premiums		$124,102 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,716 75
Amount participating in profits		$101,481 00
The Company have the following assets—		
Bills receivable for premiums		18,287 00
Due for premiums in course of collection		2,769 22
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds		38,200 00
Insurance Scrips		1,680 00
Confederate States Bonds		8,500 00
Cash on hand		14,447 44
Subscription notes		220,720 00
Total amount of assets		$320,143 00

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 Trustees 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 November next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

Amadee Landry,	Octave Voorhies,	W. G. Robertson,
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lemmet,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolhonde,	C. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gandy,	E. Bouligny,	F. Hickman,
J. Lopina,	B. F. Logan,	F. Rouzeland,
R. H. Harris,	G. Gourmes,	Chas. J. Leeds,
J. H. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	J. O. McLean,
A. D. Grieff,	L. Bondousquié,	Volsa Heerman,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Rosseau,	Martin Puig,
J. B. Ducaner,	J. Zeiky,	Wm. Grant,
J. A. Bonnafon,	J. J. Herr.	W. B. Conner.

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		$465,001 1
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		126,777 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		591,000
Viz—For Fire premiums	$368,651 00	
Marine premiums	72,348 17	
River premiums	30,000 00	
		$504,000
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$93,144 00	
Less return premiums	8,188 01	
		$ 101,727 01
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$400,161 00
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On fire risks	$120,975 30	
On marine risks	46,702 54	
On river risks	30,402 30	
	$212,264 57	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings, less expenses, reinsurance, &c.	42,211 50	—$190,156 04
Net earned profit for the year ending December 31, 1861		$230,005 70
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.		282,279 00
City and State Bonds		249,120 00
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c.		266,146 00
Bills receivable for premiums		247,160 00
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies		19,334 00
Premiums due, in course of collection		83,821 00
Confederate Bonds		100,000 00
Cash on hand		164,602 00
Total amount of assets		1,316,099 00

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 Thomas 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 due on the 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 10th March next.

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

—DIRECTORS—

James B. Denegre,	R. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John G. Gaines,
Hugh Wilson,	Nelson McStea,
Henry Renshaw,	J. H. Stauffer,
A. C. Trauette,	John G. Gaines,
R. W. Lonsdale,	Thomas Sloo.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company make the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861		$126,000 70
Premiums on Fire Risks	$93,342 50	
" Marine do	16,893 41	
" River do	15,762 00	
		126,000 70
Less premiums returned		1,288 00
		$124,712 20
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	71,000 44	
On Marine Risks	15,455 01	
On River Risks	1,001 00	
		88,456 00
10 per cent. returned to parties insured	10,487 43	
Re-insurance	8,851 00	
Expenses, less interest	10,000 00	—42,300 00—139,200 24
Profits		$4,300 00
The Company have the following assets:		
Bank Notes		50,000 00
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon		50,701 20
Bills Receivable on Pledge		3,250 00
For premiums		3,700 00
Bonds		5,107 50
Due for Premiums in course of collection		27,200 20
Cash on hand		27,651 00
		$205,306 0

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of May, 1861, 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 eleventh day of May, 1861.

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

Home Mutual Insurance Company, No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET, New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

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

—DIRECTORS—

F. A. Giraud	firm of F. A. Giraud & Co.	
A. Watt	do.	Jas. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan	do.	Logan, Sontag & Claiborne.
A. F. Billiot	do.	Billiot & McKeever
F. Lasting	do.	Bramey, Lalley & Co.
E. Dupasseur	do.	Roman & Kernion.
Louis R. Coleman	do.	Coleman, Britton & Whitson
W. Cammel	do.	Wm. Frohn & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne	do.	
Chs. A. Castillo	do.	W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Puentes	do.	S. Oser & Co.

EMILE DEBUYS, President.
J. B. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem. cod 1 ly

NEW ORLEANS

Female Collegiate Institute,

No. 202 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME DE 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 214.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.

111..........CANAL STREET..........111

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..........$611,000

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger,	J. B. Gribble,
...	P. O. Nelson,
... Wright,	L. Reinhard,
...	G. Schaller,
...	... Derby,
... Bonnabel,	J. Tuyes.

This company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

... President. ... Secretary.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. 200 Girod street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, ... SHAKSPEARE, ...
GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists ... [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—		
Premiums on Fire Risks		$158,76 ...
River Risks		26,...
Marine Risks		20,...
Total		$206,71...
Less return Premiums		5,75...
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		$ ...
Net Premiums		$214,00...
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$ 49,826 75	
River Losses	12,622 45	
Marine Losses	16,804 27	
Total Losses	$ 97,...	
Reinsurance	6,702 00	
Fifteen per cent. return	6,161 00	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	21,634 00	— 101,96...
Gross Profits		$ 108,...
Reserved for intermediate Risks		50,000 ...
Net Profits		$ ...
The Assets of the Company are:		
Capital Stock Notes		$ ...
Loans secured by Mortgage		$ 156,150 ...
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock		33,...
Bills Receivable or Premiums at short time		39,145 ...
Premiums in course of collection		52,...
Scrip of other Companies		10,149 ...
Stocks and Bonds		...
Cash on hand		349,314 ...
		$ ...,306 17

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be 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 came and 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 accounts 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 and 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 19th 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 1858, 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 and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS:

John I. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.
F. S. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Golder, firm of O. Talamon, ... & Co.
M. J. Zuntz, firm of Zuntz & Zuntz.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Meignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co.
John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Cots & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cucullu & Ogden.
Paul Lowe, firm of Lowe, Chequemille & Co.
Fred Durive, firm of E. Durive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Doynout.

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$343,94...
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		88,82...
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$432,72...
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$239,820 54	
For premiums on River Risks	174,240 44	
For premiums on Marine Risks	20,000 00	
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$ 55,000 00	$432 72...
Return premiums	384 47	
		$ 56,01...
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$376,...
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$ 64,361 51	
On River Risks	88,346 ...	
On Marine Risks	20,712 ...	
	$173,418 00	
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on early issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.	14,560 00	
		$188 ...
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$...
The Company have the following assets, viz—		
Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds		...
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds		$774,...
Invested in Real Estate, office 78 Camp street		252,...
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned		169,720 ...
Due for Premiums in course of collection		16,540 ...
Cash on hand		218,152 ...
Total amount of assets		$1,384,9...

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

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 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 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, last.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 78 Camp street.

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

—TRUSTEES—

John R. Shaw,	S. L. Levy,	W. A. Lawler,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	A. H. May,	Philip A. Rice,
... Halls,	B. S. Moore,	J. Villarubia, Jr.,
... Penn,	John Hall,	Alex. T. Dyas,
J. P. Harrison,	Robt. Mott Kenny,	Wm. H. Avery,
Joseph Hooy,	Thomp. Greenfield,	J. E. Jennings,
A. C. Jury,	Edward Hobart,	Jas. H. Redenbeck,
Geo. O. Sweet,	Lafayette Folger,	A. G. Kennett,
Alfred Moulton,	John Koene,	B. K. Cameron,
W. C. Thompkins,	John G. Goodrich,	Perry Nugent,
R. B. C. Wood,	J. G. Brown,	Geo. W. Ward.

New Orleans January 12, 1862.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$394,138 ...
To wit:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$190,602 65	
" on Marine Risks	44,070 00	
" on River Risks	30,406 12	
		$264,138 ...
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$42,068 00	
For Return of Premiums	2,401 70	
		45,...
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$218,...
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$107,029 55	
On Marine Risks	7,001 77	
On River Risks	3,700 62	
	$118,050 74	
Reinsurance	5,351 31	
Fifteen per cent. returned	2,321 20	
	$ 127,000 70	
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.		36,400 ...
Net profits, 30th November, 1861		$80,357 31
Net earned premiums		$218,...
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		24,000 22
Amount participating in profits		$180,730 ...
The Company has the following assets, viz:		
Bills receivable for Premiums		$64,771 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection		22,519 00
Invested in mortgage security		38,049 00
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks		...
Invested in Bank Stocks		38,275 00
Invested in Confederate Bonds		12,988 00
Invested in Railroad Bonds		30,400 00
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		21,621 ...
Cash on hand		7,090 ...
		38,456 00
Total amount of Assets		$322,977 00

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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

G. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

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

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

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

TRUSTEES.

Geo W. West, Vice-President.

Geo. Gaillard,	S. F. Hunt,
Jas. A. White,	... Adams,
... Wolfe,	... Gordon, Jr.,
... Ruckman,	... Augustin,
...	... Olivier,
... Miltenberger,	...
J. Lohr,	A. Heine.

Corn Meal.

A CORN MEAL MILL has been established in the building recently occupied by Cook & Brother, corner of South Market and Levee streets, for the accommodation of the poor. Sold in small quantities only, at the rate of $1 20 per bushel for unsifted; sifted $2 00, bolted $3 00; Extra, $2 25; Grits, $2 25; Bran, $2 00 per 100 pounds.

JAS. STOGG, JAS. DAVIS. } Committee.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(... HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
... STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
... a general Auction business ... [illegible]