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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1855.

THE BEE.

[illegible] of our paper appears [illegible] entirely new type. We are [illegible] that we have at length re[illegible] establishment, No. 83 Char[tres street,] which has been thoroughly [and] extensively improved. [illegible] [please] leave their favors at our [office].

[illegible] to state that at the re[quest of] transient residents in [illegible] we have authorized the car[riers] [illegible] receive subscriptions at [illegible] per week. Those who [take] the paper in this way must [set]tle with the carriers.

DOMESTIC INSURANCE.

[illegible] we announced the with[drawal] [of the] mother association at New [York] [illegible] of the Sun Mutual In[surance] [illegible] which had been estab[lished] for many years. With the mo[tives] of the principal institu[tion] [illegible] the operations of the [illegible] we have nothing to do, [but we are] informed that very handsome [profits] [were] realized for the last twelve [years].

[How]ever, was the fact of with[drawal] communicated to the trus[tees of the] New Orleans branch, than they [determined to o]rganize an independent com[pany, and imm]ediately went to work with [great] energy and spirit. Selecting [men of] the highest character and full[est] [illegible] as agents to obtain sub[scriptions,] they experienced no difficulty [in] securing a very large amount [of stock,] taken by several hundred of our [citizens.] We have had an opportunity [of seeing] the lists of subscriptions, and [are] [illegible] enabled to state that [the manner] in which they are appor[tioned] [gives] no apprehension of the [stock] becoming a monopoly, or of [its] falling into the hands of a few [stockhol]ders. The lists embrace a [large] portion of the mercantile [community,] and the amount of stock taken [by each] is so small compared [with the] total of the capital, as effec[tually to] [preclude] the possibility of any com[bination by] which half a dozen shareholders [might obtain] and exert undue and improper [influence.] [This judi]cious plan of apportion[ment deserves] unreserved commendation.

[illegible] companies in our city, [illegible] are in a great measure [controlled by] a handful of extensive stock[holders] wielding despotic power, man[aging] so as to accumulate heavy [profits] [illegible] of the burden imposed [upon the] holders. Let a disastrous [illegible] somewhat serious loss [illegible] and forthwith the rates [are] advanced, in order that [illegible] [comp]ensed for the drain upon [illegible] [We need] hardly remark [illegible] of such conduct may [illegible] is highly question[able] [illegible] of a company [illegible] the safety of the [illegible] and not by the full or [illegible] [of] its coffers. If we under[stand the purpo]se of the Sun Mutual In[surance Company,] [it is] to avoid these irregu[larities] [illegible] in the rates, and to [illegible] upon the firm and im[partial] [illegible].

[illegible] reason for our entire ap[proval] [illegible]. It is a domes[tic institution] [illegible] is held at home. [illegible] our own New Orleans [illegible] substance and probity— [illegible] of the community— [illegible] directly and indivi[dually] [illegible] the prosperity of our [illegible] motive that can induce [illegible] fairness and honor. [illegible] Orleans, and one of the [illegible] progress has been [illegible] institutions. Many [illegible] are non-residents; a [illegible] capital of her various [comp]anies is owned [illegible] we see the [illegible] those who reside [illegible] feel but a lan[guid] [illegible] in which they [illegible] concern, and [illegible] or encourage them. [illegible] institutions. Let [illegible] who are permanently [illegible] with us and for [illegible] and suffer with us; [illegible] an industry that [illegible] and who do [illegible] to expend them else[where].

[illegible] that the project [illegible] Insurance Company will [illegible] We feel assured [illegible] one of the safest and best [illegible] to be found in the [city].

[The] Mail failed again yesterday [illegible]. There are no less than [illegible] from New York. If [illegible] the tribe edi[tors] [illegible] at this irregularity, [illegible] to being skinned. [illegible] from the Mobile [illegible] inspires us with some [illegible] of these days, receive

[The] Mail Schedule.—A good time Com[ing] [illegible] gratified in learning that [illegible] humbugging, Postmaster [illegible] at length condescended [illegible] made from this gue[ss work] and finally consented to ab[andon the] [illegible] of the mail route between [illegible] Montgomery, by transferring it [to the] Stockton route. The new [arrangement] goes into effect on to-morrow [illegible] when the fast and fa[vorite] [illegible] Messrs. Cox, Brainard & [Co.'s] [steam]ers will commence her [trips] between this city and Stock[ton].

[Thanks to the] [illegible] of the steamer Moses [for] late Cincinnati papers.

[Thanks] to the polite officers of the [illegible] for late St. Louis papers.

[illegible] purser of steamship Charles [Morgan] [for] Texas papers.

[illegible] to the purser of steamship [illegible].

[illegible] the clerks of steamers [illegible] Sam, Delaware, Moses [illegible] and Empress for [illegible].

[illegible] Those enterprising and [illegible] [ad]ding largely to their [illegible] week. To-day [illegible] of their numer[ous] [illegible] corner of Canal [illegible] of silks of varied [illegible] mantles, laces, chem[isettes] [illegible] &c. For further par[ticulars see] advertisement in another [column].

[illegible] the Navy.—A pam[phlet] [illegible] at the North en[titled] [illegible] the Re-Organization of [the Navy of the United] States, by a late Lieu[tenant] [illegible] of this publi[cation] [illegible] expenses of our [illegible] greater under [illegible] the old; and that, [illegible] Re-organization have [illegible] in the second section of the [illegible] that nothing in this [act] shall be held or construed to [authorize] increase in the aggregate pay [illegible] of the naval service as now [fixed]. This increase will appear [illegible]: The aggregate pay of [illegible] the old system was $280,000; [illegible] costs up $234,000. Loss to [illegible]. The pay of Senior Cap[tains] [illegible] six Commanding Squad[rons] [illegible]. For 19 Navy [illegible], with a pay of $3,500 [illegible], there have been [illegible] the new system, 15 Cap[tains] [illegible] and 4 on reduced pay [illegible] $63,700, leaving a bal[ance] [in] favor of the new system [illegible] of 42 Captains, awaiting [illegible] $2,500—$105,000, we [illegible] under the new regime—30 [illegible] on reduced pay, 1,000 [illegible] $2,500; 18 "on leave," $2,500 [illegible] $1,250, making a total [illegible] against $105,000, which shows an [illegible] of $34,000 in favor of the old [illegible] rank of Captains. In the divi[sion] [illegible] the increase amounts to [illegible] $21,750. Thus we have [illegible] of expenses in the three [illegible].

[illegible] The schooner Dolphin, Captain [illegible] for New Orleans, with [illegible] feet of lumber, was capsized [illegible] Thursday night last, when [illegible] at the foot of the New Canal. [illegible] lumber in the hold, some 12,000 or 15,000 [illegible] as the schooner, it is supposed [illegible] total loss. The deck load was taken [illegible] schooner Delphine.

[illegible] advertises in the Glasgow Herald [illegible] wants a gentleman for breakfast [illegible] The Cannibal.

From Kansas.—The Platte Argus, of a late date, is [illegible] startled by intelligence received from a [illegible] traveler in Kansas Territory, that a wagon heavily loaded with arms and ammunition, had been found at a house twenty miles from the town of Atchison. A man who had those warlike stores in charge, was busied in giving out guns and cartridges to men sent there, on delivery of "written strips of paper." Their informant saw ten men go away with arms, and thinks the wagon contained not less than one hundred rifles and muskets, besides several kegs of powder, and eight or ten boxes, supposed to contain prepared cartridges. The Argus connects this circumstance with the recent developments by Mr. Laughlin.

The National Intelligencer learns that the Government has received despatches from Mr. Wheeler, relative to the detention of the United States Charge d'Affaires at Rivas, and the outrage at Virgin Bay, by which several passengers were killed on an American steamer. It is rumored that the Administration has already ordered Commodore Paulding to proceed to Nicaragua in a ship-of-war with special instruction to inquire into the circumstances attending these outrages.

A singular case of bigamy has occurred in Philadelphia, in which the wife of a respectable citizen is implicated. The accused has been the mother of five children, and is about thirty years of age. She being desirous to visit her relatives in Ireland, was provided with funds by her husband, and left Philadelphia on board the City of Glasgow some two years since. When returning to this country, on a ship bound to New York, she unfortunately became acquainted with a fellow passenger of fascinating manners and conversation. This man was introduced to her husband, and became his bosom friend, and having been taken into the family, succeeded finally in persuading the wife to elope with him. The guilty parties were married in February last, at Camden, New Jersey. The husband pursued her to St. Louis, and brought her back to Philadelphia, and the fact of the marriage having been discovered, a suit against her for bigamy was instituted. The crime having been committed in New Jersey, has defeated the prosecution in this State, on account of the want of jurisdiction and the difficulty will probably be settled by a divorce.

The Houma Ceres announces the death by yellow fever of Hon. H. Claiborne Thibodaux. He died at his residence in Terrebonne on the 11th instant. He was a member of the most influential and popular families in the State, and was universally esteemed and respected.

Prince John Van Buren's Defence OF PRESIDENT PIERCE AGAINST THE TREASON OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following is an extract from the recent speech of John Van Buren, the acknowledged head of the Pierce Democracy of New York, at a great mass meeting at Albany, wherein he "handled" the Washington Union "without gloves," and defended the President from the court leeches who were sucking out his political life blood. Said Mr. Van Buren:

When I was in Washington lately, I took some pains to find out where the Administration were, but it was difficult to ascertain that from the Union, and it was not natural for us to know after. We are engaged in an important election to us, and it is annoying to have little people who are spinning their tops and flying their kites at a distance, tease us. I told them we were busy and had no time to play with them. [Great laughter.] But I went to work to find out which ticket was supported by the Administration—whether it was a Democratic, Republican, Know Nothing, Abolition or Choctaw. I did the same as the man with the thimbles, and raised each one after another, but the little joker was not under either of them. [Renewed laughter.] But away back in the corner I found a little thimble marked "hardshell." I found that the Administration was "half shell," but did not support the whole half-shell ticket because Mr. Agan—who was for State Prison Inspector—was scratched off. So it seems that of all the tickets in the field, the National Administration has not one. I asked the editor of the Washington Union whether he desired the Democratic ticket to succeed or not. He answered that as some of the Democrats supported the principles advocated by Mr. Van Buren in 1849, it was a matter of indifference whether the ticket was elected. Now, it is not a matter of indifference to us; but I am surprised that the Administration should attack the President. He appointed many of the friends of Mr. Van Buren to office. Gen. Dix; Mr. Fowler, Postmaster of New York; Mr. Talcott, Collector at Oswego; Mr. Hudson, of Buffalo. All these gentlemen were firm friends of Mr. Van Buren, and were known to be so by the President when they were appointed. They accepted office with this understanding, and they were not required to degrade themselves by any abandonment of their principles; and now we are told by the organ that the Administration is opposed to the policy of Mr. Van Buren.

This is the second or third time the Administration organ has been opposed to the President. The organ was in favor of the French Spoliation bill, and the President vetoed it; and so in one or two other cases. It seems to me that the Administration is opposed to the President, because the Administration wants Mr. Buchanan to be the next President. In fact I have been informed that the Secretary of War has written to Mr. Buchanan, advising him not to put himself into a position to be defeated in case he should receive the nomination. Now, I have no objection to Mr. Buchanan—he would make an excellent President. But I can't see why the President should be opposed by the Administration merely for Buchanan. Whatever may be the result in this case, there cannot be an Administration victory. No earthly results can make an Administration victory. The organ has said that it is a matter of indifference. We do not believe that. If it was really a matter of indifference, they would not assail the platform—they would not assail the candidate—they would not assail the presses that support us. They desire our defeat, and would be delighted to find us in the minority. Therefore the organs keep reading us out of the party. I will tell you something about this "reading out" business. It has nothing to do with the slavery question.

The Charleston Mercury and Evening Post have been read out of the party, and their opinions on slavery are as various as they can be; but they were both opposed to stealing, and that is the reason why the Union reads them out of the party. No man who is not in favor of stealing can receive the support of the Union. [Laughter and applause.] Even Mr. Wise, whose personal integrity and honesty have never been questioned, in Jackson's time, although he barked up the wrong tree that time—he was always barking—he, though conducting a most arduous campaign, received no notice from the Union, except the bare announcement of his nomination, until about three or four weeks before his election. When it became evident that he was to be successful, the Union was very anxious about it. We are thus to go on without the Union and without the Administration; and as it is a matter of indifference to them what becomes of us. It is also a matter of perfect indifference to us what becomes of them. [Cheers.] This Administration expires by its own limitation on the 4th of March, 1857. No earthly power can abrogate it before that time. Then it will be the business of the Democracy to deal with it as it deserves. Now we have our own business to attend to, and we shall have an overwhelming victory.

The Prince is a capital satirist, full of fun, and with plenty of shrewdness, but his reputation as a prophet has fallen far below par since the New York election. Instead of an overwhelming victory, his party has encountered an overwhelming defeat. Prince John, however, will care little for this. With his versatile and erratic genius, it is impossible to guess where he will next turn up. Those who know him would not be in the least surprised to find him in 1856 with the National Democrats, or presiding as Sachem over a Know-Nothing lodge. He gyrates as rapidly as the wings of a windmill, and, like them, knocks down all who come into contact with him.

Great Haul of Desperadoes.

For about a year past, the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company have experienced a great annoyance to their trains by the obstructions that have been placed upon the track of the road in the vicinity of Pulwold and Stoughton, and the travelling public have felt their lives jeopardized by the same diabolical acts. But thus far the only result of their obstructions has been the damage of trains, thanks to the watchful care of the conductors. Since last May the company have had a secret police upon the line of the road—one working as a farmer, and the other as a carpenter—in the neighborhood of the depredations. About four weeks ago, all was arranged for a descent upon the perpetrators as designated. The company knew very well the guilty parties, but the difficulty was to prove their guilt beyond question. Last Tuesday night, it was ascertained that they had arranged to give the train another "bite," as they term it, two of the gang being about to leave that part of the country.—Under-Sheriff Beck went out, and the watch was set along the line under his direction. Just before the night train from this city to Madison was to pass there, a man was discovered in attempting to tear up the rails, but who had broken his hook in the attempt. Officer Beck was not far off, and the irons were put on the villains at once. In another section some men were caught rolling a felled tree upon the track, about fifteen inches through at the butt-end. They had left the limbs some length, so that they would act as braces against the ties, and placed the large end toward the advancing train of cars. They were left to complete their work, and a watch set to warn the engineer of the train, and then a descent made upon them. They were ironed at once, and put in the very train they had attempted to destroy, and taken to Madison and put in jail. During the night two others were taken in on a hand-car. Six in all have been taken and locked up, and four of them are believed were caught in the very act. We understand that the leader of the gang is a man by the name of McNeal, and two of the others are named Delaney. This cruelty to the railroad company arises out of some difficulty or disagreement in regard to the pay for some work which the trains of the company have halted.—Milwaukie American, Nov. 1.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern line.]

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, Va., November 17.—A terrible accident occurred here this evening during a fire. The walls of Messrs. Dowell's China store house fell in, burying beneath the ruins a large number of persons. Eight dead bodies have already been taken out, besides those of seven severely wounded. It is believed that many are still under the ruins.

GREAT TELEGRAPH PROJECT.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Herald announces the formation of a gigantic telegraph company with ample capital, whose intention is to purchase or lease all the old lines, or build new ones from New York to all the principal cities of the country. They have already leased the direct lines from New York to Halifax.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Our Cotton market is firm, with sales to-day of 1,000 bales. Flour is higher; sales of straight State at $9, good Ohio at $9 67, and Southern at $9 75 per bbl. Wheat has advanced; sales of Southern White at $2 23 per bushel. Corn is drooping, with sales at $1 per bushel.

TEXAS.

By the steamships Charles Morgan and Nautilus we have received Texas papers to the 15th inst.

The News of that date contains the following items:

A company of U. S. troops arrived in San Antonio last week from Laredo, to be stationed not many miles from this city.

The Texan has been informed that moccasin tracks and other signs of Indians were discovered some twenty miles North of San Antonio, on the 6th inst.

The Texan says that scarcely a night passes but horses or mules are stolen from San Antonio. A horse, valued at $150, was taken out of a pen in the middle of the town last week.

San Antonio has been visited with grasshoppers in such numbers that they obscure the light of the sun. Danger to the coming crops is apprehended by the planters. So says the Texan.

Corn is selling in Grimes county at fifty cents a bushel.

The Presbytery of Western Texas held its fall meeting at Seguin, commencing on the 25th, and continuing three days. There was a full attendance of ministers and elders.

The State Times says Evans has received his certificate of election, and that his majority over Ward was fifty votes.

The Matagorda Chronicle says the cotton crop of that county, when ginned, baled and numbered, will not exceed half the usual amount—about four bales to the hand. There had been heavy rains up the country, and the creeks were all swimming. The roads are reported to be in a wretched condition.

In Brazoria county the Democrat says there will be fully one-third more sugar made on many plantations than heretofore, and that its former estimate of the crop will prove rather under than over the mark.

We have announcements of much rain in the interior, and also of a slight rise in the Upper Brazos and in the lower parts of Trinity river; the release of steamers Magnolia and Doctor Smith with cargoes of cotton, and their arrival here is hourly expected. Prospects for navigation this season are looked upon, it seems, as favorable.

The Harrisburg Railroad is approaching completion to Richmond, at which place about 1,500 bales cotton have accumulated.

The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company have ties and rails on the way, and are in course of preparation to iron twenty-five miles of road, which are nearly graded now, by the 1st of February, which will secure the charter, and it is hoped lead to an early connection with the Harrisburg Road.

Weather here has been unusually mild and very fine for the season. Crops, as far as we learn, were progressing favorably both in sugar and late picking of cotton.

Among the late deaths of well-known citizens, none will be more regretted than that of Gen. Lang, late sheriff of this county. It occurred late on Thursday night. Gen. Lang was born in the lower part of Mississippi and lived in Mobile almost from his birth to his death. A more genial, generous or kindly-hearted man is not now left among us.—Mobile Tribune.

Lieut. Herendon, United States Navy, who has explored the valley of the Amazon, and determined the heights of various places above the level of the sea, both by barometric pressure and by the boiling point of water, says that at the eastern base of the Andes, he found the pressure of the atmosphere, as measured by the temperature of boiling water, to be nearly as great as it is usually at the sea level; and after having descended the river for nearly 1,600 miles below this place of great pressure, he found that, judging by the boiling point of water, he has ascended nearly one thousand six hundred feet. The explanation of this curious anomaly is supposed to be, that the trade winds blowing against the Andes, are obstructed by them, and, being thus obstructed, there is a breaking up of air against these mountains.

An Epitaph.—The editor of the Burlington Recorder bears witness that he recently discovered in a flourishing city on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, a grave yard in which stood a tombstone on which was inscribed by weeping friends, the following touching and simple, yet exquisitely poetic epitaph:

"He was a good egg."

The Recorder at once proceeded to gild gold by composing the following addition:

"Tread lightly o'er this nest, we beg,
Or else, perhaps, you'll smash the egg."

We have no doubt as to the "fact" of the tombstone case alluded to. Why should we, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, when in another part of New Jersey there are in a row five tombstones bearing the following inscriptions:

HE WAS A BRICK.
HE WAS A PERFECT HORSE.
HE WAS A WHOLE TEAM.
HE WAS SOME PUMPKINS.
HE WAS ONE OF 'EM.
WELL HE WAS!

Where Mr. Wise got his Know-Nothing Documents.—Early in January last, says the Evansville Enquirer, it was determined by the Democratic State Central Committee of Indianapolis, to send the Know-Nothing Ritual, and the charter of the Poseyville Council, to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, to be used during the canvass in Virginia. Judge Lockhart, of this city, having them in possession, we directed to forward them. Their receipt was duly acknowledged, and the documents returned as requested a few days since, accompanied by the following letter from H. A. Wise:

Only near Onoscock, Va.,
September 10, 1855.

Hon. James Lockhart—Dear Sir: On the 14th of January last, the Hon. J. D. Bright, of Indiana, addressed me from Washington, enclosing a letter from you to him with the enclosed charter and ritual, &c., and saying:—"with the request that they be returned after the canvass (in Virginia) is over." I now return them, sir, after making constant and effective use of them for one hundred and twenty-seven days of discussion during my late winter campaign. They were voucher of light upon the "Dark Lantern"—they made their owls and bats to flit restlessly from their roosts of secrecy, and enable us to beat them out of their habitations. I now, with grateful acknowledgements, return them to you.

I am, sir, yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

The foregoing we find published in the South-side (Va.) Democrat, and therefore presume it to be a true account of the matter to which it refers. The reader will see from it how much importance Mr. Wise attributes to an exposure of what was the mere form and covering of the party. He warred upon the character of the organization, its secrecy, test oaths, signs and grips, from the beginning to the end of the campaign, and that successfully. No better illustration, says the Memphis Whig, could be given of the propriety of discarding these objectionable characteristics of the party than this confession of its most violent opponent. It would be amusing to see Mr. Wise attempt a canvass against Americanism with these left out.—Mobile Advertiser.

Privileges of the Confessional.—A trial was had in Richmond, Va., last week, of John Cronin, for the murder of his wife for unfaithfulness to her marriage vows. He had inflicted such injuries as to cause her death. Previous to her death, but when there was no immediate danger of that event, she had confessed to her priest, in the presence of her husband, that the charge against her by her husband was untrue. The statement made in the sacramental confession the priest declined to divulge, as it was not consistent with his duty as a Catholic minister. Knowledge obtained in his civil capacity as an individual and citizen, he would freely impart, but as questioned in his capacity as a Catholic minister, he was bound to keep the secrets of the confessional. Not even the Pope himself could induce him to violate that secrecy, though death were the penalty for refusal. The Court sustained the witness. The Judge said he regarded any infringement upon the tenets of any religious denomination as a violation of the fundamental law, which guarantees perfect freedom to all classes in the exercise of their religious duties. To encroach upon the confessional, which was well understood to be regarded as a fundamental tenet in the Catholic Church, would be to ignore the bill of rights, so far as it is applicable to that Church. In view of these circumstances, he felt no hesitation in ruling that a priest enjoys a privilege of exemption from revealing what is communicated to him at the confessional. The jury returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

What Pride Costs.—An Illinois farmer, writing to a Chicago paper about the expenses of a settler, says, "the living will vary according to the [illegible] of his family, and their propensity to [illegible]" [illegible] good farmer might have added that pride was an expensive [illegible] [illegible] if it is so costly [illegible] is none the less costly [illegible] cities, which [illegible] pride. [illegible] and [illegible] circumstances by [illegible].

It is pride that makes [illegible] his daughter beyond his means [illegible] induces the mother [illegible] [illegible]

Daily Newspapers.—There is no book so instructive as a newspaper; no knowledge so necessary to be acquired as that which may be gleaned from its column, and acquired with half so much facility. It is not only the vehicle of the cheapest and most useful information, but it also affords the pleasantest, most innocent and least cloying source of pleasure and happiness. A daily newspaper, in a large family, is sure every day to be the means of interesting, informing or pleasing almost every member of the family, especially where they live in the country, and have little that is new. In the course of a year a well conducted paper conveys information on almost every subject, or at least excites curiosity and inquiry on all subjects. To know what is nearest to us in time and in space is most necessary, most pleasing, and most instructive; and this kind of knowledge can only be obtained from newspapers. We would venture to affirm that there never was and never will be, in a country situation, an ignorant family who took a daily newspaper.

Let any parent who sends his children to read, and then subscribe for a daily paper, and it is impossible that his family should not in time become well-informed, provided they live sufficiently secluded to be thrown upon the paper as a source of amusement. The dullest child, who hates a book, will, in rainy weather, steal up to a newspaper, read a marriage notice and an advertisement or two and put it down. The next time, probably, he will become bolder, and get through "A Horrible Murder." Soon he will read short tales of fiction; then, just before election time, he begins to peep into politics, and even to read political speeches. Last of all he attacks the foreign news. By this time his curiosity is excited, and overcome his aversion and fear of books, and he is lured on to become a reading and well informed man. It is strange that any family, as a measure of economy, should be without a daily paper. Children see the world cheaply at home, in a newspaper, without the danger of bad association or the expense of travel.—Richmond Enq.

The St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst. has the following:

"New York papers of the 9th, received last evening, contain the Asia's news, but we find nothing of importance that has not been already telegraphed. An important battle was anticipated between the Russians and Allies, the former having been brought to a stand. Majors Delafield and Mordecai, and Captain McClelland, the officers of the United States army sent out to watch the progress of affairs in the Crimea, had arrived, and were in the camp of the Allies.

A British Consul at Cologne sent to Prison.—The British Consul at Cologne, Mr. Curtis, has been tried at Berlin, as an accessory to the enlistment in Prussia of recruits for the British service—and has been found guilty. He has been sentenced to three month's imprisonment therefor, and to pay a fine of fifty thalers.

The British Killed and Wounded in the Crimea.—Up to the fall of Sebastopol, there were killed 195 officers, 158 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 2104 rank and file; wounded 577 officers, 645 sergeants, 71 drummers, and 10,084 rank and file; missing 18 officers, 23 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 464 rank and file. Total killed, 2477; wounded, 11,377; missing, 504. Grand total, 14,353. The casualties in the Fleet Naval Brigade, and Royal Marines not ascertained.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, of the 10th inst., says:

"The sentence of Deal, convicted of a violation of the Liquor Law, expired to-day. A large crowd assembled near the jail—carriages were provided, and a procession formed, with music, conveying him through the streets in triumph.

"Parodi's first concert took place last evening, and was attended by a large crowd."

The two hundred thousand kilogrammes of powder found in Sebastopol, is equal, in round numbers, to three thousand five hundred and seventy-two hundred weight, or one hundred and seventy-eight tons twelve hundred weight English.

Putrefaction Resisted.—The Courier des Etats Unis gives an account of a Frenchman who has discovered a process by which meat may be preserved and kept pure and sweet for indefinite years. The Emperor having subjected his plan to an analysis by a committee of savans, has furnished him with money (60,000 francs) and sent him to South America to cure meat for the French service.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Perl's Southern Opera House.—The second week of that unrivaled company of minstrels and delineators of Ethiopian character the Campbells, commences to-night. During the first week they were nightly greeted by overwhelming audiences, such as are rarely seen even in the middle of the holiday season. A partial change of programme is announced for this week, and many novelties will be introduced. All who would forget blue devils and care, should go and listen to these children of Momus, and laugh away one evening, for laugh they must, for we believe their comicalities would draw a grin upon the face of Death himself.

Gaiety Theatre.—Mr. Leon Bourcicault, the distinguished dramatist and comedian, who is to be the future manager of this new theatre, arrived in the city on Friday. Several of the members of his company are already here, and some thirty others passed Vicksburg on Friday evening in the steamboat Gallatin, on their way down the river to New Orleans and they will, it is likely, be here this morning. Mr. Bourcicault expects, we understand, to be able to open the Gaiety for the season on Monday evening, the 26th inst.

Orleans Theatre.—The Gutenberg, which sailed from Havre on the 15th of September, with the operatic and theatrical company destined for the Orleans, and is consequently fully 60 days out, is daily expected at this port, and the Orleans will be opened for the season immediately on her arrival. Already all the members of the old company who have been reengaged, are in the city, anxiously awaiting the beginning of the campaign. The ship Johannisberg, which sailed from Havre five days prior to the Gutenberg, arrived here about a week since, hence the arrival of the last mentioned vessel may be hourly looked for.

American Museum.—The excellent collection of wax statuary, consisting of figures of most of the leading notorieties of modern times, which is on exhibition at the American Museum in St. Charles street, is being visited daily and nightly by large crowds of our citizens, and Mr. Vannostrand, we are glad to hear, makes his enterprise a highly paying one. The collection is much more extensive and perfect, if possible, than that of last year, and many new and striking features have been added to the exhibition, of which the most noticeable are, the group of figures illustrative of that solemnly beautiful incident in the life of our Savior and his disciples—the Last Supper and the Allied Generals in council. An hour may be both pleasantly and profitably spent in looking through this exhibition.

St. Charles Theatre.—There were large audiences at this theatre on both Saturday and Sunday evenings. On the former evening Shakspeare's noble tragedy, Macbeth, was performed—and on the latter the thrilling drama of Lucretia Borgia. Mr. Charles Pope was the Macbeth and Mrs. Farren the Lady Macbeth, and both performed their parts in a very acceptable manner. This, it was announced, was the first appearance of Mr. Pope in the character he assumed; and certainly for a first appearance, he rendered the part in a manner which greatly astonished us. We have seen actors, who have performed the role of Macbeth for the hundredth time, go through it with far less effect than did this talented young actor on Saturday evening.

Last evening Mr. Pope appeared as Genaro in Lucretia Borgia, to Mrs. Farren's Lucretia. Mrs. Farren we should judge to be better adapted to parts like Lady Macbeth and Lucretia Borgia than the lighter melodramatic ones she has enacted since her engagement at the St. Charles. Both of them were powerfully represented by her and in both she received great applause from her audience. To-night the drama, from the German, of Griselda, will be performed, in which Mrs. Farren, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Smith bear parts. The Wandering Minstrels, in which, as Jem Bags, Mr. Bowers is so comical, and in which he will sing the lamentable song of Villikins and his Dinah comes after.

St. Louis Hotel.—This old and favorite hotel is being admirably kept by our friend Gumbel, and has never, since its existence, had better prospects of success before it than at the present time. In the numerous arrivals which are already daily occurring here Mr. Gumbel has, we think, a good earnest of the fullest success in the new enterprise which he has so energetically commenced. The house is rapidly filling up, and a large number of the rooms have been taken for the season for their families by planters from the country, resident merchants and others who, during the winter season, for business or pleasure, resort to our city. The St. Louis has peculiar attractions for Creole families who may visit New Orleans, owing to being centrally located in the Creole quarter of the city and next to the opera house, while at the same time it is of near access to the most important business portions of the town. It is another great convenience that many of the servants speak French with the same readiness as English, which is not the case in any of the other fashionable hotels of the city. We doubt if ever at any time the St. Louis has been so admirably managed in every department, as under its present director.

A Large Load.—One of the leviathans of the Mississippi, the John Simonds, arrived from Memphis last evening, having on board the following freight: 4000 bales of cotton, 33 hhds. of tobacco, 1140 sacks of corn, 221 barrels of flour, 364 sacks of rye, and 200 sacks of wheat. This is one of the largest cargoes that have arrived at this port this season.

Sixth District Court.—Hon. J. H. Cotton.—The Contempt Case.—His Honor, Judge Cotton, on Saturday morning delivered his decision in the case of the State vs. Christy & Horton, attached for contempt of Court, in neglecting to obey the peremptory mandamus directed to them by the Court. The following judgment was rendered: "Whereas, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Christy and Charles H. Horton have committed a contempt of its authority, by refusing to obey the writ of mandamus directed to and served upon them, in the case of the State of Louisiana on the relation of John M. Bell vs. William Christy and others, by attempting to shelter themselves under conscientious scruples, and also charging in their pretended return to the Sheriff, which they knew, and so stated, would be brought before the Court, that there was error in the decision as to the statement of facts developed upon the trial of said cause, and which charge, upon examination, is found to be wholly unwarranted and inexcusable, and which was made not with a laudable desire of complying with the mandate of this Court, but as a miserable excuse for not obeying it, and as was stated by Christy, 'to satisfy the public mind';—It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that William Christy and Chas. H. Horton do each pay a fine of [illegible], and that they each be committed to five days' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and that they stand committed until the fine be paid." Messrs. Christy and Horton were thereupon conducted to the Parish Prison [illegible].

Second [illegible] Court.—Hon. P. H. Morgan.—[illegible]

Murder.—Martin [illegible] John [illegible] murdered [illegible]

Maiming.—Martin Grey and Patrick Nolan got into a fight in North Market street, on the 2nd of last August, in the course of which Grey bit his antagonist's finger so badly that it has since been found necessary to amputate it. Grey has therefore been arrested and sent to the parish prison to await examination for maiming.

Another Fatal Accident.—Adam Croppe, a flatboat broker, while engaged, on Saturday, in taking a boat to pieces, at the foot of Fourth street, fell into the river and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

Fatal Accident.—A little boy named Joseph Thomas, aged 7 years, while playing with some other lads on the wharf in the Third District, on Friday, fell into the river and was drowned. His body was found on Saturday floating in the river near the California saw-mill. An inquest was held and an appropriate verdict rendered.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.—A man named Charles Bell was arrested on Friday night in the First District, by Sergeant Merrill, who charges him with being a fugitive from the State of Alabama, where he murdered his brother in law. The murder was committed at Cahaba, in that State, some few weeks since. Bell arrived in this city, on his way to Texas, in company with his wife, on the day of his apprehension. A reward of $2,000 has been offered, it is said, by the friends of the deceased and the authorities of Cahaba for the arrest of the murderer. Recorder Bright sent Bell to the parish prison to await examination.

Masked and Fancy Dress Ball.—The Young Bachelors' Society will inaugurate the season of Terpsichorean amusements by a Grand Masked and Fancy Dress Ball, at the Masonic Hall, to-morrow. From the preparations which are making, we anticipate that it will be a brilliant affair.

Committed.—James Chapman, who stabbed Patrick Nolan, alias Bresock, in the city workhouse with a chisel, in some phrenes, on the night of the 24th October, was on Saturday sent before the First District Court for trial by Recorder Bright. Nolan, the wounded man, although dangerously stabbed, has fully recovered from his wounds instead of having died, as reported by the Delta.

John Moran was sent before the First District Court by Recorder Bright, for trial for having knocked down a man named J. B. Russell, at the Olive coffee-house, in Perdido street, on the 31st ult. Bonds, $500—given.

Thomas Conner and Mary Larkin were examined before Recorder Munn, the former as a principal, and the latter as an accessory to the stabbing of policeman Adolphe Rapp, of the Second District police, in a house in Canal street, on the evening of the 10th ult. They were both committed for trial before the First District Court, as charged. Bail refused.

A half-breed named C. W. Crosby, was committed for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of perjury. Crosby is alleged to have sworn falsely in a case before Recorder Eames, on the 8th of last September. Bail was refused.

Arrest of an Escaped Convict.—Thomas Farrar, who is charged with having stabbed a man named Harley in the back during the riot at the Nineteenth Precinct on election day, was arrested in the Third District on Saturday evening by officer Ottowy. When taken into custody he denied having done the stabbing, but on being taken to the house of Harley, the latter clearly identified him as the man who stabbed him. The accused was taken to the lockup to await examination before Recorder Summers.

Barnum Beaten Hollow.—In New York the ever-speculating Yankees have used the name of the great tragédienne Rachel, to distinguish their merchandise and everything else, so that we hear of "Rachel Pudding," and "Rachel Little Cakes," &c., &c.; but here in New Orleans we go a step ahead of that. Recently, the keeper of a beer house opposite the Orleans Theatre has dubbed his establishment the "Rachel Beer House," and under this taking title proposes to court the patronage of the guzzlers of lager, who may frequent the Orleans this winter. Truly it is a pleasant thing to be famous.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 19, 1855.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

TOWBOATS.

J P Whitney, ——, for the Passes.
V H Ivy, ——, for the Passes.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The V H Ivy, from the Passes—brought up ships [illegible]

The J P Whitney, from the Passes—went down [illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Fanny, from Boston, to G W Hynson & co.

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 17, 1855.

There has been a good demand for Cotton to-day, but with a limited stock on sale the sales have not exceeded 4000 bales. The rates are firm, and fully up to our quotations, which are as follows:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

Inferior	5 @ 6½	Middling Fair	9¾ @ 10
Ordinary	6¾ @ 7	Fair	10½ @ —
Middling	7¾ @ 8¼	Good Fair	— @ —
Good Middling	9 @ 9¼	Good and Fine	— @ —

Of Tobacco, 115 hhds. Mason County sold at ——, and 1 hhd. new choice at [illegible].

Sales of 400 hhds. Sugar at 6¾ @ 6¾c. for fair to fully fair, and 7¼ @ 7½c. for prime.

Of Molasses, 200 bbls. sold at 28 @ 29c. for fermenting to choice, 300 bbls. at 31 @ 32c., and 170 old, at 20 @ 25c.

Transactions in Flour have been limited to 1200 bbls., including 425 uninspected at $8 75, 400 superfine at $9 [illegible] @ 9 [illegible], and 125 at $9 [illegible].

Of Wheat, 4000 sacks were sold at $1 [illegible] @ $1 87, mostly at $1 85.

Corn has been in request, with sales of 7500 sacks at 75 @ 79c.

Of Oats, 3000 sacks were sold at ——, and 400 at 45c. per bushel.

A sale of 150 sacks Bran at 80c.

Of Hay 75 bales Western taken at $25 per ton without inspection.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

C. CAVAROC & CO., Importers of Wines, Brandies, Sweet Oil, etc., and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 144 Royal street, Sole Agents of the Wines of F. Seignouret, Ch. Dillon, J. A. Sandrat's Cognac, and [illegible]. jal1 ly

[illegible] & CO., Dealers in Northern and Western Produce, No. 62 [illegible] street, (near Poydras), NEW ORLEANS. jal

[illegible] & CO., Stationers, Printers and Account Book Manufacturers, No. 29 Chartres street. jal7 ly

[illegible] & CO., 72 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, WHOLESALE Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, &c. oc22

[illegible] IMPORTER of Wines and Brandies, 60 [illegible] street, is constantly receiving large consignments of Brandy and Wine for family use, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices. au11 ly

G. W. HUBBELL, Wholesale Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Hats, No. 3 Magazine street, New Orleans, And office No. 25 Milk street, Boston. mr13

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in CIGARS, COFFEE, SUGAR, And every description of Western Produce, NO. 26 OLD LEVEE, jel New Orleans.

A. [illegible] have removed their office to No. 41 [illegible] street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of [illegible] ... and Havana Produce. dal ly

New Orleans, Algiers and Great Western Railroad.

[illegible]

PASSENGER TRAINS. Leave the Depot at Algiers every day at 8.30 A.M. [illegible] Arrive at Tigerville every day at 12.10 P.M. RETURNING: Leave Tigerville 1.00 P.M. Arrive at Gretna 4.00 P.M. [illegible]

[illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

[illegible]

P. A. LETOURNEUR, successor to J. F. [illegible], NO. 19 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET. MANUFACTURER of Zinc, Lead, Copper, Tin and Brass works of all descriptions, for buildings [illegible]

[illegible] PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

[illegible] PAPER HANGINGS [illegible] DELCROIX, 166 Chartres street, has now on hand an extensive assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, received per ship Milhouse, from Havre, comprising a large variety of entirely new and rich designs. [illegible]

[illegible] MUSIC DEALER, begs leave to inform amateurs that he has lately received a varied assortment of Music from the new operas, for piano, and song, etc., by the most celebrated authors. Latest Polkas, Mazurkas, Schottisch, Redowas, Varsoviennes, Cotillons, Quadrilles and Waltzes. Music for the violin, flute, guitar and all other instruments. Method of Dupres, Lablance, Panseron, Garcia, Duprez, etc. Pianos of Hunter, Hertz, Bordal, Lecarpentier, Kalkbrenner, etc. Method for the violin, bass, double bass, flute and guitar, by the best authors. d23 T. E. BENOIT, 78 Chartres st.

HOPE'S GYMNASIUM, Pistol Gallery and Chess Room, 10 PERDIDO STREET. WILL be opened on Monday, October 22d. Hours of instruction from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays excepted. Each Department in separate portions of the building. Teacher of Gymnastics, Prof. HILDST, of the Berlin Gymnasium. oc22 6m

H. CLOSTERMANN & CO., 44 CHARTRES STREET. OWING to the last arrivals, are enabled to offer their numerous customers the largest assortment of goods in their line. WORSTED GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS. Also, Oil Cloth, Table Cloth and Sett, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, silk and cotton Umbrellas, Percussion Caps, Corsets, Cravats, Embroideries, etc. on the most moderate terms. H. CLOSTERMANN & CO., 44 Chartres street.

JULES [illegible] RECEIVED per last steamers from New York, and [illegible] [illegible] Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

3000 [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Dry Goods. J. G. [illegible] & CO., 26 Gravier street, NEW FALL STOCK, [illegible] CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, to which they call the attention of city and country merchants.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS. THE undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the traveling community, that he has leased the above favorite Hotel. During the past summer, the house has been thoroughly cleansed and otherwise improved, and will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th inst. Rate of Board .... $2 50 per day. It will be kept as formerly, a first class Hotel, and I pledge myself that all possible attention shall be paid so as to maintain its good reputation and render it a comfortable home to its old patrons and strangers. CHS. L. GUMBEL.

[illegible] Camp Street. FOR SALE CHEAP. LAMPS of all sizes, [illegible] and prices. Girandoles, Candlesticks, do. do. do. [illegible]. Water Coolers; English Trays and Waiters; Pumps; Floor and Paint Brushes; Axes; Andirons; Bats; Ovens; Fish Hooks and Lines; Corn Brushes; [illegible]; Varnish; Window Glass; Linseed Oil; [illegible]; Lard Oil; Alcohol; Rope Seed or Colza Oil; Lead and Cast Iron Pipe; Sheet Lead; do. Brass; [illegible]; Wove Wire, (brass and iron); Fire Bricks. [illegible] Globes and Chimneys, for Lamps. [illegible] KALTEK & CO., Successors to [illegible].

Cologne Water. "SUPERIOR TO ALL IN USE IN THIS CITY." P. LEVERRIER, No. 79 CHARTRES, between BIENVILLE AND CONTI STS. OFFERS for sale, under the prices of Paris, COLOGNE WATER, of a superior quality, well appreciated by those who have made use of it—in litres, halves, fourths and eighths. [illegible] The quality of the Cologne Water being of pure and distilled quality, can be depended on. [illegible]

To the City and Country Trade. THE undersigned offers, at very low prices and on liberal terms, a full and complete assortment of fresh and seasonable Goods he is now receiving per ship [illegible], from New York, among which he particularly recommends his assortment of French PRINTS and COTTONADES. [illegible] LOUIS [illegible], No. 25 Chartres street.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned— [illegible] PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

[illegible] MERCHANT TAILOR, [illegible] IMFORMS his clients and the public that he has just received per ship [illegible], from Havre, an assortment of the last and newest style goods. Colored Velvet, for Vests; Colored and black silk, for Vests; Black Cloth and Cassimer, colored Cassimers for Pants; Cloth, all colors, for Frock Coats. [illegible] Figured Cassimere, for Pantaloons. a1

The Arrival of Dr. SHERIDAN in this city for the second time, from Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, city of Dublin, [illegible] Dr. S. can be seen at his office from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., NO. 223 CANAL STREET, corner of Treme.

JACOBS' SALOON, 85 CAMP STREET. Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c. E. JACOBS respectfully invites the attention of the admirers of the beautiful Photographic art to visit his establishment. [illegible] Mr. Jacobs will give instructions in all the arts on moderate terms.

[illegible] GARDEN SEEDS, PLANTS AND SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, [illegible] RECEIVED [illegible] Beets, [illegible] radish, cabbage, rutabaga, turnip, cabbage, cauliflower, half long and round red radish, black radish, oyster plant, melon, cucumber, Sweet Beans. Many varieties of Flower Seeds. PLANTS: A fine collection of plants and shrubs, choice rose trees, 120 varieties. FRUIT TREES: Pear trees, apple trees, peach trees, and fig trees. For sale at moderate prices, by RICHARD, 181 Old Levee.

CITY HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS. THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that this well known, favorite and old established resort has, during the past summer, been completely renovated in every respect. Every improvement that suggested itself has been adopted. All necessary repairs have been substantially effected. The premises have been painted throughout, and fitted with new, fashionable and elegant furniture, especially the ladies' apartments. [illegible] R. S. [illegible], Proprietor.

TO THE COUNTRY TRADE. [illegible] CHARTRES STREET [illegible] RECEIVED by late arrivals from Europe and the North— Men's and Cadets' Silk Hats; Do. do. black Cashmere do.; Do. do. black Beaver do.; Plain Felt Hats, all colors, styles and qualities; Soft Sebastopol Hats, Felt Sweaborg do.; Woolen Hats, all colors and qualities; Negro Wool Hats; Men's and Cadets' Oil Cloth and Oil Silk Caps; Do. do. Military do.; Do. do. Fur do.; Do. do. Cloth and Velvet do.; Do. do. extra fine Beaver do.; Morocco Hunting do.; Cadets' and Children's fancy do.; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, all sizes. The whole on very liberal terms. The city fashionables will find constantly at the above splendid store the coiffe adherente (adhering form) Silk Hats, remarkable for their lightness, and manufactured by the undersigned alone. The greatest variety of extra fine light Hats, Beaver and smooth Felt, for gentlemen, cadets and children. Rich Velvet and Cloth Caps for children of all ages. sep28 J. [illegible], 89 Chartres st.

[illegible] CHARTRES STREET. [illegible] FASHIONABLE HATS. RECEIVED by late arrivals— Men's and boys' Silk Hats; Black Beaver do.; Do. Cashmere do.; Soft Felt Hats, all colors and qualities; Men's and boys' Silk Caps; Lined Caps, all descriptions; Men's and boys' cloth and Velvet Caps; Do. do. Morocco hunting do.; Boys' and children's fancy do. As none but superior workmen are attached to the establishment, Hats of all descriptions and forms will be manufactured to order and fitted exactly. Every article in the line is offered to the country trade on liberal terms. Silk adhering Hats, remarkably light and superior. oc19

[illegible]

A. BARBAUD, [illegible] RECEIVED by late arrivals from France [illegible] A. BARBAUD.

INSURANCE.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

IN accordance with article eighth of the charter of the Company, the following statement of the affairs thereof is published:

Amount of premiums for the year ending May 31st, 1855, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$446,334 46	
On River Risks	92,127 31	
On Marine Risks	37,339 24	
		$577,290 56
Less return premiums	9,078 28	
Less premiums on risks not terminated	214,828 60	
		223,101 48
Net earned premiums for the year		460,290 08
Amounts paid for losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	200,213 62	
On River Risks	41,420 30	
On Marine Risks	6,609 72	
Paid for losses	244,252 65	
Amount for losses in course of settlement and adjustment	21,088 69	
Total losses	265,341 44	
Re-insurance	15 630 61	
Ten per cent return	14,007 42	
Expenses, including those of the agencies	31,104 99	
		467,350 46
Net profits for the year ending May 31st, 1855		40,935 60

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of earned premiums as above		$460,290 08
Amount of [illegible] paid by the [illegible] (old) company for reassuring their outstanding policies, and on which they abandoned their right to profits, as per contract	200,000 00	
Premiums paid by parties who have abandoned their right to profits, in consideration of ten per cent return, say	280,024 00	
		280,024 11
Balance, being net earned premiums participating in the net profits of the company		261,266 97

The Company have the following assets, viz:

[illegible]

Total assets [illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on the 12th of June, 1855, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and A. Schreiber Secretary, of the Merchants' 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. JOHN PEMBERTON, President. A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 12th day of June, 1855. C. Y. JONES, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Fifteen per cent on the net earned premiums, (participating in the profits) of the year ending 31st May, 1855, for which scrip certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of August, 1855. JOHN PEMBERTON, President. A. SCHREIBER, Secretary. New Orleans, June 12, 1855.

TRUSTEES:
John Pemberton, B. O. Pigmand, J. A. Braud,
Lucas McKnight, P. Conly, Wm. Vogel,
G. Gaillard, Pierre Pons, G. [illegible],
R. P. Voorhies, P. Maspero. jel3

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 12th March, 1855, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$136,877 22	
On Marine Risks	114,764 73	
On River Risks	53,784 12	
Total premiums		305,816 64
Less return premiums	$ 5,264 23	
Less premiums on risks not terminated, (reserved)	57,339 26	
		62,603 47
Earned premiums for the year		244,213 67
Amount paid for losses during the same period:		
For Fire Losses	$108,716 66	
For Marine Losses	37,688 84	
For River Losses	14,640 73	
	156,046 23	
Re-insurance, expenses, interest, discount, &c.	28,095 91	
		185,131 15
Net profits for the year ending March 12, 1855		59,072 94

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	$44,266 80
Bills receivable, being subscription notes	150,047 36
Due for premiums in course of collection	13,146 71
Invested in loans on stocks	6,305 30
Cash on hand	20,762 05
Total assets	214,416 26

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

Be it remembered, that on the 24th of March, 1855, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Charles Briggs, President, and M. P. Janvier, Secretary, of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the said Company. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. M. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. C. Y. JONES, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of Twenty per cent on the net earned premiums of the year ending March 12th, 1855, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next.

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

Office south east corner of Camp and Natchez sts. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. A. CARRIERE, Vice-President. M. P. JANVIER, Secretary. New Orleans, March 26, 1855.

TRUSTEES:
A. Carriere, F. Gauche, Wm. Urquhart,
C. Harold, P. Martin, Thos. Byrne,
J. H. Oglesby, W. A. Violett, A. R. Montgomery,
John Fox, K. H. Ponroy, R. C. Cammack,
A. Rochard, J. M. Thomas, F. A. Dugroise,
S. S. Green, J. M. Savage, F. W. Kirchhoff,
A. Lecourt, M. Pilcher, R. Nugent,
Frank Williams, W. C. Templeton, M. Musson,
J. Tracy, J. T. Hanneman, T. Dunbar,
R. Bringier, F. J. da Silva, W. A. Johnson,
J. Thornhill, G. A. Fosdick, D. P. Logan.
mr26 1y

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

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

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th December, 1854	$502,962 51	
Amount of unterminated risks, 31st December, 1853	116,246 00	
Total amount		$789,250 51
Less premiums on risks not terminated 30th December, 1854	302,304 00	
Return premiums	2,776 11	
		305,080 11
Net earned premiums for the year ending 30th December, 1854		$613,220 40
Losses during the same period	$457,320 97	
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip, issued, etc.	83,819 27	
		$501,630 24
Net earned profits for the year 1854		$61,591 06

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned thereon	$68,000 00
Loaned on bank stocks	36,000 00
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned	96,715 40
Bills receivable, being balances on subscription notes	32,483 40
Invested in real estate (office 75 Camp street)	51,000 00
Due for premiums, in course of collection	34,720 94
Cash on hand	200,097 30
Total amount of assets	$509,016 04

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash, on the outstanding certificates of profit, to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives on and after Monday, the 18th of February next.

The Board of Trustees have also directed that the amount of profits for the year ending the 30th December, 1854, say $61,591 06, be placed to the credit of contingent account.

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by fire, at the current rates of premium. Office No. 75 Camp street. ALEXANDER BROTHER, President. JOHN R. SHAW, Vice President. James H. Waldron, Secretary. New Orleans, January 19, 1855.

TRUSTEES:
John R. Shaw, S. I. Levy, E. K. Converse,
Geo. W. West, A. H. May, W. L. Lambie,
Elijah Peale, John H. Owen, Phillip A. Shaw,
Richard Lloyd, Isaac H. Stauffer, S. de Visser,
J. P. Harrison, John Hall, [illegible],
Joseph Hey, R. McIlhenny, W. H. Avery,
L. C. Jurey, J. G. Cocks, J. V. [illegible],
S. O. Nelson, J. A. Daugherty, J. [illegible],
F. Shaw, J. C. Goodrich, [illegible],
W. C. Tompkins, A. Descomps, [illegible],
L. D. C. Wood, S. B. Curry.

L. [illegible], No. 222 Royal street, [illegible] St. Ann. RESPECTFULLY [illegible] that they have on hand their assortment of seasonable Dry Goods [illegible]

LATEST STYLE. MME. E. FOURNIER, Corsets, Caps, and Coiffures [illegible] RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of New Orleans, that she has received by late arrivals [illegible] nov2

J. AUGÉ, [illegible] No. 98 Chartres street, [illegible] RESPECTFULLY informs [illegible] that he has just added to his stock various articles, such as superior French and Northern Perfumery. [illegible] All goods sold at very moderate prices. Ladies' hair dressing specially attended to by Mr. Auge. fel

N.Y. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cosmopolitan Art Association SECOND YEAR.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Second Annual Collection of Paintings and Popular Distribution for the current year [illegible]

[illegible] THE STATESMAN, DANIEL WEBSTER, THE STATESMAN.

A special agent has visited Europe and made careful and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both in Bronze and Marble, Statuary and Paintings.

The whole forming a large and valuable collection of Paintings and Statuary, to be distributed FREE among the members of the Association for the Second Year.

Terms of Membership.

The payment of Three Dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to either one of the following Magazines, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings.

The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's, Household Words, Graham's, and Godey's Lady's Book.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazines for one year, and to six tickets in the distribution. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted to the purchase of works of Art for the ensuing year.

The Advantages Secured

by becoming a member of this Association, are—

1st. All persons receive the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine literature.

2d. Each member is contributing towards purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among themselves, and are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of dollars through its agency.

Persons in remitting funds for membership will please give their post office address in full, stating the month they wish the Magazine to commence, and have the letter registered at the Post Office, to prevent loss; on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazines at Bookstores, will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and free ticket in the annual distribution all at the same price they now pay for the Magazine alone.

For Membership, address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary, C. A. A.

At either of the principal Offices—Knickerbocker Magazine office, 348 Broadway, New York; or Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio.

Subscriptions received by Jas. P. Valentine, Honorary Secretary, No. 6 Camp street, New Orleans. Specimen Engravings and Catalogues free on application.

[illegible]

LESTER'S IRON WORKS, FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF Woodworth's Planing Machines and STEAM ENGINES, 57 Pearl st., Brooklyn, opposite New York.

THE subscriber having been engaged for the last six years in the manufacture of WOODWORTH'S PLANING, GROOVING AND TONGUING MACHINES [illegible]

JOHN H. LESTER, 57 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, New York.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN [illegible] SPICE MILLS. [illegible] Principal Office, 103 Front st., New York. [illegible] THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS LONG AND [illegible] Coffee & Spice Establishment, Continue to prepare the best PHARMACEUTICAL POWDERS [illegible] E. H. & J. G. INMAN. [illegible]

SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, &c., 170 WILLIAM STREET, New York. INVITE the attention of the trade to their large and general stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c. [illegible] Orders, either in person or by mail, will receive prompt attention. ap1 1y

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND DAGUERREOTYPE CHEMICALS. The only Exclusive Establishment in the Country. F. H. SIMPSON, successor to Meade & Brother, No. 286 Broadway, New York, next door below the Broadway Theatre. This is the only establishment in this country where the chemicals are manufactured and put up in their pure state. Buyers can rely on having everything necessary to the successful practice of Photography, of the very best quality. Our Practical Work on Photography, is now ready for delivery, price $1.00. se3m

F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

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DISPENSARY, NO. 33 CUSTOMHOUSE ST. NEWLY DISCOVERED REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, WITHOUT [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] DR. JAMES, 33 Customhouse st.

[illegible] Lottery Friends. [illegible] of the Maryland State [illegible] F. X. BRENAN, Baltimore, Maryland. al1 ly

HAIR WORK HAIR WORK. E. GUERIN .... T. A. KELLER. 119 Canal street. THE LARGEST HAIR DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. THE undersigned inform their friends and strangers that they have just fitted up their establishment at [illegible] GUERIN & KELLER.